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The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkuo 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organization of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly allotted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organized. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a ninth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspection commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc., are just in process of formation. There are similar organizations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organization of the whole village (masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organizations."

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking in the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the villages all toilers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary war has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 88% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organized in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. Women of a similar age have been organized into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed in a big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defend their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patrolling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patrolling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scout scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Lou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juikun to Shinkuo, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodied males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of the Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers--Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The traitorous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Min Fuien-Chekiang border, forging ahead rapidly.

Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last penny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in KMT China, we have tasted all the bitterness of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise at once and unite yourselves for a holy national revolutionary war against Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Signed

Cha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Szeti, representing Korea

22, 1934,
Red China Agency.

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

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According to the latest advices from Chungking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kaijiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chungking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Wanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaijiang front and, without stop-over at Chungking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chungking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chungking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The brilliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~more victories~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite ~~of~~ the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

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Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on August 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real ^{force} capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army INC Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Foochow, liberating several Hsiens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunghuan thirty-five miles away. Taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surprising them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselves under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anhui over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anhui frontier also moved in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chimen, routing the 65th Division of the KMT bandits under Liu Hsiao-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 60 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Jankang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Fu Tow, Kiang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Jankang. Of greater significance is the burning of 50 planes at Nanchang. In bourgeois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burnt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Nanchang was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Lun entered Kweichow and occupied Yuan-kiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven hsien fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hsiao Wei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtrodden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsiao Keh reached Liping in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsien in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 5, 1934.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 1791/6

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on November 3, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, U.S.A. and Amsterdam, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. H. Honig, 2W, 13th St., New York City, U.S.A."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 25, dated July 5, 1934.

Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets.

(b) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan against Soviet Union and China.

(c) Consummation of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo.

(d) Worker's struggle in KMT China, June 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Editor, St. Review, National St. League, 13E, 17th Street, New York City."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin scored two more victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

(c) Nanking pleased Japan by another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary leaders from Nanking Hangmen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT
(2)

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(3) Addressee: "Secy. W. Educational Assn., 16 Harper Street, London
W.C. I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.

(b) August 1, 1934, in China.

✓ (c) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.

(d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.

(e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.

(f) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

(4) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Merray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (as shown in Item No. 3)

(5) Addressee: "M. G. Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (as shown in Items Nos. 3 and 4)

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934.

(2) undecipherable.

(3) undecipherable.

(4) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 71 Rue du Consulat,
at 11 a.m. (date undecipherable) August 1934.

(5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 71 Rue du Consulat,
at 11 a.m. August 18, 1934.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch.

D. I.

52. Please
submit on a
separate sheet
a short
account of
the armed
self defence
movement.

File 6032

52. 7/11

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**CONSUMMATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION
TO MANCHUKUO**

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- (2) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan
against Soviet Union and China p. 3.
- (3) Consummation of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo p. 4.
- (4) Worker's Struggle in KMT China, June 1934 p. 5.

Reconstruction of the Soviets

A Thesis Passed by

The Second Soviet Congress

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After hearing the report made by Comrade Wu Leng-ping, the congress wishes to go on record that considerable progress has been achieved in the organisation and work of the Soviets since the 1st congress, that considerably more militant workers and peasants have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, that tremendous achievement has been recorded in the work of arming the workers and peasants, that the work of the basic Soviets such as the town and village Soviets has been more penetrating.. Furthermore in the course of the land inspection campaign many new cadres have come out to the surface and been promoted to leadership in the Soviets while the electorate has shown more interest in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that on the average from 75% to 95% of the legal electors went to the polls. In many of the Soviets the struggle against bureaucracy has been begun, attended by appreciable betterment in the methods of the work of the Soviets. These facts enable the workers and peasants to recognize more clearly the Soviets as their own government, and also make it possible for the Soviet government to mobilize the broadest masses for the front against imperialism and Kuomintang.

On the debit side of the Soviets there have been noticed a number of defects, notably the uneven character of the progress recorded in the work of the various Soviets. In a series of the village Soviets located in Kiangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi-Hunan the work of the Soviets has made the greatest strides while the village Soviets in other isolated districts lag far behind. In the second place, the masses have taken a part in the work of the Soviets only in an insufficient degree, especially women who still hold aloof for the most part. Thirdly, the masses have recalled their delegates only in rare instances. The system of the urban Soviets has not been built up on a sound basis. Likewise the division of functions has not been well defined and individual responsibility not yet fully enforced. Bureaucracy in one form or another still remains in the Soviets, preventing a full understanding of the conditions prevailing among the lower strata of the masses. The ideological struggle, already begun in the Soviets, has not been carried on with sufficient energy. Proletarian leadership in the Soviets is still inadequate. The congress recommends to overcome these shortcomings by a resolute struggle and to make big strides thereafter.

Central Task of the Soviets

To solve its central task of leading and organising the revolution at the present moment (yes at the most urgent moment) the Soviets must immediately take the following steps:

1) To strengthen the organisation and work of the central Soviet government. The inauguration of the central Soviet government right after the first congress is a great contributing factor in the success of the revolution. The Soviets grow in prestige and authority among the wide masses of the workers and peasants. The Soviets have become the supreme leader of the revolution throughout the country. It is necessary to make a clear-cut division of functions between the central government and the people's council with the formation of such bodies as the central government, the people's council, the various commissariats, etc. The various commissariats must be improved in organisation and personnel. The central government must have a closer contact with the lower Soviets.

The central government shall concentrate its energy on the execution

tion of the provincial Soviets which serve as a link of the central with the Hsien Soviets. During the course of war the provincial Soviets shall get fully acquainted with the practical work of the Hsien Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war mobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see to it that the decrees and ordinances of the higher Soviets be fully carried out by the Hsien. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviets in the weaker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Homan-Hupoh-An-whai, Homan-Hupoh and Soochow. The central government must regularly give 'living' directives to the provincial Soviets and examine their work likewise.

3) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Soviets as a means to increase the strength of the Soviet power in mobilization. Rural and urban Soviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, ordinances and those of the centre to the broad masses with full power to mobilize the masses for enforcement. Rural and urban Soviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militant workers and peasants. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between delegates to rural and urban Soviets and their constituents on the basis of geographical proximity of the two. To aid rural and urban Soviets the delegates in each unit must have a chief with full power to call meetings, call delegate held responsible for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be established various commissions both provisional and permanent under rural and urban Soviets, with the participation of delegates and wide masses. Rural and urban Soviets must draw into the work of the Soviets broad masses of workers and peasants who are not segregated from production, especially women-toilers.

The Revolutionary Committee

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In certain Soviet or non-Soviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workers and peasants, to develop partisan warfare, to popularize the laws and ordinances of the Soviets, to organize poor peasant groups, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the landlord and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Soviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in new Soviet districts must draw in the workers and peasants in a great hurry, helping in the consolidation and extension of the Soviets.

5) Extension of democracy. In the last two years democracy under the Soviets has progressed far but not far enough. With this end in view the Soviets must mobilize more electors for elections, get their opinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possibility to recall any inefficient delegates at any time, afford the greatest possible facilities to the masses for the practice of democracy such as meeting place, printing press, etc. Lead the masses in the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc. Get well acquainted with the opinions of the masses, draw into the work of the Soviets militant elements not divorced from production. Make local Soviets a school for the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the toilers but the counterrevolutionary activities of the bourgeois-landlord and kulaks shall be ruthlessly put down. The punishment of activities in violation of the Soviet laws and policy must be explained to the masses in great detail and obtain the support of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets to punish rests on the support of the masses. Local and central Soviets shall strictly enforce the law that has abolished corporal punishment.

Against Bureaucracy

6) Under the whole system of the Soviets a sharp struggle shall be brought into play against bureaucracy which, ignoring the actual conditions of the masses, does not take the trouble of solving difficulties for the masses nor mobilize the masses for the work of the Soviets but relies on empty talks and shouts, sometimes resorting to compulsion. The congress demands to drive out all bureaucratic and undesirable elements out of the Soviets with the greatest alertness and stern measures.

7) Closer relationships with all mass organizations, especially the trade unions and poor peasant groups. Through the trade unions the Soviets come into contact with the wide mass of workers and a large number of new worker-leaders find their way to the Soviets also through the same agency. Rural Soviets must make the greatest efforts to assist the formation of the poor peasant groups as well as their extension and consolidation. Of course the poor peasant groups shall be placed under the leadership of the proletariat.

8) Strengthening leadership of the proletariat in the Soviets. To accomplish the democratic revolution of the Soviets and to lead the transformation of the revolution the proletarian hegemony with the communist party at its head shall be consolidated in the Soviets at all costs.

**200,000 CHINESE TOLLERS MOBILIZED BY JAPAN
Against the Soviet Union and China**

.....

In the four months past Japanese imperialism has enlisted some 200,000 Chinese workers in Hopei, Honan, Shantung, etc., and sent them to Manchuria by boats from Tientsin or Tsingtao via Dairen. The tollers so enlisted are invariably ruined peasants finding no work under the Kuomintang regime. They can not resist the inducements of Japanese agents, knowing nothing of the nature of the work to be performed by them. A large fraction of the tollers recruited went to Jehol and other points in Inner Mongolia.

Defence Works Built

These poor peasants were sent all over to Manchuria under Japanese escort, engaged in the construction of defence works against the Soviet Union. They worked and still work on a network of military roads, highways, aerodromes, etc. Over 20,000 workers, for example, are busy with the construction of a mighty airbase at Pei An Tsen to the north of Huhai hsien, Holungkiang, to be used by Japanese troops in an offensive war on the USSR. Other workers are put on jobs in the iron and steel works, in the arsenals, etc.

Those working in Jehol along similar lines are forced by the bayonets of Japanese soldiers to build up highways, motor roads or aerodromes for further Japanese aggressions in north China. Some of the workers made an attempt at escape as soon as becoming conscious of the sinister motive of Japanese agents but were shot down together with those who are suspicious.

Japanese agents allured Chinese peasants with enticing promises such as one dollar per day for each worker when enlistment started. The ruined peasants made a rush for Japanese enlistment offices. But it is too late for them to repent when transported to Manchuria like cattle. Under the Japanese bayonet they work day and night, faring much worse than the negroes who work on American plantations. They receive no wages, even not enough food for meals. A multitude of the workers no longer able to bear the hardships made good their escape back to China, telling revolting stories. The following is a story from the mouth of a Chinese worker just back from Manchuria:

Harrowing Experiences

"I went out to Manchuria along with over 10,000 in all. Under the auspices of the Peiping Ta Chang Company (foreign firm) I was sent to Gupeikow, bordering on the Great Wall, thence to Chen Teh, capital of Jehol, well treated all the way in my journey, receiving several dimes a day in addition to free meals. But beyond the Great Wall the conditions changed entirely. Our batch was the last including some 530 in our numbers. Good treatment was gone. Then ugly-looking Japanese troopers came to meet us and brought us along in utter disregard of our wishes.

"Just at that time wages failed to come. Worse still, we were given only some ~~thin~~ diluted gruel for the whole day. We are youths in the prime of life. With only one gruel meal a day, we are almost starved to death. Herded in a concentration camp, we had neither food to eat nor the freedom to move about, confined in such a plight for more than twenty days. Then suddenly appeared the Japanese troops in one morning, dividing us into two detachments, one composed of youths and the other of old people. The youths were impressed into the ~~Chinese~~ Manchurian army and sent to places only god knows.

"We old folks were escorted to eastern Chahar for the repair of highways washed out by floods. From morning to night we worked like slaves without being permitted to utter a single syllable of complaint. Besides hunger and starvation we had to fear the whips of Japanese soldiers who beat us as if making a fun".

The Chinese press is full of reports telling stories of Chinese workers in Manchuria being killed by the Japanese for no other reason than the fact that the workers demanded payment of their wages. In Changchung, capital of the puppet state, the Japs organised a labour union with branches scattered all over Manchuria to make exactions from Chinese workers. So far the union succeeded in recruiting 25,000 workers as members by compulsory means. Aside from collecting dues from the membership as a fat source of private profit to Japanese officials (All union officials are Japanese), the union has another important function to perform, that is, to crush any attempt on the part of workers to press for payment of wages in a crowd. Any worker persistent in his demand for wages may be executed under communist charges. Many workers in Pei An Tsen were shot simply on this ground.

The above is simply a clipping from the China Times of Shanghai.

CONSUECATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO MANCHUKUO
As Demanded by Japanese Imperialism
.....

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive step in the consummation of the de facto recognition of the Manchurian puppet state by Nanking precisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese imperialism. Not content with this move of surrender a large number of the KMT politicians in the north demand to recognize Manchukuo de jure. The consummation of the de facto recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between Mukden and Peiping on July 1. In the morning trains in both Peiping and Mukden departed for the opposite direction, placing China (the motherland) and Manchuria on the same equal footing as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Nanking has made another two manoeuvres of equal significance, i. e., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the legitimate boundary line between Manchuria and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Manchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Nanking's determination to abandon Manchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Manchuria came to an end months ago when letters addressed to Peiping, Manchukuo, or Peiping, Jehol province, reached Nanking from Manchuria and came to the hands of the addressee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Nanking ministry of communications legalized the irregularities by issuing directives to the effect that all mails from Manchuria must be delivered to the recipients, tearing, however, off the Manchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Some 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Nanking ministry of finance only recognized the act as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. Nanking accomplished the act in a hurried manner due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organised the disappearance of Kuramoto, vice consul of the Japanese consulate at Nanking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KMT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and promised by Nanking, the resumption of train service between Peiping and Mukden became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping steamed out on schedule time on the morning of the day but met with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of dozens at a point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagon of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and exploded by rocking in hot weather. No doubt the bomb came from a man dissatisfied with the KMT regime of complete surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japs seized the explosion as a pretext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while Yin Tung, head of the Peiping-Mukden line, a pro-Japanese traitor (who earned millions in pro-Japanese negotiations), tendered resignation as an apology to his Japanese masters.

Japanese Guards on Train

Each train from Peiping is accompanied by 9 Japanese gendarmes and 7 Chinese soldiers, thus implying that the Japs have a right to control Chinese train even on Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Nanking, not to mention Manchuria which is still Chinese but abandoned definitely by the KMT. But Chinese soldiers on the train can not go to Manchuria but must get down at Shanhaikwan (border line) and take another train back to Peiping. Thus the Great Wall is again recognized as the boundary line between China and the Japanese puppet.

On July 1 Japanese officials and civilians in Manchuria and Japan celebrated the occasion, congratulating Nanking on its manifestation of willingness to submit to Japanese imperialism, but the KMT, on the other hand, remained silent on the Japanese praise, accepting the Japanese proclamation of protectorate entirely and without reservation. Nanking's spokesmen have so far refrained from repeating the usual official statement that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. The KMT fascist papers and journals have all signified their favour of the resumption of train service by claiming that it is simply to aid our brothers in Manchuria. Why not rescue our suffering brothers there by sending an expeditionary force beyond the Great Wall and oust the brutal Japs?

Keen observers are inclined to the view that de jure recognition of Manchukuo by the KMT is not far ahead in the light of recent events.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA

June, 1934

.....
 .For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words
 .by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) Place, (3) Factory,
 .(4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in strike,
 .(7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Re-
 .sults.

I. Strike Continued from May

(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 30 (6) 3,600 (7) - (8) ?
 (9) Against dismissal, for better treatment. Workers come back on July 1. (10)
 Partially success.
 (1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Factories No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 50
 (6) 240,000 (7) -- (8) Yellow T.U. (9) Again Against lock out. (10) Not
 yet ended.
 (1) May-June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (3) Coolie on salt Junka (4) 5,000 (5) -- (6) --
 (7) 2 (9) Besiege the local government for relief. (8) Spontaneous
 (10) Not yet ended.
 Sub-total: (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 13,120 (6) 243,600 (7) 2

II. Strike Started in June

(1) 1-3 (2) Soochow (3) Tailors (4) 40,000 (5) 3 (6) 130,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against yellow unionist who interfere their guild. Thousands of strikers
 demonstrated before the Y.T.U. office. 3 of them badly wounded. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-5 (2) Shanghai (3) Johnson Garage (4) 241 (5) 2 (6) 482 (7) - (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal; for better treatment. (10) Partially suc.
 (1) 4 (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Fac. No. 3. (4) 5,000 (5) 1 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Show sympathy to the strike of Factories No. 1 & 2. (10) Oppressed
 (1) 5 (2) Shanghai (3) Taichung Rubber Shoe (4) 20 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Workers demand work as the factory was reopened; the manager refused their
 demand and a clash took place resulting in 5 workers wounded (10) --
 (1) 8-10 (2) Tangshan (3) Machiakuo Coal Mine, Kailan Coal Mine Administration
 (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Red (9) For more wage (10) Victory.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 600 (5) 3 (6) 1,800 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 for lower rent. 2 coolies arrested (10) Not available.
 (1) 8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 350 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against wage cut (10) Partially success.
 (1) 13-14 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 350 (5) 2 (6) 700 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 For bonus (10) Victory
 (1) 15- (2) Chan-ping, Hopei (3) Chang-ping Gold Mine (4) 500 (5) 43 (6) 1,500 (7)
 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Not available
 (1) 17-30 (2) Ji-Hsien, Honan (3) Hwa-Sin Cotton Mill (4) 500 (5) 4 (6) 2,000
 (7) 0, (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; discharge fee was paid after reconcilia-
 tion. (10) Partially Success.
 (1) 21-30 (2) Chang-te, Honan. (3) Yu-shin Cotton Mill (4) 2,000 (5) 9 (6) 18,000
 (7) - (8) sp. (9) Against lock out (10) Not available.
 (1) 23 (2) Paoting, Hopei (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 0 (6) 0 (7) 7 (8) Red
 (9) Strike was planned against the exploitation by Police authority who re-
 quire the pullers to be put in uniforms (10) Victory
 (1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Sun-sin Cotton Mill No. 1. (4) 1,000 (5) 2 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8)
 Sp. (9) Against dismissal; for better treatment.
 (1) 29-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Texico Oil Co. (4) 250 (5) 2 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) -- (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie of Lung Hua Ching Town (4) 60 (5) - (6) - (7) 0
 (8) Sp. (9) for full pay, clash with militia corp. 2 wounded, 5 coolies arrested
 (10) Not available
 (1) May 28- (2) Wusih (3) Gen. Strike of iron works (4) 1,200 (5) 3 (6) 3,600 (7) 0
 (8) sp. (9) Protest against the arrest of 3 workers (10) Not available

Sub-total: (2) 16 (3) 15 (4) 55,071 (6) 161,932 (7) 3

III. Petitions Started in June.

(1)18-26 (2)Shanghai (3)Discharged employee of Chinese groceries (4)120 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismissal, reconciling by Union, most of the discharged w employee resume their work, others- (10)Partially success.
 (1)4 (2)Cant-on (3)Australian S.S. Co. (4)- (7)0 (8)- (9)Against discharge (10)Reconciliated by Pub-lic Safety Bureau
 (1)14 (2)Tientsin (3)Sino-American Clean & Dying Work (4)50 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For higher wage. Wage was increased by 25% as (10)Victory.
 (1)18 (2)Shanghai (3)Ordue carrier, French Concession (4)300 (7)1 (8)? (9)for better treatment. (10)Reconciliated
 (1)20-28 (2)Tientsin (3)Ich-shan West Hill (4)100 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1)23 (2)Nash (3)Workers in Chu-shan-pan district (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)? (9)a worker- discharged worker, who clashed with his manager, was badly beaten by the police; other workers protested.
 (1)25 (2)Chingkiang (3)Sailors on 4 steam ships (4)150 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Petitioned to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for better treatment. (10)not available.
 (1)27 (2)Shanghai (3)Pao-Shan Paper Factory (4)75 (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against dismissal, for the execution of Factory Law. (10)No result
 (1)27 (2)Tientsin (3)Yin-Li Weaving & Dying Factory (4)100 (7)1 (8)sp. (9) Against lock out (10)2 out of 3 departments were re-opened
 (1)11 (2)Paoting (3)Chin-Fong Factory (4)60 (7)? (8)-- (9)Against lock out (10)Not abe available.
 Sub-total; (2)10 (3)10 (4)955 (7)6

IV. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in June

	No. of Fac	No. of Strikes	No. of peti- tion	Total	No. of strik- ers	No. of peti- tion	Total	Work-day lost in strike	Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23,170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
June	29	19	10	29	58,191	955	59,146	405,532	6	32

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
June	15	4	5	5	29

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton mill	Silk fila- ture	Weav- ing fac.	Tobacco coc	Post- Tel- gram	Trans- pot- tation	Manu- factual	Mine	Mach- inecraft work men	Handi- craft men	Rick- shaw coolie	Oth- ers	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	4	2	2	21
June	4	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	2	1	3	2	29

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismi- sal	Against Wage- cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	Politi- cal Causes	Other Causes	Total
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6	22
June	3	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	31

EXPLANATORY NOTES :- As to the details of the major struggles listed above, we refer our readers to previous issues on the same subjects. Of course our statistics are very incomplete just as before.

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VOLUNTEERS IN KIRIN SCORED TWO MORE VICTORIES
One Mutiny Among Manchurian Troops
.....

Following their previous successes, the volunteers in Manchuria have recently occupied two more important cities in Kirin: Hsulan which is only 50 miles from the capital of Kirin and Lung Chin Tsun, also known under the name of Lutaogu, which serves as a distributive centre in the area of Guan Tao. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese.

The Volunteer Attack

According to information emanating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutaogu in the morning and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the afternoon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the offensive. They still keep the city. By its message of June 29 the Japanese Dentsu news agency informed us that about 1,000 volunteers besieged the town of Loetsugu Kaitao on June 26 and attacked the troops and police by a surprise, disarming the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the town.

Hsulan was taken two weeks earlier. According to the United Press, American, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the hsien last Friday and defeated the garrison, setting free all the prisoners held in the jails.

Serious fighting took place in other areas of Manchuria. On June 27 the Sinwenpao of Shanghai gave out the following news: The Kirin volunteers numbering some 6,000 besieged Ping Hsien, administering a vital blow to the Japanese garrison, followed on June 23 by another attack of the volunteers who descended on Tung Kiang Hsien. Ping Hsien lies to the north of Hsulan and on the southeast of Harbin while Tung Kiang is situated at the confluence of the Sungari and Holunkiang, quite near the Soviet frontier. By skilful tactics the heroic volunteers operated successfully in regions heavily guarded by the Japanese and their puppet. This fact alone shatters the theory of the KMT bandits that China is too impotent to fight against Japanese imperialism.

Mutiny of Manchurian Cavalry

The high pressure of Japanese officials among the Manchurian troops helps the latter considerably in coming to their national consciousness. The Manchurian soldiers have been subjected to unbearable maltreatment. Now they face the danger of being dissolved, to be replaced by elements who are considered by the Japs as more reliable. The revolutionary flames kindled by the volunteers have been instrumental in the widespread mutinies among the Manchurian army.

On June 21 200 cavalry stationed in Malanyu (a pass along the Great Wall) revolted against the oppression of Japanese officials and fled to the Eastern Masauloun. They put up a stiff resistance to the pursuing units.

A week earlier another mutiny was reported from Harbin through the Reuters agency. A section of the Manchurian troops stationed at Maershanchan on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway recently revolted, stated Reuters. Then a battle was fought between the mutineers and those troops who remained loyal, during which both sides registered several losses. Seven of the mutineers succeeded in escaping to the hills, fully armed and equipped.

These facts, taken together, are a strong denial of the Japanese boast that mutinies and volunteers have been all liquidated.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIETS

A Decision Adopted by the
Second Soviet Congress

.....

In areas controlled by imperialism and KMT bandits are prevalent decay in the realm of national economy and ruin, unemployment, starvation for millions of the toiling masses whereas under the Soviets economic improvement stands out distinctly with the attending amelioration in the lot of the workers and peasants, especially during the course of last year, thanks to the execution by the central government of the economic policy decided on by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and economic blockade of imperialism and KMT bandits.

Increase in Production

Production has increased considerably as a result of the ploughing campaigns launched by the Soviets to arouse the toiling masses to greater enthusiasm for labour. Hence production of rice in Kiangai has augmented 150%, that in Fukien-Cheking-Kiangai by 20% or more, as compared with the year before. The increase in cereal production is even greater. Fallow land has decreased in acreage on a grand scale. More than 200,000 mow of swampy land was reclaimed last year. Revival has been observed in such industries as iron, clothes, lime, paper, coal, tungsten, salt, oil, drugs, etc.

The cooperative movement embodying productive, consumptive, credit, provision cooperatives resulted in the enlistment of over 500,000 members. In certain districts 50% of the population has joined the cooperatives. Examples are not lacking which show the enrolment of whole villages. These gigantic mass organisations maintain close relationships with the foreign trade bureau, food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have received considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Needless to say, the cooperatives are all centralized in some sort of higher organizations.

The food office and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The cooperatives contributed greatly towards the supplies to the red army as well as towards the amelioration in the life of the toilers in the village. With the inauguration of the department of national economy, the economic reconstruction of the Soviets has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned economy.

These achievements in the field of economics prove conclusively that the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well as lead and organise the economic life of the masses.

Recommendations of Congress

1) Further increase in production. The Soviets must undertake this task in connection with agriculture by launching more ploughing campaigns, by practically solving the difficulties of the peasants such as the lack of drawing oxen, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, labour and capital. The Soviets must encourage the peasants to form mutual aid cooperatives, e.g., labour mutual aid, drawing oxen, fertilizers, etc., set up experimental stations, open pasturage grounds, educating the peasantry in the scientific knowledge of how to fight the harmful insects, floods and drought, etc. Indispensable crops as cotton, shall be planted in Soviet territory, forestry protected by planning.

2) Small production by handicraft shall be encouraged, particularly of those articles which are of vital importance to the war, exportation, and consumption of the masses. The Soviets must help in the formation of production cooperatives composed of unemployed, independent workers, handicraftsmen, peasants, absorbing ~~unemployment~~ capital as much as possible in this enterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be given over to them for operation either by sale or by contract. Under certain conditions the Soviets may operate state enterprises as, for instance, tungsten, cloth, paper, etc, but must refrain from attempting at monopoly of production just at the present moment. At present our central task consists ~~of~~ of aiding the development of production cooperatives both with money and men as well as strengthening our leadership over them.

Labour Enthusiasm

Among the workers and peasants labour enthusiasm shall be raised still higher as a preliminary step towards further increase in production. With this end in view, there shall be developed as widely as possible the shock brigades and competition in production. Exemplary peasants and factories

shall be rewarded. So too with the productive corps and individual workers, all heroes on the labour front. Women shall play a much greater role in agricultural and industrial production. Productivity of labour in private enterprises may be increased provided the workers consent to it for the amelioration of their own life. This shall be done under surveillance of the Soviets and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall have a real beginning right way. The communist attitude to labour shall be made clear, first of all, in state enterprises, at the same time educating the workers in the elementary truth that workers who render services to the Soviets are, in reality, working for their own final emancipation and the victory of socialism. Labour discipline observed in the Soviet enterprises shall serve as an example for proletarian discipline. All inventions likely to raise productivity shall receive high reward from the Soviets. The training of skilled labour is of special importance to increase in production.

Development of Trade

Inter-provincial trade, that is, trade with non-Soviet districts, shall be developed at all costs to meet the revolutionary needs and to facilitate improvement in the life of the toiling masses. In spite of the economic blockade of the enemy the major products of the Soviet districts as, e.g., tungsten, paper, timber, rice, etc., shall be exported in exchange for salt and cloth in great demand within the Soviet borders. Leadership over the trade organs shall be strengthened. The Soviets proclaim freedom of trade in opposition to trade monopoly which is still existing at present. Soviet trade organs ought to draw in private capital as much as possible. The Soviets have the customs as an effective weapon for the regulation of trade with non-Soviet territory. The Soviets must devote considerable attention to the balance of trade between the Soviet and non-Soviet districts.

5) In the development of Soviet trade the consumption cooperatives have a special role to play. It is the intermediary through which the toiling masses can buy articles at reduced prices but sell their own products at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the peasants is accelerated by the consumption cooperatives. Through the cooperatives the Soviets can maintain wide contact (direct) with the broad masses in the economic field, and thus mobilize them around itself. Aside from centralizing the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the centre down to the houses, the Soviets should help them both with money and non. The cooperatives shall draw in every one of the toilers and improve its work as well. Model cooperatives should be set up. The workers and peasants must be given to understand that the cooperative is an effective weapon in the struggle against the monopoly and speculation of the wicked merchants and kulaks, also a weapon for the amelioration of their own lot.

The Food Problem

6) The solution of the food problem is the fighting task in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets at the present moment. The food office has done something in the distribution of food and in the stabilization of the price of food but it has never solved the problem as a whole. Acute food shortage which threatened us last spring and fall is still a menace at present. Under the central government a food commissariat shall be created in charge of exportation and distribution of food together with stabilization of the price, insuring above all adequate supply to the red army, the Soviets and the masses. The new commissariat must proceed with the investigation of food, its storage and transportation, etc. But food monopoly is inadvisable at present. The solution of the food problem depends on the organization of food cooperatives by the masses, cooperatives that shall form the basis of the food commissariat. The commissariat must energetically develop the food cooperatives composed of and supported by the masses.

7) The lack of capital is one of the staggering difficulties confronting the present economic development of the Soviets. The Soviets have used private capital and investments from the masses but only to an insufficient degree. The state bank has little to show besides issuing coins, administering funds for the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All these weaknesses in connection with the state bank must be overcome in order to make possible greater accumulation of Soviet capital.

The Issue of Paper Money

8) The Soviets must be very careful in the issue of paper money. Depreciation in paper is inevitable when there is an excess of paper over the demand of the market. Then follows the rise in prices and aggravation of the lot of the toilers likely to jeopardize the alliance between the workers and peasants. Under the conditions of a continuous revolutionary war the Soviets are compelled at times to cover the deficit by issuing more paper but the

Soviet government should resort to another method more fitful, placing the burden of the revolutionary war on the exploiting classes, increasing taxation during the upward movement of Soviet economy. The absorption of cash through the development of the trade with the non-Soviet districts and limitation on the exportation of silver are necessary for expanding the power of the market to absorb paper and upholding the credit of paper. The movement in support of paper may produce a certain effect in bolstering up the credit of paper. The congress appeals to the Hunan-Tupoh-Kiangsi Soviets for taking steps towards redemption of the paper issued without any restriction. Our comrades in that district shall understand that only the branch of the state bank has the right to issue paper.

Counterrevolutionary Sabotage

Simultaneous with its military attack and economic blockade imperialism and KMT bandits will surely use rampant landlords, merchants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, e.g., lockout, closings, sabotage, etc., to wreck the economy of the Soviets, to injure the credit of Soviet paper, to throw confusion into currency. The Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists, landlords and merchants by meting out punishments from fines, hard labour, imprisonment, confiscation to ~~capitalist~~ death sentence. At the same time the Soviets, always alert to the highest degree, should severely punish the theft, sabotage, corruption of the counterrevolutionaries who conceal themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists. But as to those capitalists and merchants who observe the law, the Soviets must protect their life and property including their business, and guarantee liberty to them. The Soviets give good treatment to the landlord-bourgeois technicians and intellectuals who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the economic organs and ~~economic~~ cooperatives.

More Effective Leadership

10) The congress insists that to accomplish the tasks enumerated above for the economic development of the Soviets the presidium of the next executive committee and the people's council shall increase their energy in the direction of the national economy, finance and food commissariats and the state bank, coordinating the activities of these organs in their relation to each other. The fight against "left" phrases in economic reconstruction and bureaucratic leadership is an important premise for a new turn in the work of these organs. A large number of new cadres must be trained for economic reconstruction to fill these economic organs. The leading role of the proletariat in economic reconstruction must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of toiling women to take up the work on the economic front during this period of revolutionary war. In the present phase of the Chinese revolution socialist construction can not be undertaken but the centre of gravity in all our work should be to create presumptions and favorable conditions for the transformation to socialism.

11) In the opinion of the congress the many difficulties confronting us may be overcome only by winning a thorough victory of the revolutionary war over the enemy with the capture of leading cities, the enlargement and consolidation of Soviet territory. Only until then can the economic reconstruction of the Soviets proceed more favourably.

This economic reconstruction is not for the development of capitalism as is supposed in certain quarters but for the triumph of socialism. For this reason, our economic reconstruction at the present juncture can not be separated from the revolutionary war but must be subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. And the solution of many of the difficulties is sought in the success of the revolutionary war.

The congress firmly believes that the path of the economic reconstruction under the Soviets shall be identical with that of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union, the sole path that assures a sharp upgrade movement of Chinese national economy as well as final emancipation of Chinese toilers throughout the whole land.

HANKING PLEASED JAPAN BY ANOTHER SURRENDER
 Lowering All Duties on Japanese Goods
 Which Compete with Chinese Products.

 Violent Protests From National Industries

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ANOTHER CAPITULATION TO JAPAN

.....

As effective from July 2, 1934, Nanking's new tariff was promulgated by the national government. What is new in the revised tariff is the substantial cut, all round, in the duties on the importation of imperialist wares such as cotton goods, cotton yarn, sea products, sugar, paper, rayon, coal, etc, almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrender of the KMT bandits to Japanese imperialism which has demanded the lowering of duties along with the resumption of through rail traffic and postal service, the readjustment of loans to Japan, etc.

The criminal KMT has promised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise regarding sham preparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of imperialism, especially in the past few months when its work of stranglement was accelerated under the whip of imperialism. It has fully prepared for handing over China to imperialism in exchange for the protection expected of imperialism on an increasing scale. This protection is more valuable in view of the fact that the landlord-bourgeois rule in China totters more than ever owing to the deepening of the national crisis and the advance of the revolution.

In the several weeks past the KMT bandits complied with the few demands that Japanese imperialism has pressed, namely, resumption of train and postal service, establishment of customs branches along the Great Wall. Then immediately follows the reduction of duties on Japanese goods. As reliably reported, the \$1,000,000,000 loan to Japan, mostly unfunded, is about to be readjusted on a new basis of amortization. Hence the sharp rise in the price of the bonds last week (Adjustment of the loan will bring money to Nanking from Tokyo).

Those undeniable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the KMT bandits to sell the country at cheap prices plus the deepening of the national crisis confronting the Chinese people. At this juncture the movement for armed self-defence on the part of the masses has become more urgent than ever.

All-round Cut on Japanese Wares

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much havoc with national products is shielded and facilitated by the so-called reciprocal treaty of 1930 concluded between Nanking and Tokyo. It has counteracted much to the detriment of the boycott movement launched by the Chinese masses. The new tariff cuts the duty on cotton goods by 10% to 50% (a great benefit to Japanese and British imperialism), that on sea products by 15% to 26% (as against the 100% before), that on paper by 30%, that on rayon, sugar, coal, etc, by a certain percentage.

On the other hand, the duty on raw cotton needed by Chinese cotton mills is raised by 43%, that on machinery imported for Chinese industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 33%. On this point Nanking has embarrassed itself by contradictory explanations. Its spokesman put forward the theory that the lowering of duties on necessities will benefit the consumers while the duties on luxuries must be bolstered up. But why cut the duty on shark's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sea food? The KMT traitor better keep his mouth shut.

The new tariff strikes a hard blow at the cotton mill in China which is regarded as the greatest national industry in the whole land. But the KMT traitor belittles it saying that the higher duty on cotton goods can do little in checking the dumping of foreign goods because foreigners have a treaty right to set up and enlarge mills in China. Here the KMT has intimated that it will uphold the unequal treaties imposed by imperialism at the point of the sword, and give imperialism more benefit supplementary to the unequal treaties. The immediate effect of the lowered tariff is well indicated in the closing last week of the Sonshin cotton mills at Shanghai (employing over 30,000 workers) shortly after the promulgation of the tariff. The mills, nine in all, are in the hands of a receiver representing the bankers, creditors. The silk industry already ruined will never be able to raise its head any more in face of the competition of rayon (The Shun Hoo, July 5).

In one word, the increase and decrease in the duties constitute a decisive step towards the much advertised military and economic alliance between China, Manchukuo and Japan under Japanese hegemony. By this and other actions Nanking has willingly accepted the guardianship of Japanese imperialism proclaimed by the Tokyo foreign office on April 17. It is also flirting with U.S. and British imperialism for the same purpose: aid and assis-

tance from imperialist countries to bolster up the shabby rule of Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie.

Protests from All Sides

National bourgeoisie has shown a violent opposition to the new tariff under which Japanese goods flood Chinese market. The Chinese cotton mills association angrily accused Nanking of having struck the industry with a much harder blow. The Shanghai chamber of commerce which represents the compradore class has also filed a protest against the new tariff saying, "How can a country go along when submitting to foreign dictation at every turn?", also charging Nanking with wrecking Chinese enterprises. Even the leading compradore in Shanghai, Yu Chachin, can not refrain from saying "With the reduction of duties on Japanese goods Chinese enterprises are surely to be put hors de combat (The Shun Pao, July 5). But Nanking has firmly resolved to carry out the new surrender in spite of protests.

Compradores have to protest, partly because the new capitulation is too plain and too disgraceful, partly because under the guise of protest they make more profit out of the sale of Japanese goods. Past experiences in the anti-Japanese boycott movement tell us that the shops with 'Sell no Japanese Goods' posted on their doors have usually done a lucrative business in handling Japanese wares. Besides, compradores, not loyal to one but many imperialists, may remain silent on the cut in duties on Japanese goods but must take a hostile attitude so far as the increase in duties on machinery and raw cotton affects American and British interests. Here in the matter of tariff is reflected the growing conflict among imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of Shanghai, though commenting editorially on the new tariff, have raised a serious protest save for the fascist Chen Pao which, however, advises Chinese enterprises to overhaul their own conditions thoroughly, implicitly coming to the conclusion that they had better accept the new tariff as it affords them an opportunity for thoroughgoing reorganization. Thus, the new surrender of Nanking has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary fractions. No wonder that Chiang Kai-shek is working feverishly for unification by betrayal.

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS FROM KMT HANGHAI Scores Arrested at Shanghai

According to information given out by bourgeois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the police of the Shanghai international settlement and French concession, including two members of the CC of CPC. The arrested were handed over to Chinese police for torture and execution in direct violation of the rendition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of course imperialism hates the revolutionaries just the same as the KMT bandits and might have executed them on the spot were it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out executions through Chinese authorities on Chinese territory outside of the settlement and concession.

These leaders of China's liberation movement are all trusted by Chinese masses, waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and KMT. For the moment, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary movement on a much wider front. Their arrest has caused violent indignation among the workers at Shanghai and called forth a broad mass movement for their rescue.

The imperialist-KMT-fascist terror is raging on an increasing scale but only in territories strongly guarded. The initial success of the Chinese Soviets in repulsing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT is a cause contributory to the raging of the fascist terrors. In face of the success the KMT has lost its head. It therefore spread the terror with redoubled energy.

At the present the mass struggle against the white terror is of greater importance than any time in the past. We appeal to international proletarians for aid in our struggle in this respect.

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According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Nienchen, Pingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Salsien, Fuchi, Ningon, Tatien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kuntien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuihow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

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Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gorgons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

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In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell.

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc., (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Pingchow, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organized their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to KMT China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the KMT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine---rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as that imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~besides~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in KMT China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by KMT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Juikin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

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For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
demands, (10) results.
.....

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
(4) 700 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spots (9) against lock up. 8 conditons
gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
2 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Par-
tially success.
(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) --
(9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 138,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but re-
sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
(1) 5-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 (7) --
(8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
(1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
(8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Partia-
ly success.
(1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
for full pay (10) Unavailable.
(1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsha puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
(9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) striker demonst-
ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 5-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
(7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 3 (8) --
(9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
their work, the striker found that ~~these regulations~~ were cheated by
the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and
denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
(10) Victory.
(1) 24 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
tions unavailable. A rioting ~~was~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
(1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
(4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
available.
(1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,296 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Hukdem Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
(9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-H-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by \$8 per month, (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolies were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fail.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Peng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	No. of Total	No. of Strikes	No. of Total lost	No. of Work-day Clash,	No. of Wounded
of	tion	ers	tion	Strikes	in Demons-	Arrested	
June 30	20	10	30	68,211	953	69,163	504,572
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

Cot- ton	Silk Weav- ing	Toba- cacco	Gum Post	Trans- por-	Tele- por-	Handi- craft	Ric- sha	Oth- ers	Total
Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.	Fac.
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1
July 10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1

VII. Causes of Struggle

Against Dis- sal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	For Poli- tical Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	27
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

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FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT
.....

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SWEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Hienchen, Pingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Ningon, Tatien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kuntien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gorgons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered then. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMS SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no more whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanking. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc., (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc., are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

7

Due to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organized their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to KMT China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the KMT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine---rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as that imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~besides~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in KMT China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by KMT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

.....
For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3)
factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days
lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
demands, (10) results.
.....

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
(4) 700 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions
gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
3 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partia-
tially success.
(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) --
(9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
the capitalist locked up the factory as a menace against the workers but re-
sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
(1) 5-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 (7) --
(8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
(1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
(8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciled by KMT. (10) Partia-
ly success.
(1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
for full pay (10) Unavailable.
(1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricksha puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 3,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
(9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) striker demonstrat-
ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 8-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
(7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yahg Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
(9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
their work, the strikers found that ~~their conditions were~~ were cheated by
the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
concluded the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
(10) Victory.
(1) 21 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
tions unavailable. A rioting ~~plan~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
(1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
(4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
available.
(1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,296 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Mukdem Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
(9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result.

(1) 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-H-3-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 8 per month, (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) - (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For relief (10) Fail.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July									
No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	No. of Total	No. of Strikes	No. of Clash	No. of Wounded	No. of Arrested		
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VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)					
0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total	
June 16	4	5	5	30	
July 7	7	4	1	19	

VII. Classification of Trade												
Cotton	Silk	Weaving	Tobacco	Gum	Post	Trans-shipment	Handicraft	Ricsha	Other			
Mill	Planture	Fac.	cco	Fac.	gram	tation	Work men	Buller	ers	Total		
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	4	2	5
July 10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	5

VIII. Causes of Struggle									
Against Dismissal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	For Political Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	27
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

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* CONTENTS *

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

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SWEEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Tienchen, Ningyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Ningon, Tattien in central Fukien, Ningping and Kuttien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

AUGUST 1 IN CHINA

.....

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red Army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gorgons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARML SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tingchow, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine---rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~besides~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Juikien) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present state of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

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WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3)
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditons
 gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 2 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Par-
 tially success.
 (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) --
 (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

x (1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 ~~fact~~
 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
 (1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Partia-
 ly success.
 (1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
 for ~~pay~~ full pay (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsa puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze ~~by~~ of the Public Safety Bureau; ~~10~~ striker demonstrat-
 ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 6-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
 their work, the striker found that ~~their own~~ ~~union~~ were cheated by
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.
 (1) 34 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting ~~plan~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.
 (1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
 Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,296 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Mukdem Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
 (9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-H-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 28 per month, (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 30, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --

(1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.

(1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fail.

(1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.

Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	No. of Total	No. of Strikes	No. of Total lost	No. of Work-day Clash,	No. of Wounded	No. of Arrested
of	tion	tal	ers	tion	Strikes	in Demons-		
June 30	20	10	30	68,211	955	69,166	504,572	7
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

Cot- ton	Silk Fila- ture	Weav- ing	Toba- cco	Gun Fac.	Post, gram	Trans- muni- cipal	Tele- por- tation	Mine Work men	Handi- craft	Ric- sha	Oth- ers	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	4	2	5
July 10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	5

VIII. Causes of Struggle

Against Dismi- sal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	Against Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	For Poli- tical Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	32
July 3	3	5	0	5	2	1	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
F.S. N. REGISTRY
No. D 179176
Date October 12, 1934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on October 12, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and
Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department
after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given

Hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. H. R. Isaacs, Embankment Apt., North Soochow Rd"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 21, dated June 8, 1934.

Contents : (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.

(b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.

(c) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China.

(d) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's
Hands Off Policy.

(e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.

(f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.

(g) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Murray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 27, dated July 19, 1934.

Contents: (a) Further Decomposition in the KMT Camp.

(b) The Women under the Soviets.

(c) Progress of Soviet Economic Reconstruction.

(3) Addressee: "Secy. W. Educational Ass. 16 Harper Street, London,
W.C.I."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Enclosure: Draft of a document.

Contents: The Basic Program of the Chinese People in a War
Against Japan.

(4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Marray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.30, dated August 9, 1934.

Contents: (a) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders in Distress.

(b) Appeal to Chinese Workers and Peasants.

(c) Rice Rioting in China.

(d) Red Army Marches on Foochow.

(e) Armed Self Defence in Full Swing.

✓ (5) Addressee: "Mr.V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue du Roi Albert,
Local."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.

(b) August 1, 1934, in China.

(c) The Armed Self-Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.

(d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.

(e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.

(g) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 4 p.m. June 8, 1934,

(2) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road,
at 9 p.m. July 21, 1934,

(3) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 10am
August 1, 1934.

(4) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(30)

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

2 p.m. August 8, 1934.

(5) undecipherable.

ssku
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nankingp. 1.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Sovietsp. 2.
- (3) \$ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China p.4.
- (4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934p. 5.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghaip. 7.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichowp. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption
.....

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever, The said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heralded financial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exorbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's deliberations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hallowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 1% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT makes no choice of the means for raising the money to fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "Opium is sold under the name of opium-suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganised the "opium suppression" administration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge sums of military expenditure (80.14%) and loan service (29.18) which, taken together, eat up 80-90% of the whole expenditure.

Furthermore the financial conference has shown itself as a strong support to the increasing exploitation of the KMT through taxation and other channels. It flatly refused to take cognizance of the grievance of the salt transport workers in northern Kiangsu who, suffering severely, were before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the salt tax which was levied by the Customs Office under the department of finance out of the salt-

hood of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colossal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable statistics Hunan's deficit amounts to \$2,500,000, Hupeh gets \$7,200,000 from Nanking, Suiyuan reports a deficit of \$1,000,000, Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of \$1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of ~~xxx~~ power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Hopei, Hu Hsueh-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwanpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bulk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist squeeze.

The French Journal de Changhai forecasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Nanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Nanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation---which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS 22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hsien, to construct bridges, etc.

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the presium of the local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the execution of the road construction plan. Highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', communications, land, national economy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanguards with the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

Under the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bodied people who are not assigned special duties shall form road-building corps and work ten days. With this end in view they may go to register any time. 30-50 people make a corps while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more than eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc., have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the other for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the programme can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOW SEE-TUNG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency
Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1934.

.....

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameful declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade How See-tung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameful declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquillity, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangsi in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT displays unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done ~~throughout the country~~ to the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. Thus it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are omitted ow-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting; in striving to secure freedom and emancipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a struggle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and achieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smashing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT.

**\$30,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOVIET SOIL
For Workers in Kuomintang China,
A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity
Among the Workers of China**

.....

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: \$10,000 from Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Fukien, \$1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, \$2,000 from Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

The Message

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Federation of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagoguery of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Sangu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Federation of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of \$30,000 in support of the struggles in KMT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within KMT China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significance of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply penetrating.

Finally, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall be outlawed and stopped.

Needless to say, the workers in KMT China will respond to the offer of \$30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

WORKERS' STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Fuchow (3) Boatmen (4) 600 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spontaneous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organized to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) April-May 10 (2) Chinkiangsu, Kiangsu Province (3) Carpenters and brick-layers of the whole Hsien (4) 2,000 (5) 32 (6) 64,000 (7) ? (8) Sp. (9) Against wage-out: hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45 cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local chamber of commerce.
 March-May 20 (2) Ku Tien-shan (3) Pai-yang Cotton Mill (4) 800 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.
 SUB-TOTAL: (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 3,400 (6) 64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(1) 3 (2) Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 500 (5) 1 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against the competition of bus (10) Victory.
 (2) 1 (3) Chien, Kiangsu (4) Boatmen of salt lighters (4) 5,000 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10) No effect
 (1) 5 (2) Shunkiang (3) Coolie for deepening the river (4) 100 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 7 (2) Kaila-sin (3) Rickshaw-puller (4) 500 (5) 3 (6) 1,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35 cts a day (10) Victory
 (1) 8 (2) Wuhsh (3) Tai-chan Silk-Filature (4) 350 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Unavailable
 (1) 3 (2) Peiping (3) Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4) 750 (5) 15 (6) 11,250 (7) 0 (8) Red (9) For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 8-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 24 (6) 1,440 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) 12-31 (2) Shanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. Factories no. 1 and 2 (4) 8,000 (5) 19 (6) 107,000 (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against lockout: Detailed story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10) Not yet ended
 (1) 19 (2) Hsiao-Hsien, N. Anhwei (3) Li-shan Coal Mine (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Cause for struggle unavailable: Miners seriously conflicted with mine police force (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 20-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-Tsintao Railway (4) 650 (5) 6 (6) 3,900 (7) Sp. (9) Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10) Failure
 (1) 27 (2) Mukden (3) British American Tobacco Co. (4) 800 (5) 3 (6) 2,400 (7) 0 (8) ? (9) Sympathy strike aiding R.A.T. strike in Shanghai: other causes unavailable (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 30 (2) Li-shui, Kiangsu Prov. (3) Coolie for deepening river (4) 1,000 (5) 1 (6) -- (7) 0 (8) -- (9) Causes unavailable: Engineer was badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
 Sub-total (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 19,770 (6) 187,340 (7) 5

III. Petitions Started in May

(1) 2 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung-chan Match Factory (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) Against dismissal: wages reduced as the result of reconciliation by KMT
 (1) 3 (2) Tientsin (3) Sun-yuen Cotton Mill (4) representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) against lockout (10) Failure

(1)4 (2)Tientsin (3) Tientsin Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against
dismissal (10)2200 paid to every discharged worker
(1)12 (2)Hulu, Anhwei (3)Yn-Tson Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)11
(8)Sp. (9)Against lockout (10)Unavailable
(1)21-24 (2)Nanking (3)Boatmen of salt lighter, T-chien, Kiangsu (4)500
representatives (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief: (10)Failure
SUB-TOTAL: (2)5 (3)5 (4)524 (7)6

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac.	No. of strikes	No. of peti- tion	To- tal	No. of striker- ers	No. of peti- tioners	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demons- tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
Sub- total:	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silk Fila- ture	Weav- ing Fac.	Toba- cco	Gum Fac.	Post Tele- Gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- ine work	Handi- craft- men	Rick- shaw muller	Oth- ers	To- tal
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis- misal	Against wage- cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractors	For Better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Poli- tical causes	Other Causes
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yitsen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yitsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the KMT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The KMT made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the hsien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sympathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in Hunan-Hupeh-Anhui-Kiangsi. The hypocritical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changteh mine, Honan and the other in Tangkiachun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers thru suffocation.

3) According to the Ta Kung Pao, of Tientsin, of May 24 three work-leaders named Su Yu-tang, Ma Teh-liang, et als, were executed by order of the KMT Hopsi provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese imperialism and British capitalists".

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 400,000 workers have become idle as a result of the closings of the small cotton-weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc, and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above statistics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the KMT rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI Involving 15,000 Workers, Men and Women

On May 21, 5,000 workers in the No. 2 plant of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No. 3 plant in protest against dismissals and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yellow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned to work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hrs. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As explained by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Mammoth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalised at \$20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of \$30,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequence of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports 48,808 cases as against 18,336 previously or twice as much. As to the tax paid to Nanking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays \$2,720,000 a month as against \$2,410,000 previously.

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAT of having saved \$21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super-profits it reaped in China, and 20% net dividend (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang has telegraphed to Shanghai to stop the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—the yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Houping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Fukien won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 6 machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of ammunition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisoners. In west Kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division on flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21.

Going in the direction of Anhwei a part of the red army captured Hu-liang hsien, Kiangsi, together with the KMT magistrate. At the same time another part of the red army attacked Chimen, Anhwei, scaring the KMT bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh victories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the past.

E N D

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FURTHER DECOMPOSITION IN THE KMT CAMP
Increasing Contradictions Among
the Fractious Under Chiang Kai Shek's
Dictatorship at Nanking.....

In its thesis the 5th plenary session of the CPC has pointed out that "the national crisis has modified national life in all its forms! It is particularly so with the growing conflicts among the various fractions under Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship at Nanking.

The powerful fractions of the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie which find much favor with Chiang, the de facto dictator of the KMT bandits, are the political science group, the two Chen fraction and the fascist blue shirts. Headed by Yang Yin-tai, the political science group consists of such influential personages as Shiun Shi-hui, governor of Kiangsi; Chang Chun, governor of Hupoh; Huang Fu, chairman of the present Peiping political council. Yang himself holds the position of the chief secretary to Chiang in the generalissimo's headquarters at Nanchang. The group has served the Peiyang militarists and then licked the boots of the warlords in the south. By corruption and surrender to imperialism, it has incurred the high displeasure of the people. Cursed everywhere, it no longer finds its way into high governmental positions until the advent of the KMT which enlisted the services of the group together with other discredited politicians. The group, as is well known to the public, has a wealth of experiences in the exploitation of the masses as well as in the capitulation to imperialism. On this ground alone it can command the respect of the KMT, especially of Chiang who now steadily pursues a policy of unconditional surrender to Japanese imperialism with the support of practically all KMT fractions from Hu Han-min to Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister at Nanking).

Attached to the political science group are Wang Chin-wei and his followers (usually bearing the name of 'reorganisationists'). Wang and his adherents are just now thrown into difficulty precisely owing to his close relationships with the political scientists. To entrench himself in the KMT apparatus at Nanking Wang has allied himself with Yang Yin-tai, leader of the political scientists, doing all he can in the execution of the orders from Chiang Kai-shek, particularly in respect to surrender to Japan and oppression of the masses. During the past three years the reorganisationists who posed as left men have entirely unmasked themselves by actual deeds such as betrayal, massacre, etc, practically in the same way as the notorious Wang-mao, Chiang Kai-shek. In matters of betrayal, massacre and torture the reorganisationists have, in some instances, gone further than the ultra-reactionary Chiang & Co.

The Two Chen Group

Another powerful fraction under Chiang is the group dominated by two Chens (Chen Kuo-fu and Chen Li-fu). Now the elder Chen serves Chiang in the capacity of the governor of Kiangsu while the younger Chen is the virtual boss of the central office of the KMT at Nanking. The strength of the two Chens lies in the inner circle of the KMT party. With the party machine under their control the two Chens play a considerable rôle in the orientation of Chiang's policy, especially in view of the fact that they dominate a big portion of the blue shirts (which is Chiang's last hope to rescue him from final collapse).

So far as party affairs are concerned, the two Chens exercise almost unopposed control over Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow and Amoy, needless to mention the capital, which accept orders from the two bosses without the least opposition. In competition with the blue shirts they organise

and enrol fascists of their own but under the common name of the blue shirts society. Last year they murdered Yang Chuan, a KMT 'left' man, with their own gangsters in order to show that they could do better work than the orthodox fascists organized by Chiang.

The two Chens are the most obedient servants of Chiang. They obey Chiang unconditionally. But this does not mean that they will not come into conflict with the other factions over issues that concern their personal interests vitally.

The Blue Shirts

The extra-ordinary successes of the red army on the battlefield and the collapse of the 5th campaign launched by imperialism-KMT together with the ceaseless defections from the KMT are the decisive factors in the formation of the blue shirts society by Chiang Kai-shek who considers the society as his last gleam of hope in saving the tottering rule of the imperialism-landlord-bourgeoisie. Chiang's orthodox blue shirts are recruited mostly from the Whampoo cadets with cadres coming from the same source.

The blue shirts are active mainly in the troops, bent on the increasing fascization of the army. The fascists in the army are assigned special jobs for the 'destruction of the Soviets'. But so far they have little to show in this respect.

Here in Shanghai the fascists have succeeded in certain respects in establishing the so-called cultural control over the press, the school, the book companies, etc. They have tightened the censorship of the papers and books. They have grabbed the colleges and universities, distributing professorships among the fascist henchmen. But at the same time their activities have called forth irritation and indignation from the whole body of students respecting the curricula, military training, inferiority of the teaching staff, etc. A couple of colleges have closed down as a result of the inner conflicts among the fascists themselves (e.g., the China College, etc). In certain other colleges (as the national college of commerce) the students have become restive, likely to burst forth in a mighty outbreak against the fascist school authorities who have done nothing for the students but squeeze every cent out of the treasury for their own pockets.

The Inner Fight

The three main groups mentioned above sharpened their inner contradictions in consequence of the increasing imperialist fight for the re-division of China, of the initial success of the red army in beating off the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign, of the growing vacillations and split in the landlord-bourgeoisie camp. As matters now stand, the political scientists have entered into an alliance with the blue shirts in opposition to the two Chens who, supported by the Sun Fo (president of the legislative chamber) and E. V. Soong (chairman of the national economic council) groups, are launching an offensive against the other fractions. The two Chens insist on affiliation with Ku Han-min & Co (the politician that stands at the head of another anti-Chiang KMT men in south China) in order to extend their influence in the 'hot' south now still beyond Chiang's reach.

At present a hard battle is fought over the impeachment of Koo Hsiang-shan, minister of railways, between the two Chens and a sub-group of the political scientists, namely, Wang Chin-wei and his men. The two Chens want to oust Wang and replace him with a fellow that will be more useful to Chiang and themselves. With a long record of treacherous negotiations with Tokyo in his capacity as prime minister and concurrently as minister of foreign affairs Wang has wholly exposed himself as traitor of the Chinese people. It is no longer of any use to retain the 'leftist' (Wang) in office. Wang's 'left' phrases can not cover the betrayal of Hankow any more. Chen's men impeached Wang (Wang's confidential man) on grounds of corruption and graft as an indictable indictment against Wang, forcing the 'leftist' to retreat to Shanghai.

Wang, now supposed to suffer from a certain ridiculous ail at Shanghai, has come out in the open by issuing a public statement to the press, accusing the Chens of ulterior motives. The forces gathered around the latter almost promptly repudiated the charges of Wang by a press interview. The war by writing has been going on in the Chinese press for about two weeks with a likelihood to involve more KMT politicians and to end in the defeat of Wang and his allies, the political scientists. Under such conditions Huang Fu has become more 'pessimistic' and refused to go back to his job at Peiping.

In the present circumstances a wide political shake-up at Hankow is not only possible but probable. The change signifies further decay of the KMT power but not any re-orientation in the capitulation to Japan and other imperialism. The increasing fight between the two Chen's fascists and the orthodox blue shirts here in Shanghai indicates that Chiang's rule is likely to be torn to pieces by inner factional strife---a dark perspective for KMT.

THE WOMAN UNDER THE SOVIETS

Except for the Soviet Union the women that have achieved complete emancipation are living under the Soviets of China. On this point Soviet China has beaten the most advanced capitalist countries. The women on Soviet soil are no longer slaves and chattel. They are completely free on the same footing as men. They are equal with men in politics as well as in economy. They have the right to vote and to be voted on. They receive equal wages for equal work, equal with men. Working women are accorded special privileges in the labour code. They secure as much land as men.

Prostitutes, concubines, slave maidens, etc., are all abolished. Filial piety, loyalty to husbands after their death and other feudal morals are all stamped out. For them there is complete freedom of marriage and divorce. In education they enjoy the same right as men.

Taking all in all, legal discriminations have entirely disappeared between women and men. Inequalities have been brushed aside. The slander campaign of the KMT-fascists charges the Soviets with community in wives and wholesale rapes in Soviet territory but, in reality, prostitution and rape are prevalent only in KMT China.

Taking Part in Revolutionary War

The freed women under the Soviets take a greater interest in trade unions, poor peasant groups, red aid, anti-imperialist leagues, etc. They join the red guards, the youth guards and the communist organisations in increasing numbers. They have a special organisation of their own, namely, the delegate conference composed of worker and peasant women chosen from among the women masses. Even old women took part in demonstrations. Women handle weapons just as well as men.

Women are particularly enthusiastic for anti-imperialist work. They assist the work in the anti-imperialist movement. They contribute \$16,000 to the workers who struck work during the Shanghai war of 1932.

Likewise women showed considerable enthusiasm in the Soviet elections. In the rural and urban Soviets women constitute a large portion of the delegates. On the average, 25% of the delegates are women. In some other instances the percentage of women is much higher, from 50% to 65%.

Realising that the life they enjoy is the gift of the Soviets, women are ready to bear any sacrifice for the defence of the Soviet regime. They join the ranks of the red and youth guards. In Tsang Gang Village, Sinkuo (Kiangsi) 75% of the red guards are women, all officered by women. The political worker is also woman. As to the youth guards, 80% is women. These women soldiers do every description of military work from spying to defence. In some cases they charge the enemy at the front. A case in point is the disarming of one full regiment of Gen. Tien Sun-yao by 500 women red guards in Szechuan.

In the rear women have done valuable work in helping the Soviets in the inspection of land. From July to September, 1933, women assisted the Soviets in finding out 6,908 families of the landlord class and 5,538 families of the kulaks with the recovery of some 317,539 mu from the undesirable elements. They also helped in confiscation of 2506,915 cash from the landlord and kulaks.

Aid to Red Army

A good many of the women demanded to enlist in the red army, serving as sentries, spies or carriers. In Szechuan there exists in the red army an independent regiment of women. They persuade their husbands and sons to join the red army. They adopted resolutions for the rapid expansion of the red army up to 1,000,000. They have done commendable work against desertions from the red army.

Last August women initiated a campaign for the collection of money to purchase aeroplanes for the red army. The drive ended in the collection of 1846 and 3,231 dimes with the promise that each woman worker contribute one day's wages for the red army while peasant women give 3/10 of a Chinese bushel each. They also promise to make a ~~contribution~~ a pair of sandals each for the red army. Now women carry on the work of negotiating a rice loan of 200,000 piculs among the peasantry with a clear prospect of success. Under their influence the peasants carry their rice to the extent of the Soviets without waiting for a receipt. Women's retrenchment for the first half of 1933 yielded \$762,879.5 for the red army.

Women are a special friend to the red army. They welcome the red fighters, singing songs, firing crackers, shouting slogans. Sometimes they spend the evenings in tea party with the red armists. Girls dance to amuse the fatigued red fighters. Women wash clothes for the red army horses. In rainy days women have thrown saw dusts on scores of miles to ease the march of the red armists.

Women also engage in the work of aiding the families of the red artists.

Women's Part in Economy

In the cultivation women have displayed considerable militancy. They spend the evenings in discussion but go to the field for work in broad day. They never showed any sign of fatigue and weariness. In Tsaichi village, Shan-hang (Mukien) 85% of women, that is, over half of the whole body of labourers, participated in field work and carried out 80% of the work taken together. Women that have learned ploughing are increasing in numbers. Woman is a great contributory factor in completing the reclamation of 200,000 mow out of a total of 500,000 mow of fallow land.

The cooperatives so essential to the economic development of the Soviets at the present time are for the most part manned by women. Women play a big part in making purchases from the KMT districts. It is women that go to the white districts in buying expeditions.

Women contributed largely towards the sale of the 63,000,000 bonds issued by the Soviets last year. They sold their headwear, rings, etc, and bought the bonds with the proceeds therefrom in a race with men who marketed their produce or raised money from other sources for the purchase of the bonds. The bonds absorbed by women amounted to one million.

In matters of selling bonds and storing rice the masses acted according to their own will without the slightest compulsion from the Soviet authorities. The KMT accusation that the masses under the Soviets are compelled to buy the bonds or forbidden to store rice is a lie ~~unfounded~~ pure and simple.

Women's Culture

Under the cultural upsurge of the Soviets women have been developing a much higher level of culture. To single out but one instance. Out of a total enrollment of 15,740 pupils in the night schools of Sinkuo, Kiangsi, 10,752 are girls or 69% of the aggregate. Among the 2519 members of the reading circles 13,519 are women and girls, or 60%. Out of 20,969 children of school age 8,893 girls joined the Leninist schools. Educated women have filled responsible positions in the school. A good many of the principals of primary and night schools are women.

Women and girls have aided the development of Soviet dramas and musical bands with much success. One third of the blue shirts (dramatical organization for the amusement of workers and peasants) are girls.

With the fall of age-long superstitions in the village women have learned to refrain from buying incense and paper for the gods and with the money so saved, bought bonds of the Soviet government. Women always took part in the sanitary movement as well as in red sports. Even old women have cut their hair. Only a dwindling small portion of conservative women still stick to long hair.

Freedom in Marriage

Freedom of marriage is insured only under conditions of political and economical freedom. In this regard the Soviet women have scored a complete success. Men and girls may marry on registration with the Soviet government provided men are 20 years of age and girls 18, provided they are not infected with contagious disease or maladies inherited from parents. Compulsory marriage, sale of women, child wife, etc, are all done away with by persistent work of the Soviets in this direction. Poor men and women may have an opportunity to marry. The Soviets have brushed aside many restrictions imposed on divorce, and see to it that women be protected in the matter of divorce, shifting the burden on the shoulders of the husbands.

During the present phase of the revolutionary war against imperialism and KMT the Soviets must see that the red fighters shall in no case be disturbed by divorce of their wives. Hence the provision that wives of the red artists are granted divorce only with the consent of the husbands or only after the elapse of two years during which no news is received concerning the whereabouts of the husbands concerned.

Viewing the women as a whole, we may say that Soviet women have become a great force in the counter-attack against the imperialist-KMT offensive, in the economic reconstruction as well as in the political field.

PROGRESS OF SOVIET ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION A Letter from Kiangsi

External and internal conditions at present fully demonstrate the thesis that only under the Soviet form of government are there presumptions for the phenomenal growth in the economic domain. Economic reconstruction under So-

viet China is progressing fairly though slowly.

The success of the Soviet power provides the basic presumption for economic reconstruction.

KMT's Fabrications

KMT and all other counterrevolutionary fractions have spread the damned lie that the Soviets and communists are an agency for destruction, knowing nothing about construction. In support of their slander they point to the killing, burning and pillaging in the Soviet districts which were actually done by the KMT bandits but laid at the door of the Soviets. But, in fact, the Soviets can tear down just as well as build up. It is the KMT bandits that have build nothing on the ruins of the old order. They can never do so in the future ~~any more~~ insofar as they remain in power.

On the other hand, a fallacious sentiment also prevails among a certain section of the Soviet partisans: construction is impossible in face of the present civil war nor is it the central task in this phase of the revolution. This is of course a harmful, opportunist, ideological conception.

Soviet economic reconstruction will undoubtedly meet with difficulties during the process of civil war. Coupled with war is the fact that the Soviets are far away from the leading industrial and commercial centres. But the Soviets will overcome these difficulties during the process of development. The repulse of the enemy's offensive, the improvement in the lot of workers and peasants, the breaking through of the KMT's economic blockade demand greater progress in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets.

The following is a resume of the achievements registered in Soviet economic reconstruction:

Land Inspection

The land inspection aims at distributing the benefits of the land revolution among poor and middle peasants as well as among farm hands, and is ~~now~~ crowned with considerable success. It resulted in the ousting of many exploiters and retrocession of their land. The land so recovered was distributed among the poor peasants.

Many errors were committed in connection with land inspection. Conscious of these errors, the Soviets took prompt action in clarifying the situation. It gave to the peasants the assurance that they may keep the land already secured without being in the least disturbed by land inspection.

Next is the raise in production. The Soviets mobilized broad masses for this task and secured brilliant successes in this field. Generally speaking, all production of agricultural commodities has been raised from 200% to 250%. Spring ploughing for the current year was started somewhat ahead. The government and cooperatives gave aid to the peasants who had neither live stock nor seeds. Efforts were continued in reclamation work. Agricultural education was widely disseminated.

The greatest effort was made in facilitating the marketing of agricultural produce with the development of trade both within and without the Soviet territory. Agricultural produce is exported in exchange for the commodities in great need in the Soviet districts so as to make it possible for the masses to ameliorate their lot. With the aid from the masses, the crops of the families of the red armists yield much more than was supposed. All KMT exploitation and usury have been abolished. This fact with the raise in production resulted in the greater income for the peasantry. Now the peasant can eat more and better food.

Industrial Production

Under the Soviets private investment for industrial development is encouraged under conditions laid down in various laws. At the same time aid is given to handicrafts industry, workshops and household industry. Production cooperatives are also organized. State enterprises, especially immediately connected with war, are forging ahead at full speed. Arsenals, repair shops, mint, printing office, uniform factory, weaving mills, postal and telegraph (wireless) administration, etc., are all state enterprises, employing several hundred to several thousand workers (like the tungsten industry). It has been contemplated to establish a big cloth-weaving mill with a capital of 100,000.

All industries in the Soviet territory are, on the whole, recovering from the blows delivered by the KMT bandits who came to the village, killing, burning and looting at random, playing the greatest havoc with local economy. They are recuperating at faster or slower rate under Soviet direction. Yet recovery is realized under most difficult conditions.

5
Gentlemen,

Enclosed you will find a piece of news that repudiates the Japanese theory that the whole of China is on very friendly terms with Tokyo. No, the people of China can not be friendly to a power that has grabbed Chinese territory in direct contravention of international treaties, much less to Japan who is planning to annex the whole of China. The Kuomintang government may bow to the wishes of Japanese imperialism for reasons well known but not the people who condemn the capitulation.

At present the people of China have, more than ever, awoken to the necessity of resisting the Japanese advance just at a moment when the anti-Japanese sentiment seems to have died down. But the anti-Japanese sentiment is still seething under the surface. Nanking has apparently failed in its repression of the anti-Japanese movement because right in Shanghai more than two thousand people have, after thorough discussion, signed THE PROGRAMME OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN which you will find herewith. There also was inaugurated the national council of armed self-defence to carry out the programme. And the council has issued a declaration to the Chinese public, appealing for their aid.

This declaration which may be taken as a declaration of war on Japan represents the genuine wishes of the Chinese people who must rely on themselves to repulse the brute attacks of Japanese imperialism and to recover the lost territory from the robbers. Our foreign friends may laugh at such a move on the part of a people who, suffering a defeat without a war, have strong enemies to face both at home and abroad. But we fight with a force entirely invincible (the people all armed). It is the defeatists that prefer defeat without a war.

2,000 individuals here in Shanghai, including men and women in every walk of life (Madam Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Li Tu, down to labourers in the factory or coolies on the street) have taken the lead in the war movement against Japanese imperialism. They firmly believe that war is the only way to save China from further attacks of the Japanese hordes. We will remain friendly to those powers who take a friendly attitude towards us in the movement.

Convinced that our attitude may be misconstrued or distorted unless wide publicity is given to the programme and declaration enclosed, we must ask for aid from our foreign friends or sympathizers. You are kindly requested to give a little space to the materials we mail you.

Yours Truly,

China News Agency

August 1, 1934.

The following is the draft of an important document entitled "THE BASIC PROGRAMME OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN" under- signed by some 3,000 Chinese (men and women that are found almost in every walk of life in China) including Sung Chin-lin (Madam Sun Yat- sen), Gen. Li Tu (commander of a section of Chinese forces against Japanese imperialism in Manchuria), Chang Lai-chi (manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank at Shanghai), etc, who have figured pro- m nently in shaping and popularizing the programme.

THE BASIC PROGRAM OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN

On September 18, 1931, Japanese imperialism took our Manchuria with- out experiencing much trouble from Marshal Chang Hsueh-lian and Nanking who embarked on a policy of non-resistance. Japanese imperialism, how- ever, failed in its efforts to seize Chinese territory at Shanghai (Che- pei, Nantao, Woosung, etc) in the grand ~~and~~ Japanese offensive launched on January 28, 1932. Japanese planes bombed Chepei but the workers in Shanghai together with the soldiers of the 19th route army, city-poor, coolies, students and all patriotic Chinese were able to stem the Japanese advance. Shanhaikwan fell into Japanese hands just on the New Year's day, 1933, followed by the Japanese occupation of Jehol in February. In the following months Japanese imperialism marched into Chahar, trying to lay its hand on Suiyuan, Inner Mongolia and N. China. Of late it presented an ultimatum to Nanking demanding the immediate opening of conversations to accept all conditions that will confirm Japan's hegemony in N. China as well as in the whole country. The northeastern troops (of Chang Hsueh- liang) have already been withdrawn from the north in order to make room for the advent of the Japanese army which is reported to come down as far as the Yellow River. Tokyo made a public statement placing the whole of China under its protection.

Obviously, Japanese imperialism not only desires to force with the aid of troops the realisation of the 21 demands presented on China in 1915 but actually enforces with blood and iron the famous positive policy of ex- premier Tanaka towards China, that is, to annex the whole of China and convert China into a Japanese colony.

For this reason, the people of the entire country, whether they are Hans (pure Chinese) or Mongols, or Mohammedans or other minorities, have come to face an extra-ordinary danger, a danger that foreshadows death ahead. They are liable to be bombarded, shot, beheaded, tortured, raped, insulted at the hands of the Japanese. They are liable to be hit much hard- er by hunger, poverty and unemployment ahead. They will meet with ~~the~~ the same fate that has befallen the Koreans, Formosans, etc. They will su- ffer in the same terrible manner as our 40,000,000 brothers and sisters in Manchuria, Jehol and N. China.

Through their own bitter experience the people of China have learned that the Kuomintang and KMT government can not be depended on to save the country from the bloody hands of Japanese imperialism; that reliance on A- merica or the League of Nations for help against Japan proves only a pe- rille illusion. So far America and the League of Nations have shown no- thing concrete in the fight against Japan. Even suppose America and the League of Nations can manœuvre in one way or another against Japan, it will bring no relief to the Chinese people because that manœuvre is tantamount to "drive out the tiger from the front door but lead in the wolf from the back door". Salvation, the part of the Chinese people lies in their own hands. There is only one way to ~~drive out~~ drive out Japanese imperialism with all ~~the~~ the masses. That is to say, we must ~~have~~ have a ~~war~~ war of resistance. That the Chinese people must take the ~~war~~ war is recognized by the majority of the ~~Chinese~~ Chinese at the present moment. Yes, it is the ~~war~~ war. Such a war is the war of the Chinese ~~people~~ people for righteousness and progress, war for ~~the~~ the

tion, war for the independence and territorial integrity of China, war for the salvation of 400,000,000, in short, a holy war saving 1/4 of the population of the world from the fate of 'slaves without a country'.

But owing to the fact that such a holy national war lacks a concrete programme in common, our action in fighting Japanese imperialism has been sporadic and ineffective. Here we may take a little illustration by citing the examples of anti-Japanese volunteers, anti-Japanese salvation army and the anti-Japanese partisans in Manchuria and Jehol who have heroically fought the Japanese robbers. Likewise our brothers and sisters have waged many praiseworthy struggles against Japanese imperialism such as workers' strikes, students' strikes, demonstrations and boycott. But up to the present we have been unable to hold at bay the Japanese advance on us, to say nothing of the recovery of the lost provinces. Thus we make a few suggestions deemed absolutely necessary for the program of action of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

1) Mobilization of all land, naval and air forces in a war against Japan. The standing army of China is the largest in the whole world. Apart from police and militia the regulars amount to 3,000,000 men and officers in times of peace. The air force, though weak, eats up a large portion of the contributions of the people. Especially in the few years past appropriations for the navy and air force have been on the increase. The people who contribute towards the support of the army surely have the right to demand the dispatch of all land, naval and air forces to the front in a war against Japan, to demand discontinuance of the internecine war at once. But, as is known to everybody, the troops alone will not be able to prove commensurate to the task. Hence:

2) Mobilization of the whole body of people. At the very outset voluntary enlistment is preferable but later on conscription must be adopted, drawing millions of people into a series of volunteer armies (e.g., workers volunteer army, peasant volunteer army, student, merchant, doctor, journalist, teacher volunteer armies, etc). These volunteers must be sent to the front immediately in fighting the Japanese. Besides, there must be organized supply, transport, nursing, sabotage, propaganda corps, drawing in wide masses of people.

3) Arming the whole body of people. With this end in view, the KMT government must ~~have~~ be demanded to turn over all weapons from machine guns to native styled swords in the arsenals or depots to anti-Japanese volunteers for training as well as fighting purposes. The people must take out these weapons in case the authorities refuse to surrender them. Of course arms and ammunition may be imported from abroad, if need be.

4) Financing the war against Japan. The question of finance must be immediately solved on the following lines:

First and foremost, confiscate all Japanese enterprises in China (Banks, factories, railways, steam boats, mines and wares of Japanese origin) which amount to \$2,000,000,000 Chinese currency at the present rate of exchange. Stop payment on Japanese loans (a big sum, too). Confiscate the property of all traitors. Use all revenue for financing the war. Collect a progressive tax on property. Collect money from Chinese both within and without the country, also from foreign sympathizers.

These measures, if enforced, will produce enough revenue for financing the war, at least in the first stage. Other measures may be devised later on to yield more revenue.

5) The national council of the Chinese people for armed self-defence elected by the delegates of workers, peasants, soldiers, students, merchants.

This council is the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the national war against Japan. Membership of the council consists of delegates chosen by public bodies (anti-Japanese associations and volunteers) at a mass meeting or a congress. Provincial councils all the way down to the village are respectively chosen by anti-Japanese associations in the province, etc. Anti-Japanese sub-associations and volunteers shall be organized in the factories, villages, mines, steamboats, barracks, shops, schools, railways, etc. The national council has full power to settle all affairs connected with the movement for armed self-defence.

6) Alliance with all enemies of Japanese imperialism. In this regard we must first of all ally ourselves with the Koreans, Formosans, Mongolians, natives of the islands under Japanese mandate and all other nationalities oppressed by Japanese imperialism. In the same way we must join hands with the revolutionary workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals who carry on heroic struggle against the Mikado and Japanese imperialism, to the end that we may crush our common enemy by concerted action.

At the same time we proclaim to the whole world that we regard as the friends of the Chinese nation those countries ~~which maintain a~~ or nations which maintain a sympathetic attitude, or observe a friendly neutrality, or even give a helping hand vis-a-vis the anti-Japanese war waged by the Chinese people, whereas those nations or countries which assist Japanese imperialism in the fight against China or in imitation of Japanese robbers grab Chinese territory in a scramble are certainly to be considered as comrades of Japanese imperialism and as enemies of the Chinese people.

The six points enumerated above are the most fundamental of all, even though they do not embrace all the prerequisites for the organization of a people's war against Japan. With the six points put into effect, we are sure that we can carry on the war.

We appeal to all our brothers, all those who ^{Japan's} want to lead a human life but not that of a slave without a country under brute rule, immediately to ~~the~~ discuss this programme in private conversations, at open air meetings or delegate conference in the factories, mines, railways, steamboats, ~~in~~ schools, villages, shops and offices, barracks, etc; to carry the program into effect by organising anti-Japanese associations, volunteers and committees collecting money for Manchurian volunteers; to take concrete steps for the popularisation and realisation of this programme on a nation-wide scale.

We have the unflinching belief that the enforcement of the programme just ~~from~~ enunciated assures us the possibility of staving off further Japanese attacks and recovering all lost territories in Manchuria, Jehol, Chahar, etc, but results in the complete wreckage of all Japanese imperialist influences in China.

The Holy War of the Chinese People against Japan Forever!

Liberation of Greater China Forever!

The Preparatory Committee of
THE COUNCIL OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE
FOR ARMED SELF-DEFENCE

SPONSORS.....

ADHERENTS.....

A STATEMENT ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN
Made by the Preparatory Commission of
The Armed Self-Defence Committee of
The Chinese People on June 20, 1934

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The downright surrender of the Kwantung to Japanese imperialism which has gone so far as to recognize Manchukuo by the resumption of railway and postal service scheduled for July 1, 1934, has called forth a storm of protests from the masses, followed by the formation of THE ARMED SELF-DEFENCE COMMITTEE sponsored by the mass of people who do not want to lead a life of the slave without a country but will do their best to uphold the independence of China against increasing aggressions of Japanese imperialism in China. Following is a translation of the declaration of the preparatory commission (under the armed self-defence committee of the Chinese people) made on June 27, 1934—M.

To Brothers & Sisters of the Whole Land
c/o the Chinese Press & Public Bodies.

The Chinese people are experiencing an unprecedented acute crisis. 400,000,000 compatriots must make a choice of life or death right now!

Brutal Japanese imperialism has occupied Manchuria and North China while British and French imperialism, casting a covetous eye on our Northwest and Southeast, have been massing troops to march on our territory. During the ninety years following the Opium War we lost more than 2,000,000 square miles in territory but the land seized by Japanese imperialism during the past two or three years is twice as large. Now one fifth of Chinese territory has definitely gone while one sixth of the Chinese population is downtrodden under the feet of Japanese and other imperialists.

The Manchurian-Mongolian Empire

Having obtained recognition from the Tangu agreement, the puppet Manchukuo which was launched into life by Japanese bayonets has gone a step further by assuming the title of the Manchurian-Mongolian Empire. Now it is loudly clamouring for "the recovery of lost territory", meaning thereby to march into the territory lying inside of the Great Wall. With feverish military preparations going on, it embarks on an adventure to "swallow" the whole of China and to hand over our 4,000,000 compatriots to Japanese imperialism for perpetual enslavement.

No longer contented with the notorious demands, 21 in number (presented to China in 1915—Ed.), Japanese imperialism has openly, with the full consent of Chinese traitors through a series of conversations, proclaimed to the world that China is a protectorate of Japan. With this end in view, Japanese imperialism has been and is making large scale military preparations for north and south China, and more important still, sent Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese minister to China, back to Nanking in order to open Sino-Japanese negotiations under some 200 conditions entrusted to Ariyoshi. These negotiations, when attended with success, will mean a death knell for China.

Brothers! Before the Chinese people are laid two diametrically opposite roads: either the road to final imperialist dismemberment and international control, being thereby chained to imperialism as slaves, or the road to the overthrow of imperialism and the achievement of China's independence and liberation. At this critical juncture our compatriots must rise and wage a life and death struggle against the most deadly enemy of ours otherwise we shall follow in the footsteps of our brothers in Manchuria who are now living like cattle under Mikado rule.

Behold! There is not the slightest protection for the lives and property of millions of Chinese residing in Manchuria. All the basic industries and enterprises have been confiscated. Chinese peasants have been robbed of their fertile land by the so-called armed immigrants from Japan. Only recently have Japanese armed immigrants driven several hundred thousand peasants of Chinese nationality out of Ilan and six other hsien, and drowned 17 villages in blood. Conscript labor has been resorted to for the construction of highways, railways and aerodromes. Any one who dares to voice a protest is surely beaten or summarily executed. The institution of conscription and the organization of local militia will turn our

fellow nationals in Manchuria simply into cannon-fodder for Japanese imperialism and the puppet state, or force them to carry on an internecine war among ourselves. Considerable commotion has been caused by impressment of coolies and requisition of carts, wagons, provision and forage. And the crushing burden of taxation and unlimited usury have brought unspeakable misery on the mass of people.

Japanese Brutalities

There has been launched the most brutal campaign against the anti-Japanese volunteers, whole villages bombarded, the masses murdered in cold blood or buried alive. Sometime in May Japanese troops descended on Fanshih and attacked the volunteers there, setting fire to scores of villages, killing the refugees by the thousand. When taken prisoner, officers and men of the anti-Japanese volunteers were bayoneted throughout the whole body, torn to pieces by bombs purposely laid in the trousers of the captives, or eaten up by the dogs, or stoned to death, etc.

Arms in possession of the people have been seized, more than 5,300,000 rifles confiscated in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang. Now five bases in east Manchuria have been ordered to surrender some 100,000 rifles. Oppositionists have been threatened with death. Even kitchen knives are limited in number. Several households can have only one knife in common. Japanese imperialism and its puppet carry on exploitation of the people by disarming them totally.

The Pao-ka (headmen in the village, usually of the Tuhao class---Ed.) system has been put into wide practice throughout Manchuria. Census is taken from time to time in accordance with the notorious 'ten household mutual guaranty' regulations. Any able-bodied Chinese found missing in a certain household will be taken as having joined the volunteers, his families arrested and punished, his house burned down. The order-preserving committee, the village-purifying committee, the regulations governing village-purification, stringent martial law, the house-to-house search, etc, have created a reign of terror among the populace and attempted to force the people to meek submission.

Under Japanese and Manchukuo rule advanced ideas have been outlawed and the study of modern science forbidden. The curricula are limited to such rotten stuff as respect for the king and restoration of monarchy. The study of the Japanese language has been made compulsory and the school boy required to recite names of the Japanese Mikados. Needless to say, such slave education is calculated to make submissive slaves out of the people in Manchuria.

Brothers and sisters! Millions of our fellow men in Manchuria are leading an intolerable life under oppression, exploitation, massacre, enslavement, rape and humiliation, just like men without a country.

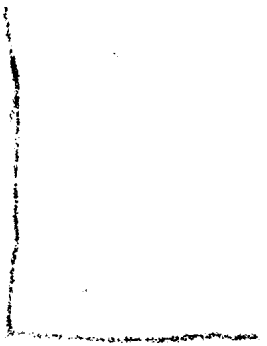
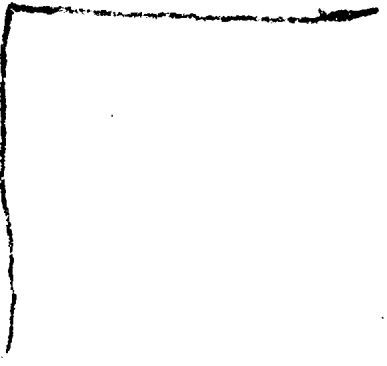
The most criminal Japanese imperialism is now endeavoring to use the same cruel methods to North China and even to the whole of China.

Laying Hands on China Proper

With troops stationed in the twenty hsien situated within the demilitarized zone, the police and administrative power has practically fallen into the hands of the Japanese. Publishing houses in these hsien are required to give a guaranty pledging to refrain from anti-Japanese propaganda and from anti-Manchukuo agitation. They will be sealed if they violate this rule. Pedestrians are searched everywhere by Japanese patrols. Manoeuvres of Japanese troops and planes have struck a terror into the hearts of the populace. Japanese spies have penetrated far into Chahar, Suiyuan, Shensi, Shantung, etc, without meeting the slightest difficulty just like a man entering a deserted house. A night airdrome has been built in Tientsin for the Japs, covering some 4,000 mow of land. North China has apparently become a second Manchukuo.

After receiving a satisfactory answer to the questions of through rail communication and postal service between China and Manchuria, Japanese imperialism regards the recognition of Manchukuo as settled. Thus encouraged, it is getting ready to swallow the whole of China. To make good the hands off declaration made on April 17, the Japanese minister Ariyoshi has returned to China bringing with him a plan to get hold of the whole land under the camouflage of negotiations.

As a result of the suppression of the anti-Japanese boycott movement Nippon wares are flooding our market, driving out the so-called national goods, not only in north China but in the Yangtze Valley as well. Meanwhile the Japanese offensive on the financial front is also threatening. Japanese financiers have come to China on an important mission to adjust the outstanding debts, composed of some 100 individual loans including the notorious Nishihara loan, all unfunded. The 'opposite shore' conference in Taiwan (Formosa) is now in process.





The Japanese demand for Amoy and Shantuo has been presented. Feverish preparations are being made to take Fukien and Kwangtung. The Japanese plot to threaten south China by sending aeroplanes to fly over Kwangsi and Hunan has been laid bare, more than ever. The recent disappearance of the Japanese vice consul at Nanking, Kuramoto, is but another Japanese attempt to pick up a quarrel for a major offensive. All these point to the Japanese ambition to annex the whole of China.

Make a Decision Just Now

Fellow compatriots! Japanese imperialism is directing its gun at the people of the whole country. The danger of collapse and partition is looming right before our eyes. Now time is up for us to ask ourselves whether we are willing or unwilling to be slaves without a country. If we are unwilling, then we must give up all illusions of relying on the government and fight the Japs with our own strength and resources in order to work out our own salvation. Just at present moment the Chinese people have no other alternative but to fight. War on Japan requires removal of all obstacles standing in the way.

The first and foremost is the non-resistance policy which accelerates the Japanese aggressions and brings about the national crisis confronting China. Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang who is responsible for the defence of the country with several hundreds of thousands of troops under his command ran for life as soon as he heard of the Mukden coup, retreating for the moment into Chin-chow, then to Peiping inside the Great Wall, finally taking a trip to Italy as a traveller. In face of more violent Japanese aggressions in North China our Marshall transferred all his troops from the north to the south immediately upon his return from abroad, definitely abandoning Manchuria and North China to the enemy. Gen. Tang Yu-ling yielded the strategical points in Jehol to the advancing Japs within barely a week, thus beating the world record in speed for the loss of territory. Yes, more guilty than Tang Yu-ling is another general who is slaughtering Chinese toilers on a mass scale in a big campaign without, however, firing one shot at Japanese imperialism, although he has some 1,000,000 men under his command. For this reason, a war on Japan requires abandonment of non-resistance.

The second obstacle is confidence placed in the league of nations, approaching the imperialist powers with the request of upholding justice. Since the Manchurian incident all faithful lackeys of imperialism have stuck to the view that the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the covenants of the league of nations and the nine power treaty. But, in fact, the league of nations and the imperialist powers have never adopted measures really directed against Japanese imperialism. The much advertised Lytton report merely mentions the impossibility of making any change in the status quo of Manchuria, supporting the Japanese seizure but suggesting international control over Manchuria. Recently, the league of nations virtually gave de facto recognition to Manchukuo by subscribing to the arrangements of postal communication with the puppet but, at the same time, regarding it as only 'technical'. The British march on Pan-hung and south Sinkiang, the British invasion of Tibet and Sikong, the French seizure of the Coral Islands and south Yunnan, the exchange of notes between Japan and America, all such facts are a clear proof of imperialist attempt at the partition of China. Reliance on the league of nations or any imperialist power for aid is tantamount to 'taking the enemy for farther'. For this reason, a war on Japan must needs part company with all illusions on imperialism for possible help.

The Pro-Japanese Traitors

In the third place, the pro-Japanese policy of the betrayers is another impediment. These betrayers insist on surrender to Japanese imperialism in the shortest time possible, then all is well. In their view the Wan-pao-shan incident (forerunner of the Mukden coup—Ed.) might have been averted were it not for the premature death of Yuan Shi-kai (president of China 1911-15—Ed.) which prevented the 21 demands from being realized much earlier; the 21 demands should have been recognized right on the day of the Mukden coup; Manchukuo should have been recognized long since in order to forestall the present national crisis. Finally, the betrayers advocate submission to Japan as its protectorate, accepting all the 200 demands presented by Japan.

Thus, the fault lies not with Japanese imperialism but with the Chinese people who should have capitulated much earlier. Here is the summary view of the traitors. A war on Japan requires denunciation of this most disgraceful policy of the pro-Japanese traitors, who sabotaged the war on Japan before.

Fourthly comes the theory of 'salvation by reconstruction', a theory that assures us the recovery of a defunct China provided we proceed fairly good with reconstruction, the fall of a country mattering little. But what is to be

constructed? How to carry on the reconstruction work? In spite of the claims for reconstruction national industries have shown a greater slump, and a general rural collapse is already in sight. Every year the excess of imports over exports amounts to some \$300,000,000. Out of the total budget only less than has been applied to reconstructive enterprises. At present reconstruction is restricted to non-productive military roads, motor roads and small sized railways but one third of our railways has been lost with Manchuria. We can not save existing industries, much less talk about future reconstruction. So long as imperialist forces exist to partition and wreck China, our recovery is absolutely impossible. So long as the campaign of Chinese feudal elements and militarists continues against the masses, reconstruction can not be started. This is a simple truth known to every body. Thus, the talk of reconstruction instead of resistance to Japan is but a camouflage for surrender to Japanese imperialism. We must expose this talk of reconstruction as a smoke screen for betrayal if we decide on a war against Japanese imperialism.

Finally, we must condemn the defeatist agitation of the traitors who have advanced the theory that China is too impotent to resist Japan. As to man-power China has 400,000,000 nearly six times as much as Japan. As to the fighting force China has far more troops than Japan, nay, more than any other country in the world. Added to this is the simple truth, confirmed time and again by history, that the outcome of a holy national revolutionary war does not depend on military technique alone.

In the struggle for independence the thirteen original states in North America beat England with an army that was ill-equipped. Right after the October Revolution the Soviet Union beat off the armed intervention of 14 states with modern military equipment and technique. British imperialism trembled before the Canton-Hong-Kong strike of 1925 which reduced the British colony to a 'dead port'. 1927 witnessed the retrocession of the British concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang under the overwhelming pressure of the masses who enthusiastically supported the northern expeditionary forces along the Yangtze river. In 1932 the masses of Shanghai and the poor-equipped 19th route army administered deadly blows to the crack land, naval and air forces of Japan, and made it impossible for them to occupy Chinese territory at Shanghai. The fighting along the passes of the Great Wall dealt crushing blows to Japanese and Manchurian troops. The volunteers in Manchuria and Jehol fought stubbornly and successfully against the series of 'punitive expeditions' launched by Japanese imperialism. Women with babies in their arms also took an active part in fighting against the Japs and puppets, Japanese and Manchurian troops, being thus made weary, met with reverses (yes, serious reverses). The Japs have recently abandoned their attempt at confiscating the arms of the people as a result of the heroic resistance of the volunteers in Ilan and other six hsien. Are these not living realities? They prove beyond doubt that if we can mobilize the masses to join and continue the holy anti-Japanese national revolutionary war we are 100% sure to beat back Japanese imperialism. We must fight against defeatism in a war on Japan.

Of course victory can not be secured by taking a chance, the more so when we have to fight so formidable an enemy as Japanese imperialism. In order to win the war we must, above all, pin our faith in victory. This is insufficient. And we must have a united front, more concrete methods of action and a more clear-cut programme. In the past there were advocates of resistance to Japan, and anti-Japanese battles were actually fought. Yet, none the less, we have to make more efforts to regain our lost territory and drive the Japanese invaders out of China. Among the many causes lying back of it one stands out prominent which is the lack of an integral plan and a common programme of action, each inclined to fight single-handed.

The New Programme

Considering this as a weakness, we have discussed the matter thoroughly with a legion of fellow patriots and drawn up the 'basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan' which has been widely popularized and brought for thorough discussion with those who endorse it. The programme received support in wide circles in barely a month's time. That it was signed by thousands of people at Shanghai clearly shows that it is the only way to national salvation. We deem it necessary to proclaim this programme to our brothers of the entire country.

We appeal to all our brothers, patriots as well as those who do not wish to be slaves without a country to support this anti-Japanese war programme, to form the anti-Japanese united front and to wage the holy national revolutionary war for China's independence, liberation and territorial integrity.

All officers and men in land, naval and air forces! Every military is duty bound to defend the country with arms. Now you got to serve the country and fight the enemy when China is overrun by Japanese invaders. The defence of Shanghai, the fighting along the Great Wall and the series of battles in Manchurian

army have set glorious examples of the patriotism of the military. We hope that you, the military in our country, hold high the banner of the anti-Japanese war and follow the example of our martyrs to fight for the glory of the existence of the Chinese nation. We appeal to you to stop at once the internecine civil war and to go with the entire land, naval and air forces to North China and Manchuria to fight shoulder to shoulder with the tough volunteers and local populace against Japanese imperialism and its puppet, to recover our lost territory by ousting the Japs and Manchurian lackeys and to rescue millions of our brothers from acute misery.

Turning to Patriots

Patriots of the whole country! The war against Japan requires mobilization of the whole body of people in addition to existing troops. The old adage that "Every body is responsible for the rise or fall of a nation" still holds good. Japanese ~~from~~ robbers direct ^{their} guns point-blankly against each of us. The down-fall or survival of China entirely depends on whether we, the whole body of citizens, perform our duty in defending the country by a general mobilization for the war against Japanese imperialism.

We appeal to every honest citizen and all patriots to rise and 'wash' the national disgrace. Give money or provision if one can, give rifles or services if one can, each contributing as much as he can, all for the holy war against Japan. The whole body of people, regardless of sex and age, should not watch merely with folded hands and hold aloof. War organizations shall be formed, composed of various categories of people. To this end the following corps shall be called into existence: reconnoitring, transport, communications, comfort, nurse, funds-collecting, agitation, anti-Japanese boycott, severing relations, disturbing the enemy, wrecking the enemy's military works, arresting the enemy's spies, fighting the Japs everywhere. The volunteer units as organized by the workers, peasants, students, merchants, etc, are a necessity for the war against Japan by mobilization of the entire people. They must march to the front immediately. The anti-Japanese bloody battles of the Manchurian volunteers during the past two or three years have considerably raised the ability of self-defence of our people and displayed encouraging spirit in protection of the country, examples that ought to be followed by us in furthering our holy cause of the anti-Japanese war.

Brothers and sisters! As the war on Japan requires the arming of the entire people, we must demand from the government all the weapons stored in arsenals and magazines, or bought from abroad to fight the Japs. On refusal we must take the weapons by ourselves. The arms turned out by the Mukden arsenal of Chang Hsueh-liang and the great number of his aeroplanes bought with the blood and sweat of the people, instead of being used to arm the masses, were handed over to Japan for the massacre of our brothers in Manchuria. Our military expenditure has been growing from day to day. The host of planes bought with our contributions under the plea of 'salvation by aviation' have, up to the present, all been held back from the war against Japan. What a painful experience! We must arm ourselves with all sorts of weapons whether stored in military depots or owned by individuals in resisting the Japs. Thus, we can have sufficient arms in waging the war against Japan.

The War Expenses

In our programme we have suggested adoption of many measures to finance the anti-Japanese war. First of all is the confiscation of all Japanese enterprises in China, a measure that is perfectly just when recalling that Japan has confiscated our property, seized our revenue and postal funds in Manchuria. This method is being consistently applied by the Manchurian volunteers. On April 13 the volunteers in Helungkiang took some \$200,000 from the Chingan branch of the Manchukuo central bank by breaking the vaults, and used it as the funds for fighting the Japs. Undoubtedly this is the most effective method. Next is the suspension of payment on Japanese loans, both principal and interest, which will make a huge sum available. Asked to be re-adjusted by the Japs, our old debts to Japan are placed not less than \$1,000,000,000. Why we should pay this loan instead of using it to finance the anti-Japanese war, can not be comprehended except for the reason that we want to help the enemy. Besides, we must confiscate the property of the traitors and collect money both at home and abroad, among the overseas Chinese as well as foreign sympathizers. Lastly, we introduce the progressive tax. Here are, in sum, the methods applicable for raising money to finance the war against Japan.

Brothers and sisters! The war on Japan needs a broad united front not only with all nationalities within the borders of China but with the oppressed nationalities of Japanese imperialism as the Koreans, the Formosans, and those in the mandated islands of the South Seas, also with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of Japan ~~who~~ who are revolutionizing, in a strong and wide unit-

ed front against the common enemy, namely, Japanese imperialism. In Manchuria Chinese and Korean masses are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other in a common struggle against Japanese imperialism and Manchukuo. At the same time, the heroic struggles of the revolutionary workers and peasants in Japan found ~~themselves~~ their way into the Japanese army and called forth demonstrations among the ranks and files against the invasion of China. Hence the conclusion that alliance with the enemy of Japanese imperialism is possible and logical. The Far Eastern Anti-war Conference held last year in Shanghai bears witness to the fact that the struggle of national liberation in China may enlist the sympathy and aid of the anti-imperialist fighters in other countries of the world, far from being placed in isolation. We must enlarge the anti-Japanese front by establishing a close contact with all anti-Japanese elements.

The United Leadership

Finally, in the war against Japan we must set up a common leading organ in contrast with the lack of common organisation and concerted action in the anti-Japanese movement in the past, a state of things that ought to be put an end to. We suggest the creation of an Armed Self-defence Committee of the Chinese People to be chosen by workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers as the central leading organ of the campaign against the Japs, entrusted with the power to decide on all questions connected with the anti-Japanese campaign as well as to exercise control over all anti-Japanese matters. All must take a part in the committee if they do not want to be slaves without a country, if they are ready to fight the Japs, if they endorse the anti-Japanese program just outlined. We call on all patriots to form committees of this nature in factories, villages, schools, shops, etc, in response to our programme, to discuss and adopt plans and measures for the war on Japan.

We suggest that on the coming September 18 (date of the Mukden coup) we shall commemorate the day by holding a national congress as the supreme organ of the national armed self-defence committee.

Dear brothers and sisters! We firmly believe that we can fight Japan with the adoption of the above mentioned measures. This war is a holy one, a war for advancement and justice. Dear brothers and sisters! Wake up and unite! Arm yourselves under the banner of national self-defence! Fight for the independence, liberation and territorial integrity of China!

- 1) DOWN WITH JAPANESE IMPERIALISM!
- 2) LONG LIVE THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR!
- 3) LIBERATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOREVER!

Signed by

THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

The Preparatory Commission.

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RESCUE OUR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

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RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS IN DISTRESS

As reported previously in our columns, a score of revolutionary leaders headed by Yu Chi-chuan, Lin Tse-min, Liu Yeh-yin, etc, were arrested by imperialist-KMT agents in the international settlement on June 26. While in the imperialist prison, they bluntly refused to expose any of revolutionary secrets in spite of the most cruel torture at the hands of imperialist police. On the contrary, they denounced imperialism as a curse to the Chinese people and the Kuomintang as a traitor in the face of the police of the international settlement. They fired a strong fusillade at the disgrace of the revolutionary betrayers.

Yes, they behaved just like a genuine revolutionary leader who delights in sacrificing his own life for the defence of the revolution. They behaved before the torturers of imperialism and KMT just as heroically and unflinchingly as the red fighters who are refused to yield an inch of Soviet territory to the enemy (class) in the present 5th campaign now in full swing. Precisely due to this fact imperialism handed over them to Nanking for further torture and execution in the last resort.

These revolutionary leaders who are either heading the anti-Japanese and-imperialist movement or serve as functionaries in trade unions have played a decisive part in the gigantic movement of the masses against imperialism and KMT. A few of their number have just sponsored the national armed self defence movement now expanding in all directions. With the confidence and support won from the masses during the struggles, they have been able to push the Chinese revolution still further.

SHANGHAI WORKERS ARISE

Apparently, the arrest of the revolutionary leaders by imperialism and Kuomintang has aroused the extreme ire of the toiling masses here in Shanghai as well as in the whole country. Workers and other toilers accordingly gathered together and resolved to secure release of the leaders arrested by the following means:

1. Immediately choose delegates and send them on a trip to Nanking to comfort the leaders now KMT jail and try to secure their release. Collect money for relief purpose.
2. Launch a campaign for signatures for a protest with Nanking.
3. Call mass meetings, wire the revolutionary masses in China and the world for immediate concerted action for the rescue of our leaders.
4. Hold demonstrations and parades, besiege the government for the release of the leaders arrested and all other revolutionary leaders.
5. Expand the national armed self defence movement as a token to continue the work of the leaders taken in custody.

6. The work of relieving the leaders should be closely related to the struggle against the intensified oppression and exploitation of capital, the struggle of the peasants for relief to flood and drought sufferers, the struggle of the KMT soldiers against ill-treatment, squeeze of their pay and against the attack on red army.

AN APPEAL TO CHINESE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

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To workers, peasants, soldiers and other toilers of China!

Chinese toilers as a great support to Soviet China have stood unswervingly in the way of the betrayal of the Kuomintang which wants to hand over China to imperialism as a colony. The KMT has thrown all in the 5th campaign against Soviet China, suppressed the anti-imperialist-KMT movement to the best of its ability, killed the vanguard of the workers and peasants, all this for one thing: attempt to maintain the decaying rule of the Kuomintang.

But, on the other hand, far from being scared, workers and peasants in China are advancing still farther in the foreground against imperialism and KMT, walking out from factories in defiance of the bandit leader Chiang Kai-shek's interdiction to the contrary notwithstanding, promoting the national armed self defence movement just at a time when Japanese imperialism runs amuck in north China with the aid of the Kuomintang. Enthusiastically backed up by the masses, the said armed self defence movement is progressing rapidly, a fact that inspires the KMT to mobilize all its police force, detectives and revolutionary traitors in a mad war on our revolutionary leaders with a view to stripping the revolutionary masses of the strong leadership.

All workers, peasants and soldiers! On June 26 our revolutionary leaders with Yu Chi-chuan, Lin Tse-shan, etc, at the head fell into the hands of the KMT fascist hangmen. Tortured in the most brutal ways, their life is in an extremely critical condition!

Record of Leaders

Our leaders have waged an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and the betrayal of the Kuomintang. During 1925-27 they led millions of Chinese workers and peasants in a fight against imperialism and remnant feudalism, and for the liberation of the Chinese nation. To check the Japanese offensive against Shanghai in 1932 they marched ahead in face of Japanese fusillade. They stood in the van of the national revolutionary war against Japan along the Great Wall.

Of late they initiated the armed self defence movement, calling on the masses to rise immediately in armed self defence and to fight for the thorough emancipation of the Chinese nation. Their positive activities in this regard incurred the hatred of the KMT fascists who want to remove our leaders right way lest their deal of betrayal as agreed to by secret negotiations might be greatly hampered.

Our Appeal

All toilers! Just at a moment where the Kuomintang is selling the whole country as slaves to imperialism we can not suffer our leaders to be tortured or shot openly or secretly. We must do everything in our power to get back our leaders. We and China need them most just at the present juncture. File the most serious protests with the KMT. Demand the immediate release of our leaders in the KMT's hell. Inaugurate committees for the rescue of Comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, and against imperialism and Japan. Send delegates to Nanking to see our leaders. Stage demonstrations as a protest against the KMT's murder.

At the same time, expand the armed self defence movement as directed by our leaders. Stage strikes in the factories and schools against the KMT surrender and fascist white terrors as a reply to the KMT suppression of the anti-imperialist movement.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST & FASCIST COMMITTEE IN THE FAR EAST


July 15, 1934

WIDESPREAD RICE RIOTINGS IN CHINA

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With disasters inseparable from the rule of imperialism and KMT, toilers of China have learned many a terrible lesson through their own bitter experience. The widespread drought catastrophe in this summer is no doubt bitterest in the past decade or so. Crops of the peasants are either dried or washed away in the vast paddy fields amounting to several ten millions mows. Millions of peasants are facing acute starvation. Right in the process of the drought rice riotings took place extensively in the KMT controlled provinces. The peasants, particularly those near the Soviet border, have held the KMT responsible for the drought and other disasters connected therewith. Under conditions of flagrant misrule of the KMT floods and drought are certainly traceable to the devastations and neglect of the ruling classes.

Immense Damage Occasioned

As investigated by the Nanking relief committee, the present disaster has wrought havoc in the following provinces: 30 hsiens in Kiangsu hit by drought, 40 hsiens in Chekiang hit by drought, 50 hsiens in Anhwei hit by drought and insects, 30 hsiens in Kiangsi hit by drought and floods, 30 hsiens in Fukien hit by floods, 30 hsiens in Hupeh by floods and drought, 40 hsiens in Hopei by floods and drought, 30 hsiens in Shansi by floods and drought, 40 hsiens in Kansu by drought, 40 hsiens in Szechow by floods and drought, 10 hsiens in Suiyuan. Taking all together, 11 provinces are struck by floods and drought, totaling 400 hsiens. Besides, there are extensive disasters in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan but reports are not available in this connection. In Hunan 40 or 50 hsiens are reported hit by the disaster. 

The present catastrophe is the severest of all in recent years, beating the stupendous floods of 1931 in the extent of the areas affected. The Kiangsu commissioner of reconstruction has given out the definite information that all crops south of the Yangtse river are hopeless except for the small margin of 10%. The damage amounts to \$130,000,000. The catastrophe is worse still in Chekiang according to a message of the KMT central news agency dated July 12 from Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province. There the damage is estimated at \$2,000,000,000 at the rate of \$10 for each mow. So the loss must be immense, not to speak of the damages in other provinces.

The Gloomiest Picture

In the concluding days of July showers did come in certain localities but brought no relief to the drought stricken peasants as the long expected rainfall was not sufficient in quantity. A correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao wrote from Hangchow: "The peasants are starving. They have nothing left in their households. The well-to-do eat only two meals in gruel a day. The poorer families feed the children with peas---that is all." (July 27).

According to another story equally pathetic published by the Sin Wen Pao on August 4, the starving peasants in Hai-yuan, Chekiang, braving the scorching sun, rushed to the hsien government for aid, creating a grave situation.

Rice Rioting Widespread

The tax collected by the KMT on the importation of foreign rice (almost 40% ad valorem) has been instrumental in bringing about a little rise in the price of rice for the first half of the current year. The drought sent the price still higher up until at the present moment rice is selling twice as much as last Fall.

The soaring price of rice is an immediate cause in rice riotings in the whole land, especially in Chekiang where the ~~desperate~~ desperate peasants no longer submit to starvation. There more than ten rice riotings took place for the last two weeks. The peasants are reputed to be peaceful and non-violent. But hunger tells them this time to practise the proverb: If there is a will there is a way.

Seizure of rice took place at the town of Sha-si on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway on July 24 and 25. The town is said to be a centre of the rice market in Chekiang. Several thousand famine stricken people marched on the town, with old women leading the way. They took rice from three shops and ten ships without meeting much resistance. Closely following on the heels of Sha-si 2,000 peasants seized rice in Wong-tien-tsen not far away

from Sha-si. The peasants took away some 600 piculs of rice and cereals. But six peasants were taken into custody. In the hsien around Nanking, like Kiangpu and Chin-tan, the struggle for the division of rice is almost a daily occurrence.

The KMT to Blame

Realising that the KMT is in a sense organiser of famine, the peasants have staged anti-KMT demonstrations one after another. The peasants in Chin-kiang, capital of Kiangsu province, have, for example, burnt the surveying instruments and placed the surveyors under arrest, on the simple ground that the KMT, instead of devoting any attention to the menace of drought, is bent on the increase in land taxes by surveying. (The China Times, July 19).

The peasants in Kiangsan, Chekiang, are more militant. In geographical proximity to the Soviets in Kiangsi they are undoubtedly influenced by the latter in the struggle against the Kuomintang. They, on the one hand, complain of the inaction of the Kuomintang in regard to the relief of the drought disaster, and, on the other, of the expropriation of land lying on the Hangchow-Kiangsan highway. Their land is taken without compensation. Worse still, they have to pay a tax on the land already taken. In the third place, the peasants also hate the raise in the salt tax as a result of the economic embargo.

The peasants listed these charges against the Kuomintang. Failing to receive any answer the angered peasants rushed to the Hsien Kuomintang and beat the KMT functionaries the majority of whom had fled before the advent of the rioters. One KMT functionary by the name of Chow Tsai was unfortunate enough to be left behind, forming the target of the peasants. The fellow was dragged away and bound to a telegraph pole with his coats stripped off under the burning sun. He tasted the scorching sun for three full hours before letting away. The incident happened on July 18.

The day following, several hundred peasants converged on the Hsien from different directions, bearing batons in their arms or shouldering native styled rifles, rushing to the Hsien Kuomintang in a stampede. They broke the windows, tore off the papers, wrecked the furniture, etc. (The China Times, August 3).

The bourgeois paper Sinwenpao, has recently drawn a cartoon showing KMT leaders chatting about famine relief in a villa at a summer resort but ignoring the famine sufferers below. The peasants, however, know much more clear than the cartoon can display. They know that salvation lies in their own hands. Hence rice rioting. The peasants are taking the direct route to Soviet revolution.

RED ARMY MARCHES ON FOOCHOW

The red army under Comrade Lo Ping-hui, numbering 5,000 strong, swooped down on Paisha 12 miles from Foochow, capital of Fukien province. The advance of the red army caused a great panic in Foochow although the red fighters may not head for that city. No doubt the red army held a great parade in observance of the anti-war day because they took the city before August 1. According to press advices the red army deserted the city only on Aug. 5. Another report has it that the red army may enter Foochow if it wants to owing to the handful of KMT soldiers at Foochow, who are not matches of the red fighters. Imperialist warships are hurrying to Foochow from various anchorages, to help the KMT in defending the city.

The red army operating in Hupeh also scored a big success over the KMT bandits in east Hupeh end of August. It disarmed one regiment (3,000 men) of the KMT bandits in east Hupeh in addition to the large quantities of armaments seized. It put one whole division of Chang Hsueh-liang on flight.

Red partisans were in the latter part of August very active in the vicinity of Shinyang, an important center on the Peiping-Hankow railway (in Honan). Their activities reached as far as The Cock Mountain (a famous summer resort for high class Chinese and foreigners). Shinyang seems to lie in a state of siege owing to the increasing activities of red partisans. At the same time the red army under Comrade Ho Lung occupied several hsien in

and still held Yin-hiang, Iweichow.

Minor successes of the red army and partisans are also reported from other localities such as Funning (Fukien), Hsai-poo (E. Fukien), etc.

ARMED SELF DEFENCE IN FULL SWING

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As matters now stand, the armed self defence has as powerful a backing among the masses as can never be imagined. The program embodying the famous six points in a war against Japanese imperialism is quite popular in the whole country as the KMT censorship can never bar oral propaganda among the toiling masses. For the sake of news and curiosity foreign papers are willing to pay for the full draft at rather a high rate. Nearly all the foreign papers (except only a few) have published the programme in the form of outline. The Japanese press at Shanghai gave considerable prominence to the programme. It exploits the program as another sign of the approach of an anti-Chiang Kai-shek storm but forgets the fact that the programme itself explicitly aims at delivering a blow at Japanese imperialism.

Certain imperialist papers such as the North China Daily News (British) sneers at the programme and asks how leading personages in China (Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame Liao Chun-kai, etc., can back such a naive programme. "The naivety of trying to finance a war", says the paper in an editorial of August 5, "against a thoroughly prepared power like Japan by confiscating Japanese property in China is too obvious to need emphasis. Any attempt to do such a thing would play straight into the hands of the enemy". In making this statement the British paper is anxious over a similar fate of its own. Confiscation of imperialist property hovers over the British journal like a bugbear whether it concerns Japan or other imperialism. Chinese patriots and revolutionaries are in full support of the programme, not only regarding this point but vis-a-vis all others, for the simple reason that all the measures as contained in the programme are entirely practical and suited to the needs of the holy war.

Popular Support

All Chinese, dissatisfied with the KMT's surrender to Japanese imperialism, have immediately come to the support of the programme as outlined in our special number. Workers have shown a high pitch of enthusiasm in the rally. Let first take the example of the seamen on the British oil boat.

That boat employs some 70 seamen of Chinese nationality who are indignant over the exaction of bribery by the foremen. Unless bribery to the foremen is demanded, workers will be dismissed just on that ground. The seamen are all for the formation of a committee against the foremen without exception. Just at this point all workers are in a highly bellicose mood, discussing concrete measures at mass meetings.

There appears a fellow bringing with him the 'programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan'. After the completion of the report by that fellow all present at the meeting rallied to the programme. 12 signed while others who could not write stamped their fingers on the papers as a testimonial of approval. They asked for more copies of the program and pledged to distribute them among the ports called on. They also committed themselves to the promise that attempts would be made to get the signature of the whole body of seamen on the same boat. Finally, an anti-imperialist committee was formed with a chairman at the head.

Another British Oil Boat

In regard to the support given to the programme the same enthusiasm was observed in another British oil boat. Here the workers hated the foreman because they were compelled to pay a tribute to him in the form of money collected on winnings in gambling. The workers were compelled to gamble simply to yield additional receipts to the foreman.

The disgruntled workers first called a meeting to discuss the program. One worker said, "The KMT does this simply to invite more outrages from Japan". Foreign employees of the boat encouraged our workers saying that ways certainly can be found if you take up the cudgel. They saw no reason

why the I.T. should suffer to capitulate as it pleased. The result is that eight workers signed the programme. The remaining four who could not write said that they were loyal and patriotic to the core. Three workers were elected to form an anti-imperialist body.

Some 70 seamen employed by a boat of the British Butterfield & Swire Co. held a meeting with the actual attendance of 30. At the meeting actual conditions in the north were reported and discussed particularly with reference to the programme. Then the workers were in the act of signing the programme, there raised a voice all of a sudden, "What are you doing?" Replying that they were doing a patriotic deed, the fellow from the yellow union retorted with a bluff: "All that signed the patriotic movement will be likely to be shot". Obviously, the yellow 'rotten egg' wanted to frighten the workers away from the patriotic movement. The yellow bureaucrats, to be sure, are all lackeys of imperialism and I.T. But this time they failed again to hold the militant workers back.

The workers in another boat went a step further, voluntarily suggesting that under the auspices of the workers a call be issued to enlist the sympathy and aid of the whole body of seamen in support of the programme, that national revolutionary war be waged against Japanese imperialism.

University Students Not Behind

The students of the university (name omitted) in Chapei, Shanghai, debated hotly on the programme submitted to them, and after the discussion many of the students present signed the programme. They launched the campaign for more signatures by the method of joint activity. At the same time three shock brigades were organized to work among the peasants in the environs of the city as well as among the workers employed on the railways. So far over 100 peasants added their signatures to the program.

The teachers and pupils of a certain primary school in Chapei rallied to the programme in a similar praiseworthy manner. 100 of them signed the program, with the organization of three shock brigades carrying on their offensive in various directions.

Industrial Workers, Too

Workers in the cotton mills and flour mills in west Shanghai went through the process of signing with greater enthusiasm subsequent to thorough discussion on the part of the workers. This is particularly so in the Japanese owned mills. There the signatures of the workers ran into more than 500. Later on more signatures were added to the long list.

The backward rickshaw men have become articulate in the war against Japanese imperialism. One coolie is quoted as saying that "For the sake of the country and the people we must unite together in a fight against Japan", a statement that is just as intelligible as the average Chinese can make.

The signature campaign has been going on in east Shanghai and the French concession on a grand scale. Among the stevedores several mass meetings were held to back up the programme.

So far in Shanghai alone some 3,000 persons, all Chinese, whether high or low in their stations of life, have signed the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japanese imperialism, not to mention those names from the out-ports and cities.

The success of the signature campaign in the initial stage of the war on Japan augurs well for the future victory over the Japanese. Only traitors and lackeys of imperialism hold a pessimist view on the prospects of the war. Imperialism as a whole is glad to see our defeat or pour ice water over our spine at the very beginning (like the North China Daily News). Our victory over Japan probably means end of all imperialist domination in China. Of course success in the last analysis depends on our efforts, on the exertions of the whole people.

E. H. D.

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FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

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SWEEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Fienchen, Pingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Winton, Tatien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kuntien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsiens, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

AUGUST 1 IN CHINA

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Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gorgons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARML SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

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In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc., (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

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Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Ningchow, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc., are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to KMT China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the KMT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine---rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~besides~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in KMT China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by KMT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were oversubscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities rail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

E N D

F

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions
 gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 3 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partia-
 tially success.
 (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) --
 (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

x (1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up the factory as a menace against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 ~~xxx~~
 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
 (1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciled by KMT. (10) Partia-
 ly success.
 (1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
 for ~~pay~~ full pay (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsa puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze ~~by~~ of the Public Safety Bureau; ~~10~~ striker demonstrat-
 ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
 their work, the striker found that ~~their conditions were~~ were cheated by
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.
 (1) 24 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting ~~plan~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.
 (1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
 Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,296 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Mukden Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
 (9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result.

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-M-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by \$8 per month, (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fall.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

	No.No. of of FacStrike	No.of Peti- tion	To- tal	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-day lost in Strikes	Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
June 30	20	10	20	68,211	955	69,163	504,572	7	321
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3	13

0-

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

Cotton	Silk	Weaving	Tobacco	Gum	Post, Tele-	Transpor-	Handicraft	Ricsha	Other	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	30
July 19	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	19

VII. Causes of Struggle

Against Dismissal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen & Contractor	For Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Political Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	32
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

D 1791/6

Chinese Books Correspondence

Report from D. L. Loh

Oct 10, 1934

with Mr. Loh Sih Kya, S.S.

for translation & making
of copies of literature.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date September 30 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1791/6
REGISTRY.
No. D-301934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made ~~xx~~ and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith ^{seven}~~eight~~ typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on September 28, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and Paris,
were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after
attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Secy. A-I. L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.

Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of C.P.C. on the New
Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. China.

(b) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Miner.

(c) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal
Government.

(d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934.

(e) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria.

(2) Addressee: "Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, W.C.I. London."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.66, dated June 15, 1934.

Contents : (a) Appeal to the Whole Party Members and Toiling
Masses for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the
Opposition of the new IMP-KMT Challenge.

(b) Civil Rights Group Protests Nazi "Terror"

(c) Two Years' Fighting Record of the Red Armies
of China (Next Issue).

(3) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Marray, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,
Date..... 19

(2)

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.23, dated June 22, 1934.

Contents: (a) Red Army March on Chungking.

(b) Sufferings of the Peasantry in N.Manchuria.

(c) Outline of the Constitution of Republic of
Soviet China.

(d) Rapid Extension of the Red Army.

(4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.24, dated June 29.

Contents: (a) Salt Rioting in Shantung, Nanking and Kiangsu.

(b) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.

(c) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.

(d) Another Victory of the Red Army.

(5) A Militarist War Looms Again.

(5) Add ressee: "Mr.J.K.Merray, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.25, dated July 5, 1934.

Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets

(b) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan
against Soviet Union and China.

(c) Consumation of De Facto Recognition to
Manchukuo.

(d) Worker's Struggle in KMT China, June 1934.

(6) Addressee: "Mr.K.J. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More
Victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full) (3)

Made by Forwarded by

(c) Nanking Please Japan by Another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking
Hangmen.

(7) Addressee: "Secy. W. Educational Ass., 16 Harper Street,
London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More
Victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

(c) Nanking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking
Hangmen.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) and (2) were
undecipherable, (3) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 304
Fokien Road in the afternoon of June 22, 1934,

(4) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 3 p.m.
July 2, 1934,

(5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934,

(6) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 1 p.m.
July 13, 1934,

(7) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 2 p.m. July 13, 1934.

D. B. Lin
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

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NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

- (1) A Statement by C.C. of C.P.C. on the New-Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. 1
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- (3) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp. 4
- (4) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p. 4
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A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party
of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.)

.....

To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Huang Pu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations, 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops, 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the territory to the north of the Huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status quo in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further reinforcements to Mukangyu and E. Chahar, mass recruitment of Chinese workers, construction of motor roads for war purpose, incorporation of the bandits (under Japanese instigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Kueitang has devastated several provinces), despatch of numerous planes for reconnoitering purposes, increasing activities of the Japanese spy service (surveying in the provinces lying north of the Huang Ho), construction of more than 20 wireless stations between Jehol and T. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against N. China but against Sinkiang and the People's Republic in Outer Mongolia in an attempt to march on the Soviet Union.

Scorched to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are making further attempts to widen their sphere of influence in S. China. England and Japan are said to revive the old alliance. The Yankee imperialism

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

KMT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Nanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pan-hung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrone and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KMT surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the influence of the traitors, repudiation of all debts in order to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,
- 6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobilization of all land, naval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the campaign against the Soviets,
- 7) against the Tangu agreement and direct negotiations.

Here is our programme for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. (Here follows the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peasants, to revolutionary students and intellectuals, etc.)

LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN MINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kai-lan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsueh-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark beddings, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 2 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a user and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 100 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organised in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Hsiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayals.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gansters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but unfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy they intrigued arresting their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$100 from the management as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers over the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have made progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

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Imperialism and KMT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tie-up for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbidding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crowd reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reinforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and ~~xxx~~ bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathy strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage cut", broke through the severe white terror of the KMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organising the general strike of the silk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

CHINESE ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER 1934

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Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc., were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 6% likin. Anhwei and Kueichow have followed the example of Tientsin. In view of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin Chun-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 70% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolization of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,785, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the KMT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from Nanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yizuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the captain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Heilungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here are but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this point).

E N D

- (1) Appeal to the Whole Party Members & Toiling
for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the Oppo
of the New Imp-KMT Challenge Issued by C.P.
- (2) Civil Rights Group Protests Nazi "Terror"
- (3) Two Years' Fighting Record of the Red Armies of
China (Next Issue)

APPEAL TO THE WHOLE PARTY MEMBERS AND TOILING MASSES
FOR THE SUPPORT OF U.S.S.R. AND THE OPPOSITION OF
THE NEW IMP-KMT CHALLENGE

Comrades and Toiling Masses!

The vanguard of International Imperialism--the Japanese robbers, since its occupation of Manchuria and Jehol, has not only planned drive towards Tientsin and Peiping and pressing Charhar and Suiyuan, but also intensified her anti-U.S.S.R. conspiracies and activities in North Manchuria, especially over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Her actions are openly assisted by all imperialists, especially British and French imperialists. Imperialists, KMT and their complete set of running dogs never forget to excise hostilities against the U.S.S.R. and to fight against the headquarter of world revolution is their long-dreamed course; which, up to now, fails to take place only due to the persistent peace policy on the part of U.S.S.R. and the sympathy and support shown by the world proletariat. However, new plots are continuously carried out, such as the Vicker Engineer case, the collapse of Anglo-Soviet commercial relation, the anti-Soviet plot of the German Facists, the Washington Conference and the C.E.R. crisis--all being directed by the Imperialists against U.S.S.R. as an ever-refreshing challenge.

The KMT, since its betrayal to the Chinese Revolution and its subservience to the Imperialists, has made Soviet opposition its persistent policy. In spite of the resumption of relations carried out under the pressure of mass sentiment, KMT has not only shown no sign of change of its hostile attitude towards U.S.S.R., but even, conversely, renewed its anti-Soviet challenges by raising many new demands. All KMT papers and reactionary papers demands U.S.S.R. just on the first day of the resumption of diplomatic relations to order the cessation of Soviet movement in China. The Soviet movement of China is the only salvation movement for the hundreds of thousands toiling people and is the foundation of the new life for Chinese nation, no one except the reactionary imp. running dogs--KMT--would raise such base demands towards U.S.S.R. KMT, further more, demands U.S.S.R. to "hand back" Mongolia. We wonder just on what grounds do the KMT shameless agents find it reasonable to

ask for "hand back" of the Mongolia Republic, which is entirely independent by itself. Again, the Sinkiang incident is utilised by KMT to attack U.S.S.R., taking the emancipation struggle of the Mohammedans as incited by Soviet Russia and ignoring their own misrule, the real role played by the British and Japanese Imperialism and the oppression of the Mohammedans by the white Russians. The toiling masses of China heartily support the struggle of Sinkiang oppressed people against KMT and imperialists, recognize their right of self-determination and their right to be independent from China, if they want. Commercially, KMT limits the Soviet trade in China on the pretext of dumping-prevention, while at the same time full efforts are laid to suppress the boycott against the Japanese Imperialism, and granting generously the real dumping action by the Imperialists. Lastly, taking advantage of the serious situation created by the destruction and seizure of C.E.R. by the Japanese imperialist, KMT make special attack against U.S.S.R.

In order to uphold its subservience policy towards the imperialists, in order to be consistent to its policy of selling out of the national interests, KMT has mobilized all its shameless apparatuses, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—the expert broker for selling out of China, the KMT Tangpils and the KMT reactionary papers to start a shower of anti-Soviet arbitrary propaganda regarding the C.E.R. problem.

What's really about the C.E.R. case? It is a well known fact that the C.E.R. was primarily solely belonged to U.S.S.R., and the Chinese participation in its administration was only granted due to the fact that the railway is crossing the Chinese territory. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, for eighteen months Nanking did not assume its part in the administration any more, and not even tried to, nothing has been attempted to restore its responsibility over the railway. And it seems that now the Japanese plot to seize the line is only too welcome by Nanking, the running dog of Imperialists. It has been well known fact that Japan has practically reduced most of the railway useless by reckless ruin, which met not a word of protest from Nanking. And now when the Japanese imperialist and their puppets have arranged every step to seize the line, when U.S.S.R. is said to be ready to consider the selling out of the railway for good, that Nanking begins to move, begins to yell protests. Apparently such actions could only serve to help the Japanese ambition.

The only "reason" KMT and all reactionaries uphold to oppose the Soviet's proposal of selling out of C.E.R. was that Soviet Russia was not authorized to do it; she has no right to do it, so they declare; and that by so doing, U.S.S.R. would violate

the Sino-Russia and the Fengtien-Russia settlements. But the fact is too clear that C.E.R. was built with the money of the toiling masses of the Russian people, and in all the settlements and agreements, provisions have been made to allow the purchase of the line by the Chinese Government. But Nanking, not only failing to realize this agreement, but since 1929, has completely given the railway up with all Manchuria to the Japanese puppets--"Manchukuo". KMT not only gives up cooperation with U.S.S.R. over the administration and the protection of the railway, but also, when U.S.S.R. proposes to sell the same, attempts to raise protests and wishes to present C.E.R., just as Manchuria and the rest of China, unconditionally to the imperialists and their agents.

KMT and all reactionaries attempt to utilize the C.E.R. incident for another break of the Sino-Soviet relations. This again proves that KMT not only is not intending to establish good relations with U.S.S.R. but is also looking for every chance to destroy the brotherly federation between the toiling masses of the two nations. On the otherhand, they consider all imperialist nations as their "friends", maintain at their best a friendly relation with the Japanese Robbers, and obey them.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly blame U.S.S.R. as "bending over the force of Japanese Imperialism", but actually who is really "bending over"? U.S.S.R. is the only state that is struggling constantly against the "imperialist forces" and exposing their conspiracies. Over the C.E.R. problem, U.S.S.R. is constantly upholding their own interest, unlike Nanking, which not only give up their own territory and rights to Japan and her puppets, but also act to help the imperialist to seize C.E.R.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly charge U.S.S.R. with the violation of her policy of "assisting the weak nations", charge her as "Red Imperialism", as "betrayor to Revolution", but actually U.S.S.R. is the only state assisting weak nations and secure the independence and territorial integrity of China. U.S.S.R. is the first state to give up all her rights, privileges, unequal treaties and sphere of influence in China. It was just in the agreements which KMT utilize now to build their protests that U.S.S.R. declared all these hearty concessions. U.S.S.R. is the only state supporting materially and spiritually the Chinese Revolution, declaring on the day of Japanese occupation of Manchuria that she standing on the side of Chinese people, she would not recognize any result of armed aggression. While KMT, not only evades from its duty of resisting the Japanese, but also suppress all anti-imp. anti-Japanese movement, attacking with full vigor the only anti-imp. force of China--Chinese Red Armies and Soviet Districts, and even attempts to ask U.S.S.R. to "order the stop of Chinese Soviet movement". These all prove that KMT is a loyal dog

of imperialists, a scavenger for the imperialists, an active participant of the anti-Soviet conspiracy and the enemy of Chinese people.

KMT and all reactionaries view the peace-policy of U.S.S.R. as "subservience" and "weakness", attempting to pull U.S.S.R. into the whirl pool of the imperialist troubles, enabling the imperialists to find "pretexts" for armed intervention of U.S.S.R. But U.S.S.R. upholds her peace policy in "not taking an inch of other's territory but not letting an inch of her territory taken by others," in maintaining peace among nations and for the peace as a whole. This peace policy has rendered direct hindrance and obstacle to the imperialist aggression and oppression of weak nations. Only these imp. running dogs, shameless KMT that would view such peaceful policy as being "subservience" or "weakness", only the enemies of U.S.S.R. attempt to induce her to get rid of such peace policy.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly charge U.S.S.R. with the recognition of Manchukuo, which they say tends as difficulty to the League's non-recognition and hinders the recovery of territory by China. In fact, U.S.S.R. has never done so, only the Imperialist League recognizes in its report the existing condition of Manchuria, recognizes the robbery Japan carried out in Manchuria, and only the mean KMT government accepts the League's Report, relies upon the League and recognizes Manchukuo silently. Not only so, KMT is now preparing a second Manchukuo in North China and Inner Mongolia, to serve the imperialist as base for armed intervention of U.S.S.R.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly attempt to carry out anti-Soviet challenges by mocking themselves as the friend of U.S.S.R. they estimate for U.S.S.R. that the sell of C.E.R. won't stop Japanese aggression; that Japan will continue to attack Vladivostok and Sachalin Prov. But the Imp-KMT never understand that U.S.S.R. under the proletariat dictatorship, with its socialistic victory and the support of the world proletariat, is sufficiently strong to secure their socialistic victory and all the rights of U.S.S.R.—at the same time, the rights of the world revolution. Shameless KMT has not only sold out Manchuria and North China, given up all rights of the Chinese Nation, but also disguised itself under the mask of "sympathy" and attempt to drag U.S.S.R. into the biggest conspiracy of Imp-KMT.

All these anti-Soviet conspiracies carried out by KMT and all reactionaries over the C.E.R. problem. KMT, by taking this offensive against U.S.S.R., not only satisfies the need of their own master—the imperialists, but also attempts to distract the anti-imp sentiment of the furious masses so that they may be taught to oppose the only revolutionary federation of Chi-

these people, the KMT, and against the only anti-imperialist force of China, the Red Armies and the Soviet Government.

Comrades, all toiling people! Japanese imperialism has concentrated its force to capture North China, Tientsin and Peiping are at the Japanese mercy, KMT has already sold out North China by forming the Branch Political Council headed by Hwang Fu which is nothing but a second puppet Manchukuo. The Japanese robbers, their puppets and the KMT are trying hard to seize C.E.R. from U.S.S.R. The danger of imperialist partition of China has entered a new serious stage. All toiling people, rise up and oppose the false protests made by KMT and all other reactionaries under the name of the people. expose all the compromises KMT made for partition of China and attack of U.S.S.R. Oppose KMT's injury of the relations between the peoples of China and U.S.S.R. Chinese people wanting to enjoy the real benefit of C.E.R. should rise up, organize up under the leadership of C.P.C., develop the national revolutionary war, arm up and drive out the Japanese imperialist and all imperialists, down with the betrayer KMT, support the only alliance of Chinese Revolution-U.S.S.R., oppose any intervention of U.S.S.R. Strengthen the Sino-U.S.S.R. alliance! Support the Chinese Revolutionary workers and Peasants Red Armies and the Soviet Power. Only the Soviets and Red Armies can root out the imp. yoke, our declare war against Japan. Only Soviet China can fight for the independence and territorial integrity of China, for the emancipation of Chinese toiling masses! Oppose the KMT "anti-red campaign"! Struggle for the victory of Soviet China!

Central Executive Committee, Communist Party of China
May 15, 1933

CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP PROTESTS NAZI "TERROR"

—Delegation Pays Call On Shanghai German Consul;

Brutalities Reviewed—

—Persecution Of Jews Is Bemoaned In Missive—

A delegation of the China League for Civil Rights, Headed by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, and including Fu Sin, Chi's foremost writer, Mr. Yang Chien of the Academia Sinica, Dr. Lin Yu-tang, writer and critic, Mr. Harold Isaacs, editor of the China Forum, and several others visited the Shanghai German consulate-general yesterday to protest against the "terror" instituted in Germany by Adolf Hitler and his Fascist party.

The delegation was received by Herr. Behrend, the acting consul-general. He received the delegation's written protest and promised to send it on to the German minister in Peiping. The written protest was supplemented orally and with clippings from the German, American and Shanghai press relating to the "many acts of brutal terrorism committed against workers, intellectuals, Jews

and liberals of every political shading."

The League's statement of protest was as follows:

"The China League for Civil Rights, which fights against the terror in China, for the civil and human rights of the Chinese people, and which allies itself with progressive forces throughout the world, feels compelled to enter an energetic protest against the brutal terror and reaction prevailing in Germany at the present time.

"We learn from the most varied and reliable sources, representing all shades of political opinion, that since the Fascist regime was established in Germany, 30,000 to 40,000 workers and thousands of working class leaders and intellectuals have been arrested. Prisoners are beaten up and tortured in jails, in the barracks of the Nazi Storm Troops and in the concentration camps. In the hospitals there are thousands of people with broken limbs, whose condition bear witness to the barbarism now prevailing in Germany. Hundreds have been killed and their corpses often thrown in rivers, lakes or forests. Others are shot and news is given out that they were shot while trying to escape. Or they committed suicide in their home or in prison. Needless to say, all these cases are nothing but cold-blooded murder.

"The organizations of the working class have been suppressed, their printing plants, property and funds confiscated or stolen by Fascists. The rights of the working class in Germany, gained in decades of struggle, are torn to shreds. There is no freedom of the press, of speech, of assembly, no right of organization, no right to any activity of the masses to better their conditions.

"All progressive intellectual and cultural life in Germany is blocked. The greatest scientists, like Dr. Albert Einstein, Magnus Hirschfeld, and thousands of others, are persecuted and driven into exile. Famous writers like Ludwig Renn have been reported killed. Others, like Leon Feuchtwanger, and the Nobel Prize winner Thomas Mann, have been forced to leave the country and their positions in Germany taken by mediocrities. The fate of thousands of others, proletarian and progressive writers, is even worse.

"Great artists like Max Liebermann and Kaethe Kollwitz, and great composers or directors like Bruno Walther, are deprived of any opportunity to work, are molested and their works smashed and burned. Libraries are denuded of rich collections of literature & thousands of books burned in the streets.

"The press exists under the iron heel of the Fascists, the entire working class press, and even such liberal intellectual organs as the Weltbueche and others of an even milder nature, have been suppressed and their editors imprisoned. Foreign news despatches are rigidly censored before they are permitted to leave the country. Another sign of human and cultural retrogression to the

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Middle Ages and the darkest days of Czarist Russia, is the persecution of the Jews and the anti-Semitic pogroms, systematically organized and encouraged by the German Government and the Fascist Party.

"The latest acts of vandalism in burning the books of progressive, proletarian and Jewish writers are acts such as have occurred only during the darkest days of ignorance and barbarism in human history. Such was the fate of great scientists and thinkers in the distant past when they paid for their advanced thinking by being burnt at the stake. These facts, with many others of a similar nature have been reported in responsible papers in Europe and America. Even such conservative organs as the New York Times have published such reports daily. In its March 15, 20 & 21 issues, the Times further reported the following facts:

"Reports of the torturing of Communists, Socialists, Radical & Jewish deputies, newspapermen, lawyers and writers are daily published in the Newspapers of Vienna. Of common occurrence are such instances as that of Deputy Jollmann who was beaten unconscious, his ribs fractured, then he was repeatedly revived by burning the soles of his feet with a torch, only to lose consciousness again.

"Dr. Ossietzky, editor of the Weltbuckne, had his teeth knocked out by a revolver butt; the novelist Heinz Pohl was made to eat his own manuscript. The eyes of other prisoners are gouged out, their hair torn out, hands burned, heads and bones broken...mutilated bodies are found in fields and forests...in the Nazi barracks men are confronted with levelled revolvers and compelled under threats of death to flog each other until they lose consciousness. Among the victims are fathers and sons...it is not unusual to find almost any morning in the woodlands surrounding Berlin the bodies of men killed by bullets or beatings; three such discoveries were made last week in a single morning. The police report them as 'unidentified suicides!' Berlin proletarian homes have been raided & their occupants mistreated...."

"Lion Feuchtwanger, the great writer, writing in a special article in the New York Times on March 21, reports 'despairing stories of women whose husbands and sons have been dragged from bed and inhumanly beaten, and about whom nothing more had been heard or seen...day after day bodies are discovered mutilated beyond identification...."

"The Völkische Freiheit of Switzerland reports among numberless other facts: 'There are bourgeois newspapers in Germany which report that corpses of men with gouged out eyes and teeth knocked out have been dragged from the Landwehr Canal in Berlin.'

"In the name of the human, social and cultural advancement of mankind, and in an effort to help preserve the social and cultural achievements of men and movements, the China League for Civil Rights protests in the most energetic manner against those facts, reports of which are duplicated in all the press of Europe and America. We protest against this fearful terror against the German working class and progressive thinkers, a terror which is crippling the social, intellectual and cultural life of Germany."

May 14, 1933

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RED ARMY MARCHES ON CHUNKING
Causing Another Consternation
Among KMT Circles
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According to the **Ta Kung Pao** of June 6 the victorious red army under Comrade Lo Lung advanced into Kweichow last month and took Chin-an, An-huan and Wuchuan, all hsien located between Szechuan and Kweichow. But later on it turned back to the south of Szechuan, marching on Chi-kiang, Peiling. While in Kweichow, it completely annihilated the brigade under Gen. Fu Hengchung. Now the red army reached as far as Auchow only 30 li from Nanchuan, ready to swoop down on Chunking, an important trading centre on the upper reach of the Yungtse River. It thus struck a terror deep into the hearts of the KMT handits.

The **Sinwanpao** of Shanghai carried the report on June 16 that the red army on the northern bank of the river, namely, the 4th red army, contemplated a possible attack on Kaihsien and Kwei'chow from its base in the north.

Threat To Anking

The red army in eastern Kiangsi together with red partisans brought about many new developments in the military field. They launched new offensives on some of the leading cities either within or outside Kiangsi. The Chinese press states that the red partisans approached Haw-yang only 30 li from Anking, provincial capital of Anhwei. Haw-yang, as described by the paper, is the door of Anking and its seizure by the red army constitutes a great menace to the safety of Anking. No wonder that the populace around Anking was panic-stricken. Owing to the same threat the Peasant Bank at Anking was subject to a severe run.

According to the same source of information the red army turned back and entered Lu-an, smashing the armed volunteers of the landowners to pieces. It killed the head of the volunteers and captured 7 rifles. Another report has it that three detachments of the local militia have mutinied, fleeing in the direction of Luan, probably to join the red partisans there.

The red partisans in the centre of Anhwei were considerably swollen up by more mutinies from local militia in the neighborhood. They wandered about in a wide zone.

Red Partisans More Active in Fukien

The fishing population along the coast in northern Fukien joined the red partisans nearby and formed the red guards against the KMT as reported in our previous issues. On June 11 the **Tawanpao** of Shanghai threw more light on the growth of the red partisans composed of the fishers and peasants, saying that the red guards have 800 rifles with three steamers and 70 junks. Their activities cover a dozen of hsien along the Fukien coast. On May 31 they disarmed an entire detachment of the local militia in Futing hsien. The **Kung Ping**, a steamer bound from Foochow to Fuchin, was detained by the red partisans on June 2. All poor passengers were escorted ashore while the 'fat' merchants held temporarily for investigation. But the boat was returned later on.

On June 16 the Hangehow correspondent of the Sinwanpao reported the increasing activities of the peasant partisans along the coast in comparison with the previous month. This is the case particularly in Futing and Suling near the Chekiang border. The KMT bandit army is inadequate in dealing with the riotings of the peasants. The KMT bandits contemplate calling more re-enforcements from Chekiang.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEASANTRY IN NORTH MANCHURIA

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The peasants in north Manchuria always heard of rumours of a possible war of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union. They also heard of the possible conversion of Pei-an-tsen into a new capital. The truth, however, is that Japanese imperialism built up forts and aerodromes in Pei-an-tsen, intending to use it as a military base in the war against the Soviet Union. Pei-an-tsen is linked with Harbin and other centres by a network of railways traversed mostly by trains at night.

The districts in north Manchuria are full of Japanese troops in quest for soldiers and foods from the peasantry. The peasants are required to build up the works against the Soviet Union. A week ago no carts dared to enter the city of Suihua in fear of being commandeered by Japanese troops. In Chintsen Japanese troops took away nearly all the horses used by the peasants to till the ground. The hard pressed peasantry complained of the frequent requisitions of food and horses with a bitterness that is well-nigh unequalled any where else.

Continuing, the wrong peasants have more to complain of: The village with 50 households must contribute a wagon together with a good many recruits for the Japanese controlled army. In this respect the poorer peasants bear the brunt of the Japanese attack. Whenever and wherever the Japanese troops make a stop, they must pick up a quarrel and kill some one.

The approach to Japanese defence works is positively prohibited. Any one that comes nearer to it by mistake will be killed right way. Half a month ago six peasants came to blows in Hulan and met with death in the riverside at the hands of the Japanese soldiers. The workers engaged in the construction of the Hailun-Kesan line always received floggings from the Japanese on flimsy grounds. They must salute the Japanese whenever meeting them by accident on the way. They must call the Japanese by "Greater Japanese". In the countryside the populace must put up flags with the sun in the centre (Japanese national flag) to welcome the few Japanese who come by accident.

The Attack on USSR

Before launching the offensive on the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism is actively engaged in the work of a thorough housecleaning in the rear. The unreliable police forces in Hailun and other hsien have been disarmed and dissolved. Inquiries are conducted in the village and rifles of the peasants confiscated. The constabulary stationed in the forests is placed under strict surveillance, accompanied by the enforcement of the joint guaranty system according to which a man is jointly responsible for the acts of his fellow soldiers. Many mutinies took place before the contemplated dissolution. One week ago a full regiment of cavalry stationed at Hailun revolted and fled, followed by the mutiny of 600 constabulary at Chintsen who engaged the Japs in three battles, killing and wounding quite a number of Japanese ~~troops~~ troops. Desertion has become a daily occurrence.

A couple of weeks ago the workers of the Hailun-Kohsan line (numbering about 20 in all) surprised the Japanese troops and seized two machine guns from them. Then they made an escape. The red spear and big swords societies which went into hiding in the village have made preparations to strike. The anti-Japanese movement in north Manchuria is making a wide penetration into the countryside (among the peasantry).

Life of Farm Hands

Two types of villages are prevailing in north Manchuria, one called Chintse where a large number of tenant-peasants conglomerate around the landlord on the estate owned by him. The landlord owns some 20,000 mow in a Chintse with 40 or 50 farmhouses. In some hsien there may be only two or three landlords owning the whole territory, each possessing some 200,000 mow. The other type goes under the name of Wopen. ~~Like~~ the Chintse is usually owned by a few landlords the Wopen belongs to one landowner only with tenants hanging around him.

The Chintsee is perhaps only a variant of the medieval manor implanted in Manchuria. The landlord builds up a monster house on it, covering in some cases nearly one third of the whole estate, surrounded by a wall behind which are stored guns and other weapons. The inhabitants in the Chintsee are for the most part tenant peasants and farm hands.

The failure of crops in 1932 worked a great hardship on the whole body of peasantry in the spring of 1933. This particularly the case with the tenants and poorer peasants who made a living on grass and the bean cakes (the worst kind of nourishment). Yes, there may be cereals on the market but the poor peasants can not come at it without money. Worse still, the landlord refuses to sell it even if money is offered in exchange. Hence the origination of a cereal committee which was empowered to compel the landlord to put his cereal on sale. But starvation was widespread. Hosts of people died of starvation. Whole families in Kweichow swallowed poison when no longer bearing the pangs of hunger.

The Tenant System in Vogue

In north Manchuria two different systems prevail regarding the lease of land. The tenant may hand over 60% of his crops to the landowner as rent, seeds to be supplied by the latter. But he has to bear all the other expenses incurred in the cultivation. This arrangement is widely in use. Under another system the tenant is required to pay a lump sum of 2.2 piculs (of the crops) whether the year is good or bad, the landowner simply collecting the rent without supplying anything to the peasant.

The landlord of course prefers the latter arrangement.

Agricultural labourers in north Manchuria are found in great numbers. As a rule, a landlord has from 30 to 40 farm hands. The tenant may hire from 8 to 20. The kulak employs 4-10. A Chintsee with 40 or 50 households usually has 300-300 farm hands. These workers may have one year contract with the employer or just work for one season only. Each household hires seven or eight boys to take care of the livestock.

The farm hands work more than 12 hours a day. They go to work at day break and come back home after sunset. They eat the meal at noon on the field. During the harvest time in winter they have to get up early and take up the field work long before dawn. Every day only 10 or 15 minutes are granted them for a rest. The one year contract worker begins his employment in the second moon (Chinese calendar) and ends it some time in the 15th moon without holidays whatsoever during the long interval.

The Wage Scale

The wage of the farm hands is determined by bargaining before the conclusion of the contract. It ranges from 30 to 40 dollars a year. Shepherd boys get \$10-25. The seasonal workers are paid 50-80 cents a day. Owing to the depreciation of money the real wages of the agricultural workers have been cut by fifty per cent. Formerly, one dollar could buy one tenth of a picul but at present only half so much. Wages are paid right at the moment when work is begun, the rest at the end of the year. During the long interval the workers get no cash at all and have to pay interest if he persists in demand for cash. The sick workers get no pay, wages deducted by the employer. The death of workers, even if it occurs during work, is not a matter of concern for the employers.

Of course the farm hands get free meals from the employers. They usually have three meals a day. Breakfast is only gruel. At noon they may have rice together with rice noodles and salted vegetables. For supper they have Kholiang or rice gruel. Only three times throughout the year, namely, the new year, the 5th of the 5th moon and the 15th of the 8th moon, are they provided with pork and white noodles. In the spring of 1933 the workers ate bean cakes as a sequel to the crop failure the year before.

OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIC OF SOVIET CHINA **As Passed by the Second Soviet Congress**

The first Soviet congress of the Soviet Republic of China proclaimed to the toilers of the world and China that its fundamental tasks as embodied in the outline of the constitution already began to be realized. The second Soviet congress regards the accomplishment of such tasks as

possible only after the replacement of the LIT rule with the Soviet power in China. Only then can the constitution of the Soviet Republic of China be perfected. The congress calls on the masses of the whole country to fight for the realization of these tasks under the leadership of the provisional central government of the Soviet Republic of China.

Victory of Soviet Revolution

1) The basic task of the Soviet republic is to consolidate the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants on a stable Soviet territory and to fight for the success of the Soviet revolution throughout the land. The objective of this dictatorship is to clear the remnant of feudalism in its entirety, to drive out the imperialist influences from China, to unify China, to limit the capitalist development in a planned way, to proceed with the economic construction of the Soviets, to raise the solidarity and consciousness of the proletariat, to mobilize broad masses around it, to consolidate the alliance with the middle peasants so as to lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

2) As set up by the Soviet government of China, the state under the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants belongs to the workers, peasants, red armists and all other toilers. Under the Soviets all workers, peasants, red armists and toilers have a right to vote for delegates in control of the government except for militarists, politicians, landlords, Tuhao, kulaks, priests and monks, and all other exploiters together with counterrevolutionaries who of course have no right to vote.

3) The national Soviet congress is the supreme political organ in the Soviet republic of China. During the recess of the congress the provisional central executive committee of the Soviets shall have final authority in all matters. Under the executive committee there shall be a people's council to handle every day business, issue orders and promulgate decisions.

4) All workers, peasants, red armists and other toilers together with their families shall be equal before the laws of the Soviets and be the citizens of the Soviet republic of China regardless of sex, race (Hans, Mongols, Mohammedans, Tibetans, aborigines, formosans, Koreans and Annamites residing in China) and religion. To draw more workers, peasants, etc, into the control of their own government all citizens of the Soviets at the age of 16 and upwards as provided in the laws governing elections shall have the right to vote and be elected delegates to Soviet congresses with a view to discussing and deciding on matters both national and local.

As to the election of delegates, the factories of the industrial workers and the districts inhabited by handicraft workers, peasants and the poor shall serve as constituencies. The delegates so chosen shall take part in the work of the Soviets and its commissions at a definite date. They shall make periodical reports to the constituencies. The electorate can recall any delegate and choose a new one at any time it sees fit. Soviet China gives proportionately greater number of delegates to the proletariat in order to enable the latter to lead the peasantry and other toilers to socialism.

5) The Soviet power of China shall have as its main objective a thorough betterment of the lot of the working class and enact the labour law with the eight hour, minimum wages, social insurance, unemployment relief, workers' control of production as the outstanding features.

6) With the thorough extermination of feudal exploitation and amelioration of the lot of the peasantry in view the Soviet power of China has proclaimed a land law aiming at confiscation of the land of all landowners and its distribution to land workers, poor peasants and middle peasants, looking forward to the ultimate nationalization of land.

7) The Soviet power of China has, for the defence of the interests of workers and peasants, the restriction of capitalist development, and for liberating the toilers from capitalist exploitation and leading them to socialism, proclaimed the abolition of all exorbitant taxes imposed by counterrevolutionary regimes and established the system of progressive taxation, concentrating its efforts on the possible sabotage of capitalists both Chinese and foreign, adopting an economic policy favorable to

workers and peasants as well as intelligible to them which is in transition to socialism.

8) To emancipate China from the imperialist shackles completely, the Soviets of China declare the full freedom and independence of China, repudiating all political and economic rights enjoyed by imperialism in China, repudiating all unequal treaties concluded by counterrevolutionary regimes with imperialism, repudiating all foreign debts contracted by counterrevolutionary regimes. Within Soviet territory the entry of imperialist land, naval and air forces is absolutely forbidden, foreign concessions retroceded, imperialist banking, customs, railways, mines, factories and all other enterprises nationalised. But foreign concessionaires may be admitted under Soviet laws.

9) To insure the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale and to support the theory that participation in the revolutionary war is the responsibility of the toilers, the Soviet power of China promulgates the draft law for the time being designed to substitute compulsory for voluntary enlistment. But the right to bear arms shall be conceded only to the toilers. Under the Soviets all counterrevolutionaries and exploiters shall be disarmed.

10) Aiming at the insurance of the liberty of the workers and peasants to speak, assemble, publish, etc, the Soviets oppose bourgeois democracy but favour the workers' and peasants' democracy, smashing all the political and economic power of the bourgeoisie and landlord, breaking all the fetters of the landlord-bourgeoisie that throttle the liberty of the toilers. The Soviets shall provide material foundation for the liberty of the toilers by giving them printing machines, meetings place, etc. At the same time all counterrevolutionaries under the Soviets shall have no liberty whatsoever in carrying on agitation and activities.

11) The Soviets recognise the liberty of marriage and take all the necessary measures for the protection of women as an essential step forward to the thorough emancipation of the feminine sex, thus enabling women to be free from the shackles of the home and to take an active part in social, economic, political, cultural life.

13) Assuring full liberty of conscience to the toilers, the Soviets strictly enforces the principle of the separation of the state from the church, give no grants or subvention whatsoever to religious denominations. All citizens of the Soviets have the liberty to oppose religion. Imperialist missionaries may exist under Soviet rule provided they obey the Soviet law.

14) The Soviets give full national liberty to all minority nationalities within the borders of China by conceding them the right to secede from China and form independent states. The Mongols, Koreans, Tibetans, and all the aboriginals resident in China have a full right to join or leave the Soviet federation of China, or to set up their own autonomous districts. The Soviets at present set itself the task of helping these nationalities in shaking off the yoke of imperialism, KMT and militarists, princes, lamas and chieftains and securing a free Soviet power. The Soviets will at present develop the culture among these nationalities.

15) The Soviets give asylum to revolutionary fighters of Chinese or foreign nationality who are persecuted by counterrevolutionary regimes, and aid and lead them in the revival of new struggles until the success of the revolution.

16) The Soviets accord full political rights to foreigners engaged in labour on Soviet territory---rights that are enjoyed by Soviet citizens.

17) The Soviets of China proclaim to the proletariat and oppressed nations of the whole world that it regards the Soviet Union as a strong ally which has been and is fighting at the same revolutionary front under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

RAPID EXTENSION OF THE RED ARMY

Decided on by the Second Soviet Congress

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The Soviet Congress goes on record that as revealed in the report of Comrade Chu Teh the central government and military council have carried out the decisions of the first congress. The congress further goes on record that the red army has achieved overwhelming victories in smashing the four campaigns of imperialism-KMT and in repulsing the fifth one, thus opening a bright perspective of capturing one or more provinces in the initial stage of the Soviet revolution.

During ceaseless fighting with the KMT bandits the red army has steeled itself and enlarged itself, drawing hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants into its ranks, accompanied by the elevation in political consciousness and technique. It has proved the genuine armed force of the masses capable of fighting imperialism-KMT, fighting Japanese imperialism, fighting the landlord-bourgeoisie. It has proved a vital force fighting for the emancipation of the workers and peasants to the last. Under conditions of a life-and-death struggle with imperialism and KMT just at the present moment the greatest efforts shall be made to expand the red army to 1,000,000 within the shortest time possible.

Measures for Strengthening Red Army

First of all, organize and draw in wide masses of the toilers both within and without the Soviet districts. Organize new divisions and corps by turning to advantage the wealth of past experiences. Strengthen the recruiting offices attached to the Soviets, and clear the vacillating elements. Enlist only workers and toilers. Bar the landlord and kulaks. Strengthen the reserve of the red army, that is, the youth vanguards and red guards. Raise the political education among these units. Make preparations for a transition from the voluntary to the compulsory enlistment.

For purposes of consolidation, purge the red army of alien elements, strengthen the leadership of the workers in the red army. Strengthen the leadership of the party in the whole army. Make the red fighters conscious of fighting for the Soviets. Take concrete steps for a closer contact of the army with the masses. Raise the conscious discipline in the red army. Relaxation of discipline as well as excessive punishment (above that fixed by order) shall not be permitted. Mobilize more communists and KC for the army in order to strengthen the political machine and party organizations within the red army.

At the same time military technique must be improved in conjunction with the elevation of political consciousness and heroism among the red armists. In modern warfare victory can not be secured without a full acquaintance with military science. Much must be learned from the experience of the Soviet Union in the protracted civil war.

A new turn shall be effected in the method of partisan warfare as well as in the composition of the partisans with special emphasis on political education. Partisans shall not act contrary to the policy of the Soviets and the party nor break away from the masses. Place the activities of the partisans on the basis of the development of the mass struggle and land revolution. Turn guerilla warfare into a new weapon in the hands of the revolution.

Ample Supplies to Red Army

Ample provision shall be made for the material needs of the red army. In this connection the increase in the production of rice and storage of rice are of vital importance. In the carrying of foreign trade articles needed by the red army shall be secured at all costs. Road construction comes next and plays a great role in the improvement of transport. Bureaucracy and corruption in this regard shall be fought against at all costs.

Every Soviet apparatus and mass organization are duty bound to support the red armists in their unflinching bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. The campaign-to-do-work for the families of the red armists shall be continued with redoubled energy. The Soviets and mass organization shall carry on this campaign of their own volition. A ruthless struggle shall be directed against those who sabotage the orders of the Soviets in this regard. Large masses of the workers and peasants shall be drawn in to participate in the campaign.

To shatter the encircling movement of the enemy the revolutionary military council shall increase its leadership of the red armies, map out plans for fighting, coordinate the red armies under a unified command, fight against all those who laugh at the orders of the Centre.

The congress regards the red army as the most advanced guard in the Chinese revolution, as the most effective weapon of the Soviets. It calls on toilers of the whole country to join the red army and to fight for the realization of a new Soviet China.

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ANOTHER MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

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SALT RIOTINGS IN SHANTUNG, CHEKSIANG & KIANGSU
.....Against Increase in Salt Taxation.....

The 24% increase in gabelle by Nanking towards the end of last year has brought in its train serious reactions among the mass of the poorer people. In the past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the seizure of salt in the provinces along the coast. On May 20 and 21 several thousand peasantry including women and children fought a bloody battle with the police in an attempt to seize the salt stored in the governmental warehouse, resulting in 5 casualties. The cause of the rioting as given by the Sinwenpao is too much tax collected on salt. The ruined peasants can not buy salt at high price boosted up by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Closely following it is another rioting in Yihai, Shantung, staged by 400 armed people on June 7 at night to surprise the salt police while several hundred others boldly took salt out of the governmental warehouse. Large quantities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came from the same province stating that the people in Weihaiwei (formerly a British possession), no longer able to bear the exorbitant salt tax, gathered an army of some 5,000 individuals and seized 80,000 piculs of salt from the Hsiaoan salt warehouse.

In this respect Chekiang and Kiangsu, two 'prosperous' provinces near Nanking, have also much to show. According to a message of the KMT central news service dated June 20 about 100 piculs of salt were grabbed by the masses from the governmental warehouse in Huang Tsessi, Pukiang, Chekiang. And the rioters assaulted the warehouse and smashed it to pieces. 400 households in Changchow, Kiangsu, disarmed the salt police in a hard fight. (The Sinwenpao, June 16, 1934).

Gabelle Too High

As everybody knows, salt is a necessity for the masses. It ought to be free. But, on the contrary, the KMT has raised it from year to year. The revenue from gabelle is the second largest item in the public receipts of Nanking: 1/5 of the total revenue only next to customs duties, the major part of it having been offered as securities for foreign loans.

The sale of salt under the KMT is still monopolized by influential merchants just like what it was under the Peking regime. Supported by the government, the merchants have the right as well as the power to buy salt at extremely cheap price from the folks who manufacture it. The high price of salt results from a combination of high gabelle and intensified exploitation of the peasants. The gabelle is so high that it amounts to 40 times as much as the actual productive cost, not to count the squeezes of the merchants and governmental offices.

From 1924 to 1931 the gabelle has increased eight times with a tendency to rise higher and higher under the KMT regime. After 1931 the KMT raised the gabelle three times, particularly in last year when the rates amounts to 20%.

Salt Now a Luxury

from raising the gabelle and prices the criminal mandarins of the KMT

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invariably resorted to the practice of mixing the salt with sands and mud in order to reap a much higher profit. High prices make salt virtually a luxury to the masses, especially the toilers who, hit by economic depression and rural bankruptcy, are deprived the power to purchase salt along with other necessities. On June 18 the *Ta Kung Pao* published a letter from north Shansi saying that "recently, the peasants prefer to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to purchase salt". A similar information came from the Peiping social investigation bureau stating that in Lihshien and Tingshien, Hopei (two rich ~~provinces~~ *Kaisens*) the high price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes such as carbonate of soda (*The Eastern Miscellany*, June 1, 1934, p.12).

Deprived the power to buy salt, the peasants are also forbidden to use salt water coming from the sea in Kiangsu. Here is an interesting story found in the columns of the *Sinwenpao* of June 13: "The people in Chitung and Hainen (Kiangsu) who have been suffering from an acute shortage in salt in consequence of the cheap rice and high price of salt are interfered with by the police with the attending arrest of dozens of them for the simple reason that some of them took a little salt water from a river swollen up by the tide of the sea. The police served the warning that the taking of such salt water will be punished in the same sense as smuggling. But a militant mass struggle overrode the warning of the police and restored the liberty to take salt water to the people."

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the so-called exorbitant taxes under the KMT regime which actually raises the tax under the very slogan of doing away with it. The masses must get ready to pay higher taxes when told by the KMT to abolish the nefarious tax.

STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST JOINT EXAMS In Taiyuan, Shansi.

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The promotion of the joint examination system as a means to restrict the liberty of thought among the students has been laid down by the KMT fascists in their policy of fascizing education throughout the country but met with a strong rebuff from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the students.

Some time in May the students of all the private middle schools at Nanking went on a joint strike against the joint examination to be held. On June 18, several thousand students of 17 middle schools demonstrated before the office of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and clashed with the police and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some 40. The city gates were closed for a whole day. Troubles are still brewing in spite of the ban on the publication of such news by the press as well as transmission of such news by telegraph and mail.

On the morning of 18 the students of the middle schools went in groups before the Yamen of the educational commissioner and staged a demonstration riot there, distributing CP handbills. They organized pickets against the intervention of the police and military. Several students came to a clash with the police with batons and flax ropes as weapons. As a result many were wounded. One captain of the bodyguards was injured in the mouth with one tooth cut off by a stone. A soldier was struck in the eye with one eyeball smashed by stone. More than ten students were injured by bayonets or ropes while others down-trodden.

To stop the march of the students of two middle schools, the police and military in fear of troubles immediately shut the gates of the walled city, thus interrupting the traffic between the inside and outside of the wall for 24 hours. Passengers coming from the railway stations were compelled to take a round-about way in order to gain admission to the city.

But the students made a hole through the city wall with axes, etc. They were unable to win admission in face of the strong resistance of the police and military.

As a result 36 students were arrested including four girls. The student body called a mass meeting to discuss how to deal with the affair of the brutalities of the police and military, how to aid the arrested students, etc. The authorities blocked the move of the students by posting police and military at the entrance of each middle school. The struggle of the students is still going on.

FIGHT AGAINST KMT FASCISMS
Chinese Fascism in a New Phase

On June 13 the Struggle (organ of CC of CPC) wrote a timely editorial on the activities of the KMT fascists both old and new under the title of "The 13th Plenum of CC and the Chinese Revolution" mainly devoted to an enunciation of the chief theses of the CC in their relation to the development of the Chinese revolution. Of special importance to us is that part of the editorial which exposes the real role, just at the present moment, of the KMT fascists in the partition of China by imperialism, a role that is now camouflaged under various forms, particularly the new life movement set afoot some two months ago under the aegis of Chiang Kai-shek, the notorious hangman of the Chinese people.—Ed.

"The various fractions of the KMT government, whether with their seat at Nanking or Canton or Peiping, are practically fascized as a result of their efforts in this direction. They may have a debate on how to fascize such as the difference between Chiang Kai-shek who insists on unity for construction and Wang Chin-wei who advocates unity through construction. They may fight for spoils as a reflection of the growing conflict among their imperialist masters (conflicts between Chiang, Wang, Chen Hsin-shu, Chen Chitong, Hu Hanmin, etc). . . . The attempt to find a middle ground between fascization and revolution has failed as in the case of the people's government in Mukden. This accelerates the process of two extremes: the rampancy of fascists and the rapid growth of the revolution.

"Not content with its existence as a small, secret organization, Chinese fascism attempts to form an open party and to thwart the revolutionary movement by bribery, kidnapping and assassination. With this end in view the following steps are being taken: fascization of the army in the drive against the Soviets, ban on the talks about resistance to Japan, 'bandit-suppression' and cultural control in Shanghai factories and schools, the burning and suppression of revolutionary and liberal books, the attack on film companies and book stores, the appearance of many periodicals of a ~~reactionary~~ a fascists nature with the advocacy of Sun-minism to be replaced by fascism, the demand for the restoration of Tsun-li (head of the party) headed by Chiang Kai-shek, finally the new life movement, all designed to form an open party and to establish an open dictatorship. Other militarists are following the example of Chiang Kai-shek. So with the politicians. Far from an indication of the strength of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the landlord-bourgeoisie machine."

"KMT fascists are characterized by the following:

1) The KMT fascists are the most reactionary fraction of the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie who endeavor to rescue the rule of imperialism-IB from the existing revolutionary crisis with the most terroristic and cruel methods under the protection of imperialism. They grow in the very bosom of the KMT and aim at the complete fascization of the KMT, thereby hoping to proclaim a full-fledged fascist dictatorship over the whole country.

2) The KMT fascists are the most treacherous and disgraceful in direct contrast with the chauvinist-fascists in Europe. Under 'nationalism' they revive the antiquated slave morality and turn out slaves (out of Chinese) for imperialism, thus paving the way for the imperialist division of China.

"The hangman Chiang Kai-shek shouted loudly at Nanchang: Death to those who still talk about resistance to Japan. The fascist papers and statements declare publicly that the loss of Manchuria and Jehol to Japanese imperialism matters little provided the communists can be exterminated. In their view the imperialist division of China does no harm to the landlord-bourgeoisie, only the workers and peasants alone being hurt."

The New Life Movement

"To help imperialism in its attack on China the KMT fascists have recently thrown considerably more into the campaign against the Soviets and redoubled their energy in the extension of slave education incarnated in the new life movement.

"Among the five basic rules of the new life movement not a single patriotic slogan is found such as 'resistance to foreign powers' loudly proclaimed by Chinese statistes (nationalists). Apart from loyalty to a 'revolutionary leader' meaning Chiang Kai-shek, the KMT fascists put forward another slogan: National recovery.

"In a speech at Nanchang on Feb. 12, Chiang Kai-shek clearly defined 'national recovery' in the following terms. At the very outset Chiang asked whether it is possible to revive the nation with the co-existence of the reds in Kiangsi. He therefore mobilized over 70% of ~~his~~ his troops against the Soviets in Kiangsi. Until after the removal of this formidable obstacle the imperialist partition of China is out of the question. Chiang as a sea-

venger of imperialism has set himself the task of clearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of Chiang Kai-shek.

"National recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsei (shame) for its realization", says Chiang, who wishes to conceal his betrayal of national interests with these solemn words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject, yet under the cloak of Li and Tsei he may, he hopes, succeed in diverting the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fashioned morality. According to the fascists papers the life movement is a portion of the program of national recovery, and old morality the soul of the new life movement.

"Chiang wants to educate the masses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and batons of the police are precisely the weapons needed by imperialism to attack China.

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the KMT fascists have but one purpose: preparing more ground for the imperialist division of China. The fascists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propaganda as 'against Versailles' advanced by Hitler or 'restoration of the old glorious Roman Empire' preached by Mussolini. National phrases on their lips are mere evidences of their betrayal.

Clamour for War

"Chinese fascists are clamouring for a world war, an imperialist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who agitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Proletarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists employ their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the anti-imperialist struggle. Chinese fascists are preparing China for as the battlefield and the Chinese people as the cannon fodder for imperialism.

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dare not indulge freely in national phrases nor dare they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism. They merely declare in favour and support of the old regime. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action inimical to the public peace and order and grow in strength under conditions of maintenance of the status quo in China".

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national and social phrases whatsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical co-operation with the league of nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'making the greatest efforts to push construction', etc., all for the maintenance of the rule of imperialism-landlord-bourgeoisie, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese toilers, for leading the Chinese masses to the road of hunger, famine, death and colonial slavery.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fascists are more afraid of the masses than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feel alone for any mass movement. They dare not play with fire within a revolutionary environment. Chinese fascists depend on troops, police, militia, officials, revolutionary renegades and the upper stratum of intellectuals in contrast with their European brothers who appeal to the ruined peasants, handicraftsmen, employees, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an intention to break into the working class.

"European fascists have a mass armed organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kai-shek are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its members. Chinese fascists mobilize the entire police force and detectives on every moral day to prevent any demonstration while European fascists permit and organize certain anti-foreign demonstrations.

"This does not mean that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses. They are just buying the labour contractors and backward workers, appealing to the kulaks in the village, organizing the new life movement in support of the old regime (regime ancien), a movement that aims at making docile slaves out of the Chinese people for imperialism.

"Such are the characteristics of Chinese fascism with the bitterest feelings against the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Soviets and the USSR. Chinese fascism is the most faithful servant of imperialism.

"All counterrevolutionary groups in China, from social democracy, the 3rd party, to Trotskyists, have openly joined hands with the fascists, especially after the collapse of the people's government in Fuhien.

"We are pretty sure that with the participation of millions of militant toilers the revolutionary movement in China is able to crush the fascist-terrorists in the end".

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the KMT bandits in the eastern part of Szechuan, Fukien, capturing 800 rifles, 20 machine guns, 30 piculs of bullets for the cannon, 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

A MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'National Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaring that all KMT leaders present at the meeting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Soviets in Kiangsi, for closer cooperation between Canton and Nanking in the military field vis-a-vis the communists. The KMT leaders of the southwest pledged themselves to make more strenuous exertions in the march on Soviet territory.

Militarists at the Conference

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Canton from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gen. Chiang Pei-chon, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gen. Chen Chitong (warlord of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiangsi as well as to aid Nanking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different militarists. In the case of Chen Chitong unification signifies handing over Kwangtung to Chiang Kai-shek which he and his master, British imperialism, are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician now living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification means cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reservoir) as well as supporting Nanking in its present surrender to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the simple reason that he wants to keep the anti-Japanese slogan as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone the capitulation until his rise to power at Nanking. Viewed from the angle of the Kwangsi militarists, Chiang's unification is a great threat to them and their master, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer hand on the warlords of Kwangsi (adjacent to French Indo-China).

Whatever the implications of unification, the KMT militarists concerned must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed doors, especially at the moment when the red army has scored initial success in repulsing the KMT 5th campaign.

Besides Chiang Pei-chon and Gen. Shoh Yao, both representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chien, dictator of Hunan; Pei Tsung-hsi, dictator of Kwangsi; Chen Chitong, dictator of Kwangtung; Gen. Li Chun-jen, aid to Pei, and a number of ranking military officers. Politicians are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national defence and communist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators of the southern provinces have honored the conference with their presence, a fact that has caused special anxiety among the public. The Japanese owned paper, Kiang Nan Chen Pao, has followed the ~~secret~~ proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chiang Kai-shek gathering.

Decisions of the Conference

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the campaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Nanking and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the original objective and announced that measures for national defence shall be indefinitely postponed in order to avoid misunderstandings with Japan. The treacherous character of the KMT militarists is thus entirely laid bare. KMT militarists, politicians and fascists are all the same in one respect: capitulation to imperialism.

The concentration, at present, of the major part of the KMT bandit forces against the Soviets does not, however, exclude the possibility of another militarist war (a war among the militarists) in the near future. The expansion of Chiang's influence at the expense of other militarists with the assistance from Tokio is practically tantamount to the widening of the Japanese sphere of influence in China. It can not go on without grave anxiety to British, American and French imperialism who have vital territorial or commercial interest in China.

With active support from British and French imperialism the southern warlords may present a united front against the advance of Chiang Kai-shek and the expansion of Japanese imperialism which, as is known to every body, aims to annex the whole of China with the help of Nanking. Of course all bandit leaders of the Kuomintang will never relax their drive against the red army under any circumstance. H H H

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VOLUNTEERS IN KIRIN SCORED TWO MORE VICTORIES
One Mutiny Among Manchurian Troops
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Following their previous successes, the volunteers in Manchuria have recently occupied two more important cities in Kirin: Hsulan which is only 50 miles from the capital of Kirin and Lung Chin Tson, also known under the name of Lutaogu, which serves as a distributive centre in the area of Guan Tao. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese.

The Volunteer Attack

According to information emanating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutaogu in the morning and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the afternoon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the offensive. They still keep the city. By its message of June 29 the Japanese Dantung news agency informed us that about 1,000 volunteers besieged the town of Loetsoge Kaitao on June 26 and attacked the troops and police by a surprise, disarming the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the town.

Hsulan was taken two weeks earlier. According to the United Press, American, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the hsien last Friday and defeated the garrison, setting free all the prisoners held in the jails.

Serious fighting took place in other areas of Manchuria. On June 27 the Sinwopao of Shanghai gave out the following news: The Kirin volunteers numbering some 6,000 besieged Ping Hsien, administering a vital blow to the Japanese garrison, followed on June 23 by another attack of the volunteers who descended on Tung Kiang Hsien. Ping Hsien lies to the north of Hsulan and on the southeast of Harbin while Tung Kiang is situated at the confluence of the Sungari and Holunkiang, quite near the Soviet frontier. By skillful tactics the heroic volunteers operated successfully in regions heavily guarded by the Japanese and their puppet. This fact alone shatters the theory of the KMT bandits that China is too impotent to fight against Japanese imperialism.

Mutiny of Manchurian Cavalry

The high pressure of Japanese officials among the Manchurian troops helps the latter considerably in coming to their national consciousness. The Manchurian soldiers have been subjected to unbearable maltreatment. Now they face the danger of being dissolved, to be replaced by elements who are considered by the Japs as more reliable. The revolutionary flames kindled by the volunteers have been instrumental in the widespread mutinies among the Manchurian army.

On June 21 200 cavalry stationed in Malanyu (a pass along the Great Wall) revolted against the oppression of Japanese officials and fled to the Eastern Masauloun. They put up a stiff resistance to the pursuing units.

A week earlier another mutiny was reported from Harbin through the Reuters agency. A section of the Manchurian troops stationed at Hsien-shan on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway recently revolted, stated Reuters. Then a battle was fought between the mutineers and those troops who remained loyal, during which both sides registered several losses. Seven of the mutineers succeeded in escaping to the hills, fully armed and equipped.

These facts, taken together, are a strong denial of the Japanese boast that mutinies and volunteers have been all liquidated.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIETS
A Decision Adopted by the
Second Soviet Congress
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In areas controlled by imperialism and KMT bandits are prevalent decay in the realm of national economy and ruin, unemployment, starvation for millions of the toiling masses whereas under the Soviets economic improvement stands out distinctly with the attending amelioration in the lot of the workers and peasants, especially during the course of last year, thanks to the execution by the central government of the economic policy decided on by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and economic blockade of imperialism and KMT bandits.

Increase in Production

Production has increased considerably as a result of the ploughing campaigns launched by the Soviets to arouse the toiling masses to greater enthusiasm for labour. Hence production of rice in Kiangsi has augmented 150%, that in Fukien-Cheking-Kiangsi by 200% or more, as compared with the year before. The increase in cereal production is even greater. Fallow land has decreased in acreage on a grand scale. More than 200,000 mow of swampy land was reclaimed last year. Revival has been observed in such industries as iron, clothes, linen, paper, coal, tungsten, salt, oil, drugs, etc.

The cooperative movement embodying productive, consumptive, credit, provision cooperatives resulted in the enlistment of over 500,000 members. In certain districts 50% of the population has joined the cooperatives. Examples are not lacking which show the enrollment of whole villages. These gigantic mass organisations maintain close relationships with the foreign trade bureau, food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have received considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Needless to say, the cooperatives are all centralized in some sort of higher organizations.

The food office and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The cooperatives contributed greatly towards the supplies to the red army as well as towards the amelioration in the life of the toilers in the village. With the inauguration of the department of national economy, the economic reconstruction of the Soviets has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned economy.

These achievements in the field of economics prove conclusively that the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well as lead and organise the economic life of the masses.

Recommendations of Congress

1) Further increase in production. The Soviets must undertake this task in connection with agriculture by launching more ploughing campaigns, by practically solving the difficulties of the peasants such as the lack of drawing oxen, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, labour and capital. The Soviets must encourage the peasants to form mutual aid cooperatives, e.g., labour mutual aid, drawing oxen, fertilizers, etc., set up experimental stations, open pasturage grounds, educating the peasantry in the scientific knowledge of how to fight the harmful insects, floods and drought, etc. Indispensable crops as cotton, shall be planted in Soviet territory, forestry protected by planning.

2) Small production by handicraft shall be encouraged, particularly of those articles which are of vital importance to the war, exportation, and consumption of the masses. The Soviets must help in the formation of production cooperatives composed of unemployed, independent workers, handicraftsmen, peasants, absorbing ~~maximum possible~~ capital as much as possible in this enterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be given over to them for operation either by sale or by contract. Under certain conditions the Soviets may operate state enterprises as, for instance, tungsten, cloth, paper, etc, but must refrain from attempting at monopoly of production just at the present moment. At present our central task consists ~~mainly~~ of aiding the development of production cooperatives both with money and men as well as strengthening our leadership over them.

Labour Enthusiasm

Among the workers and peasants labour enthusiasm shall be raised still higher as a preliminary step towards further increase in production. With this end in view, there shall be developed as widely as possible the ~~small~~ bridges and competition in production. Exemplary peasants and factories

shall be rewarded. So too with the productive corps and individual workers, all heroes on the labour front. Women shall play a much greater role in agricultural and industrial production. Productivity of labour in private enterprises may be increased provided the workers consent to it for the amelioration of their own life. This shall be done under surveillance of the Soviets and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall have a real beginning right way. The communist attitude to labour shall be made clear, first of all, in state enterprises, at the same time educating the workers in the elementary truth that workers who render services to the Soviets are, in reality, working for their own final emancipation and the victory of socialism. Labour discipline observed in the Soviet enterprises shall serve as an example for proletarian discipline. All inventions likely to raise productivity shall receive high reward from the Soviets. The training of skilled labour is of special importance to increase in production.

Development of Trade

Inter-provincial trade, that is, trade with non-Soviet districts, shall be developed at all costs to meet the revolutionary needs and to facilitate improvement in the life of the toiling masses. In spite of the economic blockade of the enemy the major products of the Soviet districts as, e.g., tungst, paper, timber, rice, etc., shall be exported in exchange for salt and cloth in great demand within the Soviet borders. Leadership over the trade organs shall be strengthened. The Soviets proclaim freedom of trade in opposition to trade monopoly which is fallacious at present. Soviet trade organs ought to draw in private capital as much as possible. The Soviets have the customs as an effective weapon for the regulation of trade with non-Soviet territory. The Soviets must devote considerable attention to the balance of trade between the Soviet and non-Soviet districts.

5) In the development of Soviet trade the consumption cooperatives have a special role to play. It is the intermediary through which the toiling masses can buy articles at reduced prices but sell their own products at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the peasants is accelerated by the consumption cooperatives. Through the cooperatives the Soviets can maintain wide contact (direct) with the broad masses in the economic field, and thus mobilize them around itself. Aside from centralizing the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the centre down to the haisons, the Soviets should help them both with money and men. The cooperatives shall draw in every one of the toilers and improve its work as well. Model cooperatives should be set up. The workers and peasants must be given to understand that the cooperative is an effective weapon in the struggle against the monopoly and speculation of the wicked merchants and kulaks, also a weapon for the amelioration of their own lot.

The Food Problem

6) The solution of the food problem is the fighting task in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets at the present moment. The food office has done something in the distribution of food and in the stabilization of the price of food but it has never solved the problem as a whole. Acute food shortage which threatened us last spring and fall is still a menace at present. Under the central government a food commissariat shall be created in charge of exportation and distribution of food together with stabilization of the price, insuring above all adequate supply to the red army, the Soviets and the masses. The new commissariat must proceed with the investigation of food, its storage and transportation, etc. But food monopoly is inadvisable at present. The solution of the food problem depends on the organization of food cooperatives by the masses, cooperatives that shall form the basis of the food commissariat. The commissariat must energetically develop the food cooperatives composed of and supported by the masses.

7) The lack of capital is one of the staggering difficulties confronting the present economic development of the Soviets. The Soviets have used private capital and investments from the masses but only to an insufficient degree. The state bank has little to show besides issuing coins, administering funds for the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All these weaknesses in connection with the state bank must be overcome in order to make possible greater accumulation of Soviet capital.

The Issue of Paper Money

8) The Soviets must be very careful in the issue of paper money. Depreciation in paper is inevitable when there is an excess of paper over the demand of the market. Then follows the rise in prices and aggravation of the lot of the toilers likely to jeopardize the alliance between the workers and peasants. Under the conditions of a continuous revolutionary war the Soviets are compelled at times to cover the deficit by issuing more paper but the

Soviet government should resort to another method more fitful, placing the burden of the revolutionary war on the exploiting classes, increasing taxation during the upward movement of Soviet economy. The absorption of cash through the development of the trade with the non-Soviet districts and limitation on the exportation of silver are necessary for expanding the power of the market to absorb paper and upholding the credit of paper. The movement in support of paper may produce a certain effect in bolstering up the credit of paper. The congress appeals to the Hunan-Tupoh-Niangsi Soviets for taking steps towards redemption of the paper issued without any restriction. Our comrades in that district shall understand that only the branch of the state bank has the right to issue paper.

Counterrevolutionary Sabotage

Simultaneous with its military attack and economic blockade imperialism and I.T. bandits will surely use remnant landlords, merchants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, e.g., lockout, closings, sabotage, etc., to wreck the economy of the Soviets, to injure the credit of Soviet paper, to throw confusion into currency. The Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists, landlords and merchants by noting out punishments from fines, hard labour, imprisonment, confiscation to capital death sentence. At the same time the Soviets, always alert to the highest degree, should severely punish the theft, sabotage, corruption of the counterrevolutionaries who conceal themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists. But as to those capitalists and merchants who observe the law, the Soviets must protect their life and property including their business, and guarantee liberty to them. The Soviets give good treatment to the landlord-bourgeois technicians and intellectuals who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the economic organs and ~~economic~~ cooperatives.

More Effective Leadership

10) The congress insists that to accomplish the tasks enumerated above for the economic development of the Soviets the presidium of the next executive committee and the people's council shall increase their energy in the direction of the national economy, finance and food commissariats and the state bank, coordinating the activities of these organs in their relation to each other. The fight against "left" phrases in economic reconstruction and bureaucratic leadership is an important premise for a new turn in the work of these organs. A large number of new cadres must be trained for economic reconstruction to fill these economic organs. The leading role of the proletariat in economic reconstruction must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of toiling women to take up the work on the economic front during this period of revolutionary war. In the present phase of the Chinese revolution socialist construction can not be undertaken but the centre of gravity in all our work should be to create presumptions and favorable conditions for the transformation to socialism.

11) In the opinion of the congress the many difficulties confronting us may be overcome only by winning a thorough victory of the revolutionary war over the enemy with the capture of leading cities, the enlargement and consolidation of Soviet territory. Only until then can the economic reconstruction of the Soviets proceed more favourably.

This economic reconstruction is not for the development of capitalism as is supposed in certain quarters but for the triumph of socialism. For this reason, our economic reconstruction at the present juncture can not be separated from the revolutionary war but must be subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. And the solution of many of the difficulties is sought in the success of the revolutionary war.

The congress firmly believes that the path of the economic reconstruction under the Soviets shall be identical with that of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union, the sole path that assures a sharp upgrade movement of Chinese national economy as well as final emancipation of Chinese toilers throughout the whole land.

NAKING DEPRIVED JAPAN BY ANOTHER SURRENDER

Lowering All Duties on Japanese Goods

Which Compete with Chinese Products.

.....
Violent Protests From National Industries
.....

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ANOTHER CAPITULATION TO JAPAN

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As effective from July 2, 1934, Nanking's new tariff was promulgated by the national government. What is new in the revised tariff is the substantial cut, all round, in the duties on the importation of imperialist wares such as cotton goods, cotton yarn, sea products, sugar, paper, rayon, coal, etc., almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrender of the KMT bandits to Japanese imperialism which has demanded the lowering of duties along with the resumption of through rail traffic and postal service, the readjustment of loans to Japan, etc.

The criminal KMT has promised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise regarding sham preparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of imperialism, especially in the past few months when its work of stranglement was accelerated under the whip of imperialism. It has fully prepared for handing over China to imperialism in exchange for the protection expected of imperialism on an increasing scale. This protection is more valuable in view of the fact that the landlord-bourgeois rule in China totters more than ever owing to the deepening of the national crisis and the advance of the revolution.

In the several weeks past the KMT bandits complied with the few demands that Japanese imperialism has pressed, namely, resumption of train and postal service, establishment of customs branches along the Great Wall. Then immediately follows the reduction of duties on Japanese goods. As reliably reported, the \$1,000,000,000 loan to Japan, mostly unfunded, is about to be readjusted on a new basis of amortization. Hence the sharp rise in the price of the bonds last week (Adjustment of the loan will bring money to Nanking from Tokyo).

These undeniable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the KMT bandits to sell the country at cheap prices plus the deepening of the national crisis confronting the Chinese people. At this juncture the movement for armed self-defence on the part of the masses has become more urgent than ever.

All-round Cut on Japanese Wares

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much havoc with national products is shielded and facilitated by the so-called reciprocal treaty of 1930 concluded between Nanking and Tokyo. It has counteracted much to the detriment of the boycott movement launched by the Chinese masses. The new tariff cuts the duty on cotton goods by 10% to 50% (a great benefit to Japanese and British imperialism), that on sea products by 15% to 26% (as against the 100% before), that on paper by 30%, that on rayon, sugar, coal, etc., by a certain percentage.

On the other hand, the duty on raw cotton needed by Chinese cotton mills is raised by 4%, that on machinery imported for Chinese industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 33%. On this point Nanking has embarrassed itself by contradictory explanations. Its spokesman put forward the theory that the lowering of duties on necessities will benefit the consumers while the duties on luxuries must be bolstered up. But why cut the duty on shark's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sea food? The KMT traitor better keep his mouth shut.

The new tariff strikes a hard blow at the cotton mill in China which is regarded as the greatest national industry in the whole land. But the KMT traitor belittles it saying that the higher duty on cotton goods can do little in checking the dumping of foreign goods because foreigners have a treaty right to set up and enlarge mills in China. Here the KMT has intimated that it will uphold the unequal treaties imposed by imperialism at the point of the sword, and give imperialism more benefit supplementary to the unequal treaties. The immediate effect of the lowered tariff is well indicated in the closing last week of the Sonshin cotton mills at Shanghai (employing over 30,000 workers) shortly after the promulgation of the tariff. The mills, nine in all, are in the hands of a receiver representing the bankers, creditors. The silk industry already ruined will never be able to raise its head any more in face of the competition of rayon (The Shun Hoo, July 5).

In one word, the increase and decrease in the duties constitute a decisive step towards the much advertised military and economic alliance between China, Manchukuo and Japan under Japanese hegemony. By this and other actions Nanking has willingly accepted the guardianship of Japanese imperialism proclaimed by the Tokyo foreign office on April 17. It is also flirting with U.S. and British imperialism for the same purpose: aid and assis-

tance from imperialist countries to bolster up the shaken rule of Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie.

Protests From All Sides

National bourgeoisie has shown a violent opposition to the new tariff under which Japanese goods flood Chinese market. The Chinese cotton mills association angrily accused Nanking of having struck the industry with a much heavier blow. The Shanghai chamber of commerce which represents the compradore class has also filed a protest against the new tariff saying, "How can a country go along when submitting to foreign dictation at every turn?", also charging Nanking with wrecking Chinese enterprises. Even the leading compradore in Shanghai, Yu Chachin, can not refrain from saying "With the reduction of duties on Japanese goods Chinese enterprises are surely to be put hors de combat (The Shun Pao, July 5). But Nanking has firmly resolved to carry out the new surrender in spite of protests.

Compradores have to protest, partly because the new capitulation is too plain and too disgraceful, partly because under the guise of protest they wish more profit out of the sale of Japanese goods. Past experiences in the anti-Japanese boycott movement tell us that the shops with 'Sell no Japanese Goods' posted on their doors have usually done a lucrative business in handling Japanese wares. Besides, compradores, not loyal to one but many imperialists, may remain silent on the cut in duties on Japanese goods but must take a hostile attitude so far as the increase in duties on machinery and raw cotton affects American and British interests. Here in the matter of tariff is reflected the growing conflict among imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of Shanghai, though commenting editorially on the new tariff, have raised a serious protest save for the fascist Chen Pao which, however, advises Chinese enterprises to overhaul their own conditions thoroughly, implicitly coming to the conclusion that they had better accept the new tariff as it affords them an opportunity for thorough-going reorganization. Thus, the new surrender of Nanking has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary fractions. No wonder that Chiang Kai-shek is working feverishly for unification by betrayal.

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS FROM THE HANDS OF Scores Arrested at Shanghai

.....

According to information given out by bourgeois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the police of the Shanghai international settlement and French concession, including two members of the CC of CPC. The arrested were handed over to Chinese police for torture and execution in direct violation of the rendition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of course imperialism hates the revolutionaries just the same as the KMT bandits and might have executed them on the spot were it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out executions through Chinese authorities on Chinese territory outside of the settlement and concession.

These leaders of China's liberation movement are all trusted by Chinese masses, waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and KMT. For the moment, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary movement on a much wider front. Their arrest has caused violent indignation among the workers at Shanghai and called forth a broad mass movement for their rescue.

The imperialist-KMT-fascist terror is raging on an increasing scale but only in territories strongly guarded. The initial success of the Chinese Soviets in repulsing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT is a cause contributory to the raging of the fascist terrors. In face of the success the KMT has lost its head. It therefore spread the terror with redoubled energy.

At the present the mass struggle against the white terror is of greater importance than any time in the past. We appeal to international proletarians for aid in our struggle in this respect.

E N D

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Reconstruction of the Soviets

A Thesis Passed by

The Second Soviet Congress

After hearing the report made by Comrade Wu Lang-ping, the congress wishes to go on record that considerable progress has been achieved in the organisation and work of the Soviets since the 1st congress, that considerably more militant workers and peasants have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, that tremendous achievement has been recorded in the work of arming the workers and peasants, that the work of the basic Soviets such as the town and village Soviets has been more penetrating. Furthermore in the course of the land inspection campaign many new cadres have come out to the surface and been promoted to leadership in the Soviets while the electorate has shown more interest in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that on the average from 75% to 95% of the legal electors went to the polls. In many of the Soviets the struggle against bureaucracy has been begun, attended by appreciable betterment in the methods of the work of the Soviets. These facts enable the workers and peasants to recognize more clearly the Soviets as their own government, and also make it possible for the Soviet government to mobilize the broadest masses for the front against imperialism and Kuomintang.

On the debit side of the Soviets there have been noticed a number of defects, notably the uneven character of the progress recorded in the work of the various Soviets. In a series of the village Soviets located in Kiangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi-Hunan the work of the Soviets has made the greatest strides while the village Soviets in other isolated districts lag far behind. In the second place, the masses have taken a part in the work of the Soviets only in an insufficient degree, especially women who still hold aloof for the most part. Thirdly, the masses have recalled their delegates only in rare instances. The system of the urban Soviets has not been built up on a sound basis. Likewise the division of functions has not been well defined and individual responsibility not yet fully enforced. Bureaucracy in one form or another still remains in the Soviets, preventing a full understanding of the conditions prevailing among the lower strata of the masses. The ideological struggle, already begun in the Soviets, has not been carried on with sufficient energy. Proletarian leadership in the Soviets is still inadequate. The congress recommends to overcome these shortcomings by a resolute struggle and to make big strides thereafter.

Central Task of the Soviets

To solve its central task of leading and organising the revolution at the present moment (yes at the most urgent moment) the Soviets must immediately take the following steps:

- 1) To strengthen the organisation and work of the central Soviet government. The inauguration of the central Soviet government right after the first congress is a great contributing factor in the enormous success of the revolution. The Soviets grow in prestige and authority among the wide masses of the workers and peasants. The Soviets have practically become the supreme leader of the revolution throughout the land. There must be clear-cut division of functions between the central executive committee and the people's council with the formation of additional commissariats such as supply commissariat, etc. The various commissariats must be consolidated in organisation and personnel. The central government shall have a direct contact with the lower Soviets.
- The central government shall concentrate its energy on the consolidation

tion of the provincial Soviets which serve as a link of the central with the Hsien Soviets. During the course of war the provincial Soviets shall get fully acquainted with the practical work of the Hsien Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war mobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see to it that the decrees and ordinances of the higher Soviets be fully carried out by the Hsien Soviets. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviets in the weaker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Honan-Hupeh-An-whoi, Hunan-Kweichow and Szechuan. The central government must regularly give 'living' directives to the provincial Soviets and examine their work likewise.

3) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Soviets as a means to increase the strength of the Soviet power in mobilization. Rural and urban Soviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, ordinances and theses of the centre to the broad masses with full power to mobilize the masses for enforcement. Rural and urban Soviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militant workers and peasants. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between delegates to rural and urban Soviets and their constituents on the basis of geographical proximity of the two. To aid rural and urban Soviets the delegates in each unit must have a chief with full power to call meetings, each delegate hold responsible for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be established various commissions both provisional and permanent under rural and urban Soviets, with the participation of delegates and wide masses. Rural and urban Soviets must draw into the work of the Soviets broad masses of workers and peasants who are not segregated from production, especially women-toilers.

The Revolutionary Committee

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In certain Soviet or non-Soviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workers and peasants, to develop partisan warfare, to popularize the laws and ordinances of the Soviets, to organize poor peasant groups, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the landlord and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Soviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in new Soviet districts must draw in the workers and peasants in a great hurry, helping in the consolidation and extension of the Soviets.

5) Extension of democracy. In the past two years democracy under the Soviets has progressed far but not far enough. With this end in view the Soviets must mobilize more electors for elections, get their opinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possibility to recall any inefficient delegates at any time, afford the greatest possible facilities to the masses for the practice of democracy such as meeting place, printing press, etc, lead the masses in the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc, get well acquainted with the opinions of the masses, draw into the work of the Soviets militant elements not divorced from production. Make local Soviets a school for the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the toilers but the counterrevolutionary activities of the bourgeois-landlord and kulaks shall be ruthlessly put down. The punishment of activities in violation of the Soviet laws and policy must be explained to the masses in great detail and obtain the support of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets to punish rests on the support of the masses. Local and central Soviets shall strictly enforce the law that has abolished corporal punishment.

Against Bureaucracy

6) Under the whole system of the Soviets a sharp struggle shall be brought into play against bureaucracy which, ignoring the actual conditions of the masses, does not take the trouble of solving difficulties for the masses nor mobilize the masses for the work of the Soviets but relies on empty talks and shouts, sometimes resorting to compulsion. The congress demands to drive out all bureaucratic and undesirable elements out of the Soviets with the greatest alertness and stern measures.

7) Closer relationships with all mass organizations, especially the trade unions and poor peasant groups. Through the trade unions the Soviets come into contact with the wide mass of workers and a large number of new worker-cadres find their way to the Soviets also through the same agency. Rural Soviets must make the greatest efforts to assist the formation of the poor peasants groups as well as their extension and consolidation. Of course the poor peasant groups shall be placed under the leadership of the proletariat.

8) Strengthening leadership of the proletariat in the Soviets. To accomplish the democratic revolution of the Soviets and to lead the transformation of the revolution the proletarian hegemony with the communist party at the head shall be consolidated in the Soviets at all costs.

200,000 CHINESE TOILERS MOBILIZED BY JAPAN Against the Soviet Union and China

.....

In the four months past Japanese imperialism has enlisted some 200,000 Chinese workers in Hopei, Honan, Shantung, etc, and sent them to Manchuria by boats from Tientsin or Tsingtao via Dairen. The toilers so enlisted are invariably ruined peasants finding no work under the Kuomintang regime. They can not resist the inducements of Japanese agents, knowing nothing of the nature of the work to be performed by them. A large fraction of the toilers recruited went to Jehol and other points in Inner Mongolia.

Defence Works Built

These poor peasants were sent all over to Manchuria under Japanese escort, engaged in the construction of defence works against the Soviet Union. They worked and still work on a network of military roads, highways, aerodromes, etc. Over 20,000 workers, for example, are busy with the construction of a mighty airbase at Pei An Tsen to the north of Huhai hsien, Helungkiang, to be used by Japanese troops in an offensive war on the USSR. Other workers are put on jobs in the iron and steel works, in the arsenals, etc.

Those working in Jehol along similar lines are forced by the bayonets of Japanese soldiers to build up highways, motor roads or aerodromes for further Japanese aggressions in north China. Some of the workers made an attempt at escape as soon as becoming conscious of the sinister motive of Japanese agents but were shot down together with those who are suspicious.

Japanese agents allured Chinese peasants with enticing promises such as one dollar per day for each worker when enlistment started. The ruined peasants made a rush for Japanese enlistment offices. But it is too late for them to repent when transported to Manchuria like cattle. Under the Japanese bayonet they work day and night, faring much worse than the negroes who work on American plantations. They receive no wages, even not enough food for meals. A multitude of the workers no longer able to bear the hardships made good their escape back to China, telling revolting stories. The following is a story from the mouth of a Chinese worker just back from Manchuria:

Harrowing Experiences

"I went out to Manchuria along with over 10,000 in all. Under the auspices of the Peiping Ta Chang Company (foreign firm) I was sent to Gupeikow, bordering on the Great Wall, thence to Chen Teh, capital of Jehol, well treated all the way in my journey, receiving several dimes a day in addition to free meals. But beyond the Great Wall the conditions changed entirely. Our batch was the last including some 530 in our numbers. Good treatment was gone. Then ugly-looking Japanese troopers came to meet us and brought us along in utter disregard of our wishes.

"Just at that time wages failed to come. Worse still, we were given only some thin diluted gruel for the whole day. We are youths in the prime of life. With only one gruel meal a day, we are almost starved to death. Horded in a concentration camp, we had neither food to eat nor the freedom to move about, confined in such a plight for more than twenty days. Then suddenly appeared the Japanese troops in one morning, dividing us into two detachments, one composed of youths and the other of old people. The youths were impressed into the ~~military~~ Manchurian army and sent to places only god knows.

"The old folks were escorted to eastern Chahar for the repair of highways washed out by floods. From morning to night we worked like slaves without being permitted to utter a single syllable of complaint. Besides hunger and starvation we had to fear the whips of Japanese soldiers who beat us as if making a fun".

The Chinese press is full of reports telling stories of Chinese workers in Manchuria being killed by the Japanese for no other reason than the fact that the workers demanded payment of their wages. In Changchung, capital of the puppet state, the Japs organised a labour union with branches scattered all over Manchuria to make exactions from Chinese workers. So far the union succeeded in recruiting 25,000 workers as members by compulsory means. Aside from collecting dues from the membership as a fat source of private profit to Japanese officials (All union officials are Japanese), the union has another important function to perform, that is, to crush any attempt on the part of workers to press for payment of wages in a crowd. Any worker persistent in his demand for wages may be executed under communist charges. Many workers in Pei An Tsen were shot simply on this ground.

The above is simply a clipping from the China Times of Shanghai.

4

CONSUMMATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO MANCHUKUO
As Demanded by Japanese Imperialism
.....

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive step in the consummation of the de facto recognition of the Manchurian puppet state by Nanking precisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese imperialism. Not content with this move of surrender a large number of the KMT politicians in the north demand to recognize Manchukuo de jure. The consummation of the de facto recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between Mukden and Peiping on July 1. In the morning trains in both Peiping and Mukden departed for the opposite direction, placing China (the motherland) and Manchuria on the same equal footing as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Nanking has made another two manoeuvres of equal significance, i. e., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the legitimate boundary line between Manchuria and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Manchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Nanking's determination to abandon Manchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Manchuria came to an end months ago when letters addressed to Peiping, Manchukuo, or Peiping, Jehol province, reached Nanking from Manchuria and came to the hands of the addressee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Nanking ministry of communications legalized the irregularities by issuing directives to the effect that all mails from Manchuria must be delivered to the recipients, tearing, however, off the Manchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Some 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Nanking ministry of finance only recognized the act as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. Nanking accomplished the act in a hurried manner due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organised the disappearance of Kuramoto, vice consul of the Japanese consulate at Nanking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KMT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and promised by Nanking, the resumption of train service between Peiping and Mukden became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping steamed out on schedule time on the morning of the day but met with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of dozens at a point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagon of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and exploded by rocking in hot weather. No doubt the bomb came from a man dissatisfied with the KMT regime of ceaseless surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japs seized the explosion as a pretext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while Yin Tung, head of the Peiping-Mukden line, a pro-Japanese traitor (who earned millions in pro-Japanese negotiations), tendered resignation as an apology to his Japanese masters.

Japanese Guards on Train

Each train from Peiping is accompanied by 9 Japanese gendarmerie and 7 Chinese soldiers, thus implying that the Japs have a right to control Chinese train even on Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Nanking, not to mention Manchuria which is still Chinese but abandoned definitely by the KMT. But Chinese soldiers on the train can not go to Manchuria but must get down at Shanhaikwan (border line) and take another train back to Peiping. Thus the Great Wall is again recognized as the boundary line between China and the Japanese puppet.

On July 1 Japanese officials and civilians in Manchuria and Japan celebrated the occasion, congratulating Nanking on its manifestation of willingness to submit to Japanese imperialism, but the KMT, on the other hand, remained silent on the Japanese praise, accepting the Japanese proclamation of protectorate entirely and without reservation. Nanking's spokesmen have so far refrained from repeating the usual official statement that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. The KMT fascist papers and journals have all signified their favour of the resumption of train service by claiming that it is simply to aid our brothers in Manchuria. Why not rescue our suffering brothers there by sending an expeditionary force beyond the Great Wall and cast the brutal Japs?

Keen observers are inclined to the view that de jure recognition of Manchukuo by the KMT is not far ahead in the light of recent events.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA

June, 1934

.....
 .For lack of space we are forced to resort to system of substitution of words.
 .by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) Place, (3) Factory,
 .(4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in stri
 . (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Re-
 .sults.

I. Strike Continued from May

(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 30 (6) 5,600 (7) - (8) -
 (9) Against dismissal, for better treatment. Workers come back on July 1. (10)
 Partially success.
 (1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Factories No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 30
 (6) 240,000 (7) -- (8) Follow F.U. (9) Again against lock out. (10) Not
 yet ended.
 (1) May-June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (3) Coolie on salt junks (4) 5,000 (5) -- (6) --
 (7) 2 (9) Besiege the local government for relief. (8) Spontaneous
 (10) Not yet ended.
 Sub-total: (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 13,120 (5) 243,600 (7) 3

II. Strike Started in June

(1) 1-3 (2) Soochow (3) Tailors (4) 40,000 (5) 3 (6) 150,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against yellow unionist who interfere their guild. Thousands of strikers
 demonstrated before the Y.T.U. office. 3 of them badly wounded. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-5 (2) Shanghai (3) Johnson Garage (4) 241 (5) 2 (6) 482 (7) - (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal; for better treatment. (10) Partially suc.
 (1) 4 (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Fac. No. 7. (4) 5,000 (5) 1 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Show sympathy to the strike of Factories No. 1 & 2. (10) Oppressed
 (1) 5 (2) Shanghai (3) Taichung Rubber Shoe (4) 20 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Workers demand work as the factory was reopened; the manager refused their
 demand and a clash took place resulting in 5 workers wounded (10) --
 (1) 6-10 (2) Tangshan (3) Machisuo Coal Mine, Kailian Coal Mine Administration
 (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Red (9) For more wage (10) Victory.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 600 (5) 3 (6) 1,800 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 for lower rent. 2 coolies arrested (10) Not available.
 (1) 8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 350 (5) 4 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against wage cut (10) Partially success.
 (1) 13-14 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 350 (5) 2 (6) 700 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 for bonus (10) Victory.
 (1) 16- (2) Chan-ping, Hopei (3) Chang-ping Gold Mine (4) 500 (5) 23 (6) 1,500 (7)
 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Not available.
 (1) 17-30 (2) Ji-Hsien, Honan (3) Hwa-Sin Cotton Mill (4) 500 (5) 4 (6) 2,000
 (7) 0, (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; discharge fee was paid after reconcilia-
 tion. (10) Partially Success.
 (1) 21-30 (2) Chang-te, Honan. (3) Yu-shin Cotton Mill (4) 2,000 (5) 9 (6) 18,000
 (7) - (8) sp. (9) Against lock out (10) Not available.
 (1) 23 (2) Paoting, Hopei (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 0 (6) 0 (7) 0 (8) Red
 (9) Strike was planned against the exploitation by Police authority who re-
 quire the pullers to be put in uniforms (10) Victory.
 (1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Sun-sin Cotton Mill No. 1. (4) 1,000 (5) 2 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8)
 Sp. (9) Against dismissal; for better treatment.
 (1) 29-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Texico Oil Co. (4) 250 (5) 2 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) -- (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie of Lung Hua Ching Town (4) 60 (5) - (6) - (7) 0
 (8) Sp. (9) for full pay, clash with militia corp. 2 wounded, 5 coolie arrested
 (10) Not available
 (1) May 28- (2) Wusih (3) Gen. Strike of iron works (4) 1,200 (5) 3 (6) 5,600 (7) 0
 (8) sp. (9) Protest against the arrest of 3 workers (10) Not available
 Sub-total: (2) 16 (3) 16 (4) 55,071 (5) 161,932 (7) 3

III. Petitions Stated in June

(1)18-26 (2)Shanghai (3)Discharged employee of Chinese groceries (4)120
 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismissal, reconciliating by Union, most of the dis-
 charged w employee resume their work, others- (10)Partially success.
 (1)4 (2)Cant-on (3)Australian S.S. Co. (4)- (7)0 (8)- (9)Against discharge
 (10)Reconciliated by Pub-lic Safety Bureau
 (1)14 (2)Tientsin (3)Sino-American Clean & Dying Work (4)50 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
 For higher wage. Wage was increased by 25% as (10)Victory.
 (1)18 (2)Shanghai (3)Ordue acrier, French Concession (4)300 (7)L (8)? (9)
 for better treatment, (10)Reconciliated
 (1)20-28 (2)Tientsin (3)Fah-shin Wheat Mill (4)100 (7)8 (8)Sp. (9) Against
 wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1)23 (2)Tusih (3)Workers in Chu-shan-pan district (4)Representatives (7)1
 (8) ? (9)a worke- discharged worker, who clashed with his manager, was bad-
 ly beaten by the police; other workers protested.
 (1)25 (2)Chingkiang (3)Sailors on 8 steam ships (4)150 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Pe-
 titioned to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for better treatment. (10)no.
 available.
 (1)27 (2)Shanghai (3)Pao-Shan Paper Factory (4)75 (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against
 dismissal, for the execution of Factory Law. (10)No Result
 (1)27 (2)Tientsin (3)Yin-Li Weaving & Dying Factory (4)100 (7)2 (8)sp. (9)
 Against lock out (10)2 out of 3 departments were re-opened
 (1)31 (2)Pacting (3)Chin-Fong Factory (4)60 (7)? (8)-- (9)Against lock out
 (10)Not abs available.
 Sub-total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)955 (7)6

IV. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in June

	No. of Fac	No. of Striker	No. of peti- tion	To- tal	No. of strik- ers	No. of peti- tioner	Total	Work-day lost in strike	Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23,170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
June	29	19	10	29	68,191	955	69,146	405,532	6	32

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
June	15	4	5	5	29

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton mill	Silk fila- ture	Weav- ing fac.	Toba- cco fac.	Post, Tele- gram	Trans- pot- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- inecraft work men	Handi- craft- shaw coolie	Oth- ers	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	21
June	4	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	1	3	2	29

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismi- sal	Against Wage- cut	Against lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	Poli- tical Causes	Other Causes	Total
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6	22
June	8	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	31

EXPLANATORY NOTES :- As to the details of the major struggles listed above, we refer our readers to previous issues on the same subjects. Of course our statistics are very incomplete just as before.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date August 2, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 1791/6
Date 3 1 8 34

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No. 5, dated
February 1, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol.4, No.5, dated February 1, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on August 1, 1934. This journal which was posted at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen Road, on February 2, 1934, and addressed to "Mr. Ben Blake, 42 E. 11 Street, New York City, U.S.A." was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) Chinese Workers Commemorate the Shanghai War.
- (2) Japan's Plot to Restore the Manchu Dynasty in Manchuria.
- (3) Kansu Swings over to Revolution.
- (4) The Fascist Cultural Policy of the Kuomintang.
- (5) 30,000 Kailan Miners Went on a Strike.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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CHINESE WORKERS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WAR
In Defence of Shanghai, 1932

Two years ago the 19th route army under the revolutionising influence of the workers and toilers in Shanghai put up a stiff resistance to the Japanese invaders, and with the participation of hundreds of workers, delivered almost a crushing blow to the Japanese troops in the initial stage of the war. Both soldiers of the 19th route army and workers of Shanghai heroically defended the city against continued Japanese attacks for more than forty days. They fought stubbornly against 100,000 Japanese troops landed at Shanghai. Their action in this respect constitutes the brightest spot in the history of the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the nation (China). They might have probably succeeded in ousting Japanese and all other imperialists from China, were it not for the fact that the KMT government and high officials of the 19th route army worked behind to sabotage the heroic stand of the fighting soldiers and workers, and finally capitulated to imperialism by signing the humiliating agreement of May 5, 1932, under the surveillance of international imperialism. To satisfy the Japanese who insisted on the formal surrender of the 19th route army, Nanking appointed two high officials of that army Tai Chi and Huang Chiang, as special delegates to the truce conference convened at Shanghai. Workers, soldiers and other toilers of China will never forget this betrayal of the KMT and high officers of the 19th route army who pocketed almost ten millions out of the war, all contributed by the toiling masses within the country as well as from abroad.

General Situation On Eve Of 2nd Anniversary

The communist party of China made a sharp appraisal of the general situation immediately prior to the second anniversary of the defensive war at Shanghai, and summarised it in the following terms:

"The second anniversary of the Shanghai war this year witnesses the sharpening of the national crisis. At present Japanese imperialism marches on in Charhar and has decided to convert the Manchukuo into an empire of the Manchus and Mongols as a vital step to the annexation of Charhar, Sui yuan and North China. Not content with this aggression, Japanese imperialism is proceeding with the so-called "southward policy". It attempts to carry this out by building up a monster barracks in Shanghai, enlarging its military base, carrying on military reconnoitring along the Yangtse, etc. It is prepared for active intervention in Fukien and also for a war against the Soviet in Fukien-Kiangsi. Emulating with the Japanese, British imperialism is laying its hands on Sikong, Szechwan and Sinkiang. It is specially active in the last named province where according to a recent despatch the Mohammedans in the south have proclaimed their independence from Nanking under British instigation. Furthermore, it instructed the Szechwan militarists to initiate a crusade against the red armies and Soviets in Szechwan by six routes. It also prepares to tighten its hold on Kwangtung by instituting a "third government" at Canton. Besides advancing far into Yunnan and Kwangsi, French imperialism has seized the nine islands located in the South Seas. American imperialism is trying its best in intensifying the control over Nanking. German and Italian fascists are just stretching out their bloody hands to squeeze the "fat" China. As an instrument of international imperialism the league of nations, too, is fleecing China in the name of giving China technical assistance.

"At the same time the KMT is more overt in the betrayal of national interests. It handed over Shanghai and its vicinity to Japanese and other imperialism for international control. By the Tangu truce agreement it handed over Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japanese imperialism. The direct negotiations with Japan of late invited the Japanese march into Charhar. Furthermore, it concluded the cotton and wheat loan with U.S. imperialism and another loan with England to betray the country. The sole motive of the KMT's betrayal is to solicit imperialist help as a means to attack the Soviet and the red armies who have proved the only force in China capable of fighting imperialism. The KMT has, however, nothing to show beyond demagogical phrases such as "to set one's own houses in order first before to fight the foreign enemy", "national salvation by construction and aviation", etc, intending in this way to conceal its own betrayal with demagogical words. Now it is initiating an 'anti-bandit' drive in the factory and school.

"In the meantime, the soldiers of the 19th route army who fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers in defence of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932 have gone so far in the direction of revolution that they demanded a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, its tool, they refused to go to a war against the red army and the Soviet. At the same time ~~xxx~~ the 19th route army met with a series of serious defeats at the hands of the red army. Under these conditions the militarists of the 19th route army were forced to give up the KMT banner and set up a people's government in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's government at Nanking, hoping to divert large masses of workers and peasants from the revolutionary path. This testifies to the growing disintegration of the KMT regime and the mounting influence of the revolutionary movement. The present state of things justifies us in saying that the anti-imperialist-KMT movement led by the communist party of China is forging ahead with giant strides in defiance of the KMT-fascist onslaught, to say nothing of its demagoguery which has proved ineffective".

Shanghai Workers Commemorating The War

To observe the second anniversary of the Shanghai war, the All-China Federation of Labour, the sole organisation qualified to represent the Chinese working class in its entirety, issued on Jan. 28 (date of Japanese attack on Shanghai but repulsed by soldiers and workers in the beginning) a manifesto calling on all workers, whether employed or unemployed, whether members of the revolutionary unions or of the yellow unions to immediately organise a united front against Japanese and other imperialism, against the offensive of capital, against the war danger. It urged them to organise pickets and self-defence corps equipped with arms, to organise struggle or strike committees, to attack the fascist thugs and other traitors, to prepare for economic and political strikes in defence of the workers' interests. Finally it rallied them all to defend the Soviet government of China, to smash the imperialist-KMT rule and establish a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants.

No doubt the call of the All-China Federation of Labour is far-reaching in its effect on the working population as reflected in the large number of workers and toilers taking part in the commemoration.

The second anniversary falls just on Sunday, and workers ought to have participated in larger numbers, were it not for the proclamation of martial law both in the international settlement, French concession and Chinese territory in anticipation of anti-imperialist-KMT outbursts among the workers. Advanced workers have made preparations for the commemoration and wished to show their solidarity in meetings and demonstrations against imperialism, KMT and capital. Above all, they wanted to inspire the mass of workers with the glory won by the workers and soldiers in the fight against the Japanese bandit troops. In the industrial areas in west and east Shanghai one may be struck, here and there, by the slogans written on walls or electrical poles designed to commemorate the Shanghai war. On Sunday many workers paraded in demonstrations in the morning or as an alternative, held small meetings in the neighborhood of the factories.

As said before, the international settlement, the French concession and Chinese territory were placed in a state of siege, interdicting workers to parade and assemble. Greater precautions were taken in the Chinese controlled districts, with patrols doubled, while all detectives were called out to search the pedestrians. There was considerable more tension in the Ming Kuo Road and the streets along the Chinese-french border. In Kaochang-miao Chinese blue jackets patrolled the street with the aid of the soldiers from the Shanghai Garrison commander's office. The militia of the Chinese

Kansu Swing Over To Revolution

Situated in the northwest bordering on Chinnai (Hokonor) and Sinkiang in the west and Ningsha (a newly created province) in the east, the province of Kansu is an outlying possession of China, cut off from Nanking by thousands of miles. Owing to its small area (1,000,000 square li) and sparse population (5,000,000), coupled with the inconveniences in communications, Kansu is generally neglected but two years ago Nanking brought forward the slogan of 'opening the north-west' including Kansu, Shensi, Chinnai and Sinkiang, and promised to bring a good administration and happiness to the inhabitants. Chinese bourgeois savants, engineers and capitalists talked much about developing the province but went no further than holding meetings for discussion, writing articles, etc. Nanking backed its slogan by bringing the province under its own control as the first step. The present Chairman of Kansu, Chu Chao-liang by name, a militarist by profession is a Nanking appointee directly designated by the national government, and enjoys the full confidence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator at Nanking. To unify the province, Chiang stationed a full division of 30,000 soldiers in south Kansu. He however lacks the strength needed to dominate the whole province, compelled to leave the west and north to local militarists.

General Conditions

Kansu is a backward province both economically and culturally. The handicraft industry is found in a state of sharp decline. It no longer supplies the needs of the population as was the case scores of years ago. At present Japanese goods glutted the local market and depressed native products still further. The toilers of Kansu paid for Japanese wares with their sweat while handicraftsmen were turned out of work in increasing numbers. On the other hand, Japanese imperialism bought very little from the natives, limiting its purchases to drugs only. Imperialism has not as yet found it profitable to establish factories or operate enterprises in the province to exploit the workers and toilers directly.

In spite of its backwardness Kansu is yet proud of many modern factories and enterprises scattered here and there. In Langchow, provincial capital of Kansu, also an airport along the Shanghai-Sinkiang airway run by the Eurasia planes, there are arsenals with 2,000 workers, a mint, an electrical company, an tannery, telephone workers, carpet workshops, porcelain workers, water carriers, etc. The last named have for the most part come from Szechuen, and their number is said to be over several thousands. About 40 li from Langchow there is a coal mine located in Ogan Tso (阿干鎮), employing a large number of workers. In Tientsui (天水), an important city in south Kansu, we find hide, paint factories as well as breweries.

Turning to agriculture, Kansu presents a gloomier picture. There the peasants squeezed by imperialism, feudal lords, etc., combined with a series of droughts in the past years, leads a life quite pitiful and, we may say, inhuman. In the village the middle landlord and the kulaks are in a dominant position. Ruined and desperate, the middle peasants are selling their plots of land to the kulaks at cheap prices or, as an alternative, mortgage them to the kulaks. Once taking possession of the land so sold or mortgaged, the kulaks lease it as a rule to the poor peasants for cultivation and make a comfortable living on handsome ground rent. In some cases the kulaks cultivate the land themselves, thus throwing the poor peasants out of employment. The tenant peasants fare no better because they pay so much to the kulaks and the middle peasants in rent that they have nothing left out of their labour for the whole year. Large numbers of the ruined peasants have become segregated from their land and 'superfluous' in the real sense of the term.

With their cultural level at an low ebb, the people of Kansu constitute a fertile field for imperialist aggression through religious channels. As a tool of imperialist invasion Christianity has obtained a strong foothold within the province. Christian churches of various denominations are now found almost in every city or town. The vast mass of the peasantry, illiterate and ignorant, has been unable to break loose from the spell of Christian propagation. In the unprecedented drought of 1928 the starving peasants knelt down before God, believing that bread would fall from heaven (God will bring bread to them). They even believed that a happy paradise was in store for them after their death out of starvation. Consequently, they can not but submit to the ruthless exploitation of imperialism and Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie.

Unlike other provinces Kansu has to face the problem of nationalities. Besides the pure Chinese and Mohammedans who form the bulk of the native population there are other minor nationalities, such as the Tibetans, etc.

landlord-bourgeoisie guarded Lungwha and its neighborhood. The police stations in the settlement and the concession received instructions to keep a strict watch over the factory districts. In face of this martial law workers however succeeded in parades and demonstrations by breaking into smaller units.

Desiring to conceal itself as the betrayer of national interests, the Kuomintang held commemoration meetings, too, in practically all the leading cities of the country but scared all workers away by martial law. In Shanghai two or three dozens of the compradore-bourgeoisie attended the KMT commemoration meeting and shouted slogans against imperialism, etc, at which workers in Shanghai only laughed because they know that those fellows helped in selling Shanghai and now help in selling North China.

JAPAN'S PLOT TO RESTORE THE MANCHU DYNASTY in Manchuria

Japanese imperialism has decided that Manchukuo be turned into a monarchy with Henry Pu Yi to be crowned as emperor on March 1. On Jan. 20 both Changchun (capital of the puppet state) and Tokio made the official announcement to that effect, and spokesmen of the foreign office and the war ministry at Tokio gave to understand that the change in the present status of the Manchu state, far from an attempt to encroach upon its neighbors, is merely an indication of the growing strength of the new regime, that such a step shall cause no anxiety in the countries near-by.

Motives of the Plot

In preparation of a big-scale war against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism has lost no chance in rounding out its newly acquired possessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China. The transformation of Manchuria into a monarchy with the capital moved to Jehol will assist Japanese imperialism considerably in carrying out its plan of aggrandizement. In fact, quite a number of feudal princes in Mongolia and retired militarists and politicians in N. China not only endorsed the Japanese plan but actually went to Manchuria to help the Japanese and their tools in the drive against China. Nanking played its part by implicit consent, that is to say, played the role of an accomplice in the Japanese plot. In the manifesto issued Jan. 25 by the 4th plenary session of the KMT's central executive committee we find nothing in the nature of a protest against the Japanese design. True to its traditional policy, Nanking has, we may have ample reason to say, cooperated with Japan at every turn in the latter's scheme to colonize China in the north as well as in the south.

The Japanese will give the new monarchy the title of Man Mon Ti Kuo or Empire of the Manchus and Mongols which literally means incorporation of Mongolia into Manchuria under direct Japanese domination. The second Manchurian-Japanese protocol scheduled to be signed on March 1 will, as is known to all, formally change the puppet state into a vassal of Japanese imperialism. At the same time the Japanese have started action in carrying out their design by, first of all, instigating the Mongolian "autonomous" movement, by directing militarists to make war on other militarists or instructing bandit chiefs to carry on depredation expeditions far into the interior of the country. The recent attack of Gen. Sun Tien-yin on Ninghsia and the advance of Liu Kwei-tong, the notorious bandit chief, into south Hopei are all engineered by Japanese intriguers who, by taking advantage of the confusion resulting therefrom, excused themselves for occupying towns and cities in N. China.

Precisely under such excuses Japanese troops have recently taken two important cities, Kuyuan and Chichen, in east Charhar, and are attacking Lung-men-so by desultory fighting. All observers agree that the fall of Charhar into Japanese hands is but a matter of weeks. In this regard Nanking carefully omitted saying anything definite, not to say a protest which Nanking will consider offensive to Japanese susceptibilities. Once well-intrenched, the Japanese have built up aerodromes and highways around certainly for a longer stay. The Chinese bourgeoisie press views it rather with indifference, saying that the Japanese are simply fortifying against the Soviet Union.

Headed by Mongolian princes, the movement for the home rule of Mongolia is both instigated and welcome to Japanese imperialism. The Mongolian princes are openly demanding severance of relations from Nanking in case the national government does not concede to their wish for full autonomy, that is, transference of allegiance from Nanking to Tokio. With Japanese imperialism backing them, the Mongolian delegates now staying at Nanking become more intransigent and irreconcilable in their demands for autonomy.

northwest and the Tibetans in the southwest. They lead a nomadic life and have strong religious prejudices. Beyond trading they have no relations with the Chinese and Mohammedans. The census of Kansu shows that 30% of the population is Mohammedans who by virtue of their firm belief in Mohammedanism have formed into a solid bloc. The feudal lords of the Mohammedan race have always squabbled among themselves but this fact does not place the solidarity of the Mohammedans in jeopardy. Quarrels of a racial nature have occurred between the two races resulting from the malicious machinations of the Chinese and Mohammedan Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. By stirring up such quarrels and then turning them to advantage the Chinese and Mohammedan landlord and bourgeoisie have succeeded in capturing political power. In 1928 the Mohammedans revolted against the exploitation of Gen. Feng Yu-shiang, a revolt that was later turned into a racial war. ~~Thousands killed~~ and between Chinese and Mohammedans. Working behind this terrific racial war involving thousands killed and wounded, leaders of the landlord-bourgeoisie of both races laughed at it and made the greatest political gains. Needless to say, the toilers of both races suffered heavily during this racial massacre engineered and brought about by Chinese and Mohammedan landlord-bourgeois.

Development of mass struggle

The Kuomintang government in Kansu squeezed perhaps much harder than elsewhere for the simple reason that the province is poor and impoverished. Nevertheless in 1931 it exacted some 10,478,000 dollars: \$4,825,000 on opium culture (the same tax on areas whether cultivated or not), \$650,000 on opium business, \$1,300,000 on land tax, \$1,740,000 special tax, \$140,000 on tea, \$211,000 stamp tax, \$582,000 tax on wine and tobacco, \$1,030,000 miscellaneous taxes. In the same year it spent \$13,850,000: \$9,360,000 military expenditure, \$1,440,000 civil administration in the provincial capital, \$2,500,000 for local administration, \$450,000 education, \$150,000 for Kuomintang. Taking the population of the province as 5,000,000, each person whether male or female is forced to pay three dollars and 0.3 Chinese bushel of rice in addition. Under the increasing extortion of the Kuomintang and landlord-bourgeoisie in the past two years the masses could no longer live as usual, hence the main cause of the sharpening of the mass struggle. To place a check on this rising struggle the KMT called for the despatch of one full division from Nanking. Commanded by Hu Chung-Nan, a reliable general of Chiang Kai-shek and stationed in the south of the province, this division serves as the headquarters of the fascist thugs who aid in the suppression of the mass struggle.

Aside from spasmodic struggles among the workers in the cities, the peasants in the village were forced by the sharpened exploitation of the landlord and the KMT Government to fight for their own existence, particularly in a dozen of hsien in the south bordering on Shensi in the east and Szechuen in due south where the red armies and Soviets have been operating with a varying measure of success. Occasionally they fought shoulder to shoulder with the red partisans coming from neighbouring regions. There the party, that is, the communist party, can speak with a good deal of authority and confidence. There the Soviet is going to emerge sooner or later. Some of the KMT soldiers joined the revolution, too.

Owing to the penetration of Japanese imperialism from the east and north and British imperialism from the southwest (from Chinghai), the masses in Kansu have become in the past awoken to the danger of the two named imperialist powers. The anti-imperialist movement in the cities has been forging on slowly but steadily. In Langchow we find anti-imperialist associations under various names, all organised by toilers and advanced intelligentsia. But like elsewhere the anti-imperialist work there must be done in an underground way because of the KMT oppression. Last November three anti-imperialist leaders were rounded up by the military authorities and executed a few days later.

In short, Kansu's swing to revolution is highly significant as it reflects the further penetration of the revolutionary influence in the regions far-flung and backward. Revolution will find a very fertile soil there under the correct leadership of the communist party.

THE FASCIST CULTURAL POLICY OF THE KUOMINTANG

The increasing fascization of the Kuomintang in the field of culture entirely falls in line with its set policy of surrender to imperialism. The methods employed in this regard are increasingly violent and barbarous. As repeatedly mentioned in our previous issues, a multitude of writers, authors, professors, students, etc., have fallen victims to the

fascist thugs as a result of their refusal to bow before the fascist policy to sell the country.

Led by Chiang Kai-shek, the fascist cultural policy of the KMT has been carried on in the school, press, bookstores, literary circles, drama societies, film companies, etc. The ministry of the interior, the ministry of education, the KMT offices and political departments are all open instruments of the fascist policy while the secret blue shirts society with its ramifications play the leading role. Besides suppressing the revolutionary and liberal elements by brute force, these thugs also published and still publish a chain of periodicals filled with the nationalist and chauvinist phrases calculated to anaesthetize the youth.

Make Slaves Out of Students

To enslave the young students and to check the growth of the revolutionary movement in the school, the fascists adopt the following methods: 1) military training forced on the students who can not but obey; any one seriously objecting to it will be expelled as has been the case with the non-conforming students of the 1st middle school in Changsha who, numbering 68 in all, were in the middle of December ruthlessly thrown on the street by the armed guard of Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan; the military instructors are for the most part fascists and their agents controlling the fascist cells in the school; 2) restriction of the courses on social studies and literature but extension of those on pure sciences and engineering with a view to making more slaves out of the students deprived of any correct thought on society while the fascist political school at Nanking is making a persistent drive to enrol more students and to give them a thorough fascist education; 3) enforcement of the examination system out of the school designed to make the students entirely absorbed in their studies and convert them into subservient men of letters; 4) fascist domination of the student and teacher associations bent on the elimination of the revolutionary and anti-KMT elements; 5) revolutionary or leftist professors arrested or kidnapped or turned out by the misguided students with the fascist cell playing behind the curtain; 6) students required to read Chinese classics long forgotten and to be injected with feudal moralities, so that they will become willing slaves. As a whole, the students so oppressed and maltreated by the fascists are not only indignant but prepared to put up a stubborn resistance.

At the same time, the fascist thugs also choose the bookstore as a target of their attack. Numerous bookstores have been punished or sealed throughout the country for having sold Marxist or radical books. Special stress is laid on the ban on books turned out by Soviet Union or simply dealing with the Soviet Union. According to information from reliable sources the propaganda committee of the central KMT at Nanking is contemplating to place some 6,000 books on the black list. But, on the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek has set aside large sums of money to buy over Chinese papers including the mosquito papers as well as those run by imperialism. These papers, when actually bought over, set themselves the sole task of eulogizing Chiang Kai-shek and prosecuting a vigorous campaign of lies and slander against the personages hostile to Chiang or against the revolutionaries or radicals.

Recent Fascist Culture Drive

In view of the rising tide of the revolutionary movement in the field of culture the fascist thugs have recently taken measures both defensive and offensive on the cultural front. On Jan. 22 more than 50 leaders of fascist gang including Chen Quo-fu, Chen Li-fu, Wu Shen-a, etc, openly advertised in the papers for the immediate formation of The China Culture Association. In their letter they denounced both feudal and proletarian culture, and favored the organization of the so-called San Min Chu I culture front. This is no doubt a maneuver directed against the growing influence of the revolution in culture. Two days later the said association was formally inaugurated with the attendance of 100 delegates

all fascist thugs. In his short address the Chairman, Quo Wei, had this much to say: "As the revolutionary force (The KMT) grows stronger and stronger, the communist propaganda has become more effective and penetrating, the more so in the few years just past.... The association has an important mission in reviving the nationalist culture and repulsing the irrational reactionary culture".

Synchronizing with the formation of the China Culture Association is the publication in local papers of a manifesto over the signature of an anti-communist league of young men who demanded in strong terms the expulsion of a few noted radical playwrights from the moving picture companies

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of Shanghai: Tien Han, Mou Shen, Sen Tan-shan, Chien Sen-tsen, Sen Shi-lin, Shu Shen-tse, etc. They further demanded the suppression or change of a whole lot of films (nearly 20) said to be favorable to the communist cause. In the name of the league they petitioned and urged the central KMT to carry out their demands immediately and this as an aid to the KMT forces at the front in fighting the red armies. Of course this league is but a camouflage for the bloodthirsty fascists.

On Jan. 9 the fascist thugs took a bold, unprecedented step towards the fascization of the journals in Shanghai. On that day they invited the ~~journalists present with sanctions if they fail to purge~~ journalists of the leading papers to an impressive banquet, and their spokesman, Tan Kung-zan (a leader of the local KMT), openly threatened the journalists present with sanctions if they fail to purge their publications of revolutionary news and radical thoughts. In this opinion, any writings advocating the class struggle must be a taboo. The proprietor of the Shanghai ~~Shun~~ Shun Pao, Se Liang-tsai, and Wang Pai-ohi of the Shanghai Sinwanpao promised in their speech to help the KMT in this work of purification. Other journalists followed suit and expressed their opinion almost in the same tone. Here we find the fascist tendency on the part of the Shanghai compradore-bourgeoisie in face of the expanding influence of the revolutionary movement. But in spite of the cooperation of the Shanghai journalists with the fascist thugs the revolutionary trend in culture will go forward as usual.

30,000 KAILAN MINERS WENT ON STRIKE

Demanded to form unions, against contract system,
British consul asked for armed intervention.

30,000 miners employed by the British Kailan Mining administration struck work on Jan. 14 in the afternoon and heroically held on for the past two weeks. Their demands as reported in the press are: re-instatement of dismissed workers, abolition of the contractor system, raise in pay, old bonus, and above all, organisation of unions. More than 10,000 workers in the Makiagou mine staged a monster demonstration and clashed with the mining police resulting in 3 casualties. The strikers attempted to disarm the police. And then followed the proclamation of martial law. The Kailan administration and the British consul discussed with the Hopei provincial government concrete means of forcibly breaking the strike.

Unions forbidden by Tangu Agreement

The Kailan mining administration is the largest of its kind owned by British capitalists within the Great Wall, controlling five mines situated in Tongshan, Makiagou, etc., employ-ing over 40,000 workers. The Makiagou mine is said to be the biggest with more than 10,000 men. 4/5 of the workers are controlled by 40-50 contractors, and their wages for the most part have gone into the pockets of the contractors—so with their wages on Sundays. The Japanese invasion of N. China last Spring turned the Kailan mining district into a war zone and inflicted the greatest sufferings on the workers.

The Tangu agreement signed by the KMT on May 30, 1933, as a sign of capitulation to Japanese imperialism contains a secret clause putting a ban on union activities. With the dissolution of the unions by the KMT when mining work was resumed, British capitalists had practically a free hand in cutting the wages by one third and reducing work to the 5-day-shifts. They effected mass dismissals, 700 workers being, for instance, fired in Makiagou alone. The strike burst out immediately after it was made known that the capitalists decided to withhold payment of the bonus at the end of the lunar year.

Materialisation of general strike

The strikers at Makiagou demonstrated and came into a clash with the mining police who fired on the workers. But the latter were also prepared for this eventuality and put up a fight with the provoking police, resulting in 3 dead and 6 wounded. Then workers of the other mines came to the rescue by declaring a strike for the same demands. On Jan. 26 about 40,000 miners in the four mines proclaimed a general strike, asking for (1) formation of the unions, (2) abolition of the 5-day system, (3) abolition of the contract system, (4) jobs to the unemployed, (5) restoration of wages on the original level. Among these demands the strikers pressed most hard for the organisation of the unions. This means that the strike has become more political in character. The struggle still continues with the clamping down of martial law by Chinese authorities who acted on direct instructions from the British consul. E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 13, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1791/6
Date 13/7/34

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on July 12, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in Amsterdam
and London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter
Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "M. Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed, Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.13, dated April 13, 1934.

Contents: (a) Another Impending Betrayal of N. China
by KMT.

(b) Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in
N. China.

(c) Japan's Feverish War Preparations against
the Soviet Union in North China.

(d) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Buckingham Palace
Road, London."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.

Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New
Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in
N.China.

(b) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Miner.

(c) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal
Government.

(d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,
Date.....19

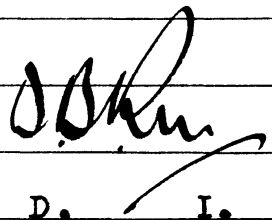
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Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(e) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was
posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 438 Seward Road, at 9 p.m.
12.4.34 and (2) was undecipherable.


D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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ANOTHER IMPENDING BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KMT
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In the spirit of the Tangu agreement signed last year KMT leaders are just discussing the terms of the betrayal of North China to Japanese imperialism. The chairman of the Peiping political council, Huang Fu (a sales agent for Nanking in negotiations with Japan), has, it is said, clashed with Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Peiping military council, over these very terms. Huang Fu, attacked by Ho's men, took a trip down to Nanchang on April 3, and will appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the adoption of his formulae of selling the country. The press here predicts that unless securing ratification of his formulae from Chiang he will not proceed to Peiping any more---meaning resignation. What terms Ho insists on for the conclusion of the sale is rather a secret.

Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Many KMT experts well versed in the art of betrayal of national interests have gathered at Nanchang around Chiang Kai-shek and taken part in the discussion of the betrayal, with special stress on such questions as how to recognize Manchukuo, how to make secure the dominating position of Japanese imperialism in N. China, even in the whole land.

Fully agreeing with the Japanese plan of effecting through railway and postal service as well as other questions which lead to the de facto recognition by Nanking, the KMT leaders need only discuss the form to be adopted, a form that satisfies the Japanese but reduces the opposition from the masses. Besides, they have to agree to a plan by which the benefits accruing from the big sale shall be equitably distributed among the various fractions of the KMT. According to the opinion of Huang Fu as expressed in his interview given at Hankow, these questions, important as they are, will not bother Nanking very much as they are merely technical points.

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JAPAN'S MONOPOLIST ECONOMIC POSITION in North China

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According to a customs officer Japanese trade has gone back to the original level before the Manchurian incident. Japanese cloth, cotton yarn, sugar, sea foods, etc, find a ready market. 60% of the market in North China

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On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'according to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly war preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consists in cutting the Siberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from wishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there through Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingonok League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan on Chinese soil, preparations that enslave the whole Chinese nation including the critic himself. These same military critics, under instructions from Nanking, signed the surrender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinese territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union.

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Kuomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese imperialism in North China has been pushing war preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encouraged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union, West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of motor roads and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese workers in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely made after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japanese plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a ~~Japan~~ Turkish prince in Sinkiang. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkiang presumably with the help from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admitting of the presence of the Prince here, nevertheless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "submit" to China.

In short, the Kuomintang is overtly and covertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, March, 1934

.....
 For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Working days lost in strike, (7)No. of petitions, (8)Leadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)2, Feb. (2)Kiukiang (3)Stevedore (4)60 (5)-- (6)-- (7)Spontaneous (8)0 (9)Demanding stevedorage charges from capitan of s.s. Ki-ho, Ewo & Co., were attacked by 40 British sailors called in by capitan, 4 wounded (10)Suppressed by KMT
 (1)18-31, Feb. (2)Shanghai (3)~~500xxxxxx~~ Discharged employee of Groceries (4)500 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge, Remained in the store, Beei siege the union for lrelief. (10)Not available.
 Sub-total: (2)2 (3)2 (4)560

II Strike Continued from Last Month

(1)Dec.1933-22, Mar. (2)Shanghai (3)Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage reduction, 13 workers began bread-strike on 3, Mar. (10)Vic
 (1)Jan.-Mar. (2)Huchow (3)Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)21 (6)13,950 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 20%, Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the reconciliation offered by local camber of comerce and KMT, Demonstrated several times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the striker shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.)
 (1)14, Jan.-31 March (2)Tanshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22 (6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand: Compensation for the loss of the miners during war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yellow one, pickets and military detachments were organized. (Detailed story appeared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.
 (1)10, Feb.-16, Mar. (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand: a. collect union charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)condition a. won.
 Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (4)24,980 (5)463,930 (7)3

III Strike Started in March

(1)1-3 (2)Wushih (3)Sin-ua and other three Weaving Factories (4)250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10)wage cut by 5%
 (1)2-15 (2)Tientsin (3)Yu-Wuan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)? (9)Against lock up. Factory reopened after 1605 workers discharged (10)Fail
 (1)2-12 (2)Wusih (3)Operator of 13 bean oil mills (4)500 (5)11 (6)5,500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Partially success.
 (1)3-5 (2)Satow (3)crew of s.s. Hai-Yan and 2 others (4)50 (5)3 (6)150 (7)0 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge. Demanding surety pay back (10)Victory
 (1)5-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Mayar Silk Weaving Co. 9 factories (4)4,000 (5)27 (6)108,000 (7)1 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut (Detailed story appeared in last issue, C.W.C.) (10)Not ended.
 (1)7 (2)Shanghai (3)Tien-chang Paper Factory No.2. (4)150 (5)1 (6)150 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge of a worker and beating of formen (10)Unknown
 (1)10-131 (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, Discharged worker (4)130 (5)21 (6)2510 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Demanding: discharge fee equal to wages of six and half months; dividend of '930-32. Sales Department besieged. (10)Not ended.
 (1)13, 21 (2)Shanghai (3)Woosung Mashine Works, N-SHAI R. (4)2000 (5)2 (6)4000 (7)-- (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase and other 12 conditions. KMT officers who came to reconcile the dispute were wounded by the demonstrate workers. 11 arrested. (10)Not Available.
 (1)13-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuho Weaving Factory (4)200 (5)6 (6)1,200 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Unavailable (10)Unavailable.
 (1)18-31 (2)Tientsin (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2500 (5)14 (6)35,000 (7)1 (8)Y. (9)Against lock up (10)Not available.
 (1)20 (2)Kwangtung (3)Brick ovens (4)1,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against tax (10)Unavailable.
 (1)24-25 (2)Wusih (3)Craftsman school for poors (4)234 (5)2 (6)463 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Rioting against cruel treatment (10)Partially success.
 (1)27-31 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrella work shops (4)1,200 (5)5 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge and wage cut. Clash with capitalists, 3 wounded. (10)Not ended.
 (1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Cotton Mill No.9. (4)2500 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge (10)Unavailable.
 (1)30-31 (2)Tangshan (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Pickets organized. Stroke hand in and with Tangshan Kalian miners. (10)Not yet ended.

(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)
-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against Public Safety Bureau (10)Not ended
Sub-total: (2)10 (3)93 (4)21,54 (6)237,306 (7)9

IV Petitions in March

(1)1, (2)Shanghai (3)Footung wharf of C.M.N.Co. (4)-- (7)1 (8)? (9)Against
contract system, petitioned to KMT. (10)Not available.
(1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Shih-ho Towels Factory (4)-- (7)0 (8)? (9)Against dis-
charge, reconciliated by Social Bureau.
(1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s., C.M.N.Co. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand-
ing wage increase of \$15 (10)Unavailable.
(1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s. of Butterfield & Swire (4)-- (7)--
(9)Wage increase of 15 dollars. (10)Not available
(1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)British-American Tobacco, No.2. (4)Union (7)0 (8)Y.
(9)Demanding fund for Workers' school. (10)Partially success.
(1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)Golden Dragon Silk Weaving Factory (4)90 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
Petitioned to KMT. Demanding the reopen of the factory and relief (10)Unknown
(1)6 (2)Soochow (3)Ysen-Ya Weaving Factory (4)-- (7)-- (8)? (9)Against dis-
charge (10)Reconciliation, \$30 paid to each discharged worker.
(1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4)-- (9)Wage increase
(10)Fail.
(1)6 (2)Chekiang (3)Shanghai Hanchow Railway (4)Representatives (7)0 (8)Y.
Demanding wage increase, double pay on holiday etc. (10)No result
(1)12 (2)Shanghai (3)Boatmen at Tung-Ka-tu ferry, Huapoo River (4)1000 (7)1
(8)Sp. (9)Representatives petitioned to government against steamers operated
at the ferries. (10)Fail
(1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Shanghai Tramway Co., International Settlement (4)Union
(7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase \$16 one month, and better treatment.
(10)Not available.
(1)10, Feb.-31, March (2)Shanghai (3)Tai-sen Dying and Weaving Factory (4)--
(7)1 (8)-- (9)Against lock up (10)Fail
Sub-Total: (2)12 (3)12 (4)1540 (7)5

V General Ledger for Workers' struggle in March

	No. of Fac.	No. of Strik- es	No. of Peti- tions	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-days lost in Strike	Clash & Demons- tration	Injured Dead or Arrested	
March	122	20	12	32	46,494	1,540	48,034	701,236	10	139
Feb.	36	16	3	19	59,570	—	59,570	411,030	2	19

VII Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
March	105	6	10	1	122
February	20	5	7	4	36

VII Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silk Weav- ing Fac.	Wear- ing Fac.	Tobac- co	Gun Fac.	Post Tele- gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- ine work	Hand cfrats men	Rick- shaw puller	Others	Total
Mar.	4	0	19	1	1	0	6	2	1	0	83	0	4	122
Feb.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	18	2	3	36

VIII Causes of Struggle

	Dis- charge	Wage cut	Lock up	Against Foremen	Better treatment	Wage in- crease	Due pay	Political	Others	Total
March	10	6	4	2	6	9	0	3	3	42
February	4	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	5	22



IX. Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its kind in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of March 25 the village in Honan has been hit hard by the American wheat and ^{cotton} loan.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumping and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis in China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift the burden of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin dismissed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchow have cut the wages by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbrella workers are entitled to \$40 a month but now receive only \$10. The slogans of the workers' struggle during the month under review center around resistance to wage-cut and lock-out.

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handicraftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase in the number of the factories affected. For the three months past the workers employed by the silversmiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle against a 30% cut by the management. From March 3 thirteen workers have been on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the heels of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by 53 umbrella workshops. The general strike was directed against wage cut. And the general oil strike in Wusih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the Mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc, have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight against the exploitation of capital, oppression of KMT and imperialism, deception of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid bloc, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arrested. The strike is still in process, and strikers, mostly women and girls, again besieged the Shanghai Municipal Government in a bolder manner on April 10.

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow unions, organized themselves in the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese police, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release the arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strike against wage cut by 20%. After the elapse of three months the starving workers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They refused to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the insulting paper and the Hsien government. (As to these major strikes, See our previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly dissatisfied with the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over the oppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their own interests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest of the workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeois papers we can get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

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ANOTHER IMPENDING BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KMT
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In the spirit of the Tangu agreement signed last year KMT leaders are just discussing the terms of the betrayal of North China to Japanese imperialism. The chairman of the Peiping political council, Huang Fu (a sales agent for Nanking in negotiations with Japan), has, it is said, clashed with Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Peiping military council, over those very terms. Huang Fu, attacked by Ho's men, took a trip down to Nanchang on April 3, and will appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the adoption of his formulae of selling the country. The press here predicts that unless securing ratification of his formulae from Chiang he will not proceed to Peiping any more--- meaning resignation. What terms Ho insists on for the conclusion of the sale is rather a secret.

Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Many KMT experts well versed in the art of betrayal of national interests have gathered at Nanchang around Chiang Kai-shek and taken part in the discussion of the betrayal, with special stress on such questions as how to recognize Manchukuo, how to make secure the dominating position of Japanese imperialism in N. China, even in the whole land.

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JAPAN'S FEVERISH ANTI-SOVIET WAR PREPARATIONS In North China

Recently, Chinese bourgeois journals, magazines and military critics have openly talked about the major objective of Japanese aggressions in North China. In their opinion, the Japanese must necessarily take Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China in order to wage a war on the Soviet Union. On April 8, the Shanghai Shun Pao said that in active preparations against the Soviet Union the Japanese have marked Sin-an-lin, Helungkiang and the Great Wall as the first, second and third defence lines, respectively; that they would not give the strategical points along the Great Wall back to China. Here the spokesman of Chinese bourgeoisie impliedly justified Japan's further stay along the Great Wall.

On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'according to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly war preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consists in cutting the Siberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from wishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there through Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingonk League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan on Chinese soil, preparations that enslave the whole Chinese nation including the critic himself. These same military critics, under instructions from Nanking, signed the surrender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinese territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union.

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Kuomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese imperialism in North China has been pushing war preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encouraged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union, West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of motor roads and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese workers in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely made after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japan's plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a ~~Japan~~ Turkish prince in Sinkiang. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkiang presumably with the help from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admitting of the presence of the Prince here, nevertheless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "submit" to China.

In Short, the Kuomintang is overtly and covertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, March, 1934

.....
 For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8)Leadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)2, Feb. (2)Kiukiang (3)Stevedore (4)60 (5)-- (6)-- (7)Spontaneous (8)0 (9)Demanding stevedorage charges from capitan of s.s. Ki-ho, Ewo & Co., were attacked by 40 British sailors called in by capitan, 4 wounded (10)Suppressed by KMT
 (1)18-31, Feb. (2)Shanghai (3)~~500~~ Discharged employee of Groceries (4)500 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge, Remained in the store, Besi siege the union for lrelief. (10)Not available.
 Sub-total: (2)2 (3)2 (4)560

II Strike Continued from Last Month

(1)Dec. 1933-22, Mar. (2)Shanghai (3)Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage reduction, 13 workers began bread-strike on 3, Mar. (10)Victory
 (1)Jan.-Mar. (2)Huchow (3)Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)31 (6)13,950 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 20%, Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the reconciliation offered by local camber of comerce and KMT, Demonstrated several times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the striker shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.)
 (1)14, Jan.-31 March (2)Tanshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22 (6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand: Compensation for the loss of the miners during war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yellow one, pickets and military detachments were organized. (Detailed story appeared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.
 (1)~~10, Feb.-16, Mar.~~ (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand: a. collect union charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)condition a. won.
 Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (4)24,980 (5)463,930 (7)3

III Strike Started in March

(1)1-3 (2)Wushih (3)Sin-nua and other three Weaving Factories (4)250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10)wage cut by 5%.
 (1)2-15 (2)Tientsin (3)Yu-Wuan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)? (9)Against lock up. Factory reopened after 1605 workers discharged (10)Fail
 (1)2-12 (2)Wushih (3)Operator of 13 bean oil mills (4)500 (5)11 (6)5,500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Partially success.
 (1)3-5 (2)Satow (3)crew of s.s. Hai-Yan and 2 others (4)50 (5)3 (6)150 (7)0 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge. Demanding surety pay back (10)Victory
 (1)5-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Mayer Silk Weaving Co. 9 factories (4)4,000 (5)27 (6)108,000 (7)1 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut (Detailed story appeared in last issue, C.W.C.) (10)Not ended.
 (1)7 (2)Shanghai (3)Tien-chang Paper Factory No.2. (4)150 (5)1 (6)150 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge of a worker and beating of formen (10)Unknown
 (1)10-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, Discharged worker (4)130 (5)21 (6)2510 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Demanding: discharge fee equal to wages of six and half months; dividend of 1930-32. Sales Department besieged. (10)Not ended.
 (1)13, 21 (2)Shanghai (3)Woosung Mashine Works, N-San H. (4)2000 (5)2 (6)2000 (7)-- (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase and other 12 conditions. KMT officers who came to reconcile the dispute were wounded by the demonstrate workers. 11 arrested. (10)Not Available.
 (1)13-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuho Weaving Factory (4)200 (5)6 (6)1,200 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Unavailable (10)Unavailable.
 (1)18-31 (2)Tientsin (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2500 (5)14 (6)35,000 (7)1 (8)Y. (9)Against lock up (10)Not available.
 (1)20 (2)Kwangtung (3)Brick ovens (4)1,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against tax (10)Unavailable.
 (1)24-25 (2)Wushih (3)Craftsman school for poors (4)234 (5)2 (6)468 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Rioting against cruel treatment (10)Partially success.
 (1)27-31 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrella work shops (4)1,200 (5)5 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge and wage cut. Clash with capitalists, 3 wounded. (10)Not ended.
 (1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Cotton Mill No.9. (4)2500 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge (10)Unavailable.
 (1)30-31 (2)Tangshan (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Pickets organized. Stroke hand in hand with Tangshan-Kalian miners. (10)Not yet ended.

(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)
 -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9)Against Public Safety Bureau (10)Not ended
 Sub-total: (2)16 (3)93 (4)21,54 (5)237,306 (7)9

IV Petitions in March

(1)1, (2)Shanghai (3)Footung wharf of U.M.N.Co. (4) -- (7)1 (8)? (9)Against
 contract system, petitioned to KMT. (10)Not available.
 (1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Shih-ho Towels Factory (4) -- (7)0 (8)? (9)Against dis-
 charge, reconciliated by Social Bureau.
 (1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s., U.M.N.Co. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand-
 ing wage increase of \$15 (10)Unavailable.
 (1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s. of Butterfield & Swire (4) -- (7) --
 (9)Wage increase of 15 dollars. (10)Not available.
 (1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)British-American Tobacco, No.2. (4)Union (7)0: (8)Y.
 (9)Demanding fund for Workers' school. (10)Partially success.
 (1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)Golden Dragon Silk Weaving Factory (4)90 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
 Petitioned to KMT, Demanding the reopen of the factory and relief (10)Unknown
 (1)6 (2)Soochow (3)Tsen-Ya Weaving Factory (4) -- (7) -- (8)1 (9)Against dis-
 charge (10)Reconciliation, \$30 paid to each discharged worker.
 (1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4) -- (7) -- (8)Wage increase
 (10)Fail.
 (1)6 (2)Chekiang (3)Shanghai Hanchow Railway (4)Representatives (7)0 (8)Y.
 Demanding wage increase, double pay on holiday etc. (10)No result
 (1)12 (2)Shanghai (3)Boatmen at Tung-Ka-Hu ferry, Huapoo River (4)1000 (7)1
 (8)Sp. (9)Representatives petitioned to government against steamers operated
 at the ferries. (10)Fail
 (1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Shanghai Tramway Co., International Settlement (4)Union
 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase \$16 one month, and better treatment.
 (10)Not available.
 (1)10, Feb.-31, March (2)Shanghai (3)Tai-sen Dying and Weaving Factory (4) --
 (7)1 (8) -- (9)Against lock up (10)Fail
 Sub-Total: (2)12 (3)12 (4)1540 (7)5

V General Ledger for Workers' struggle in March

	No. of Fac.	No. of Strik- es	No. of Peti- tions	No- tal	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-days lost in Strike	Clash & Demons- tration	Injured Dead or Arrested
March	122	20	12	32	48,494	1,540	48,034	701,236	10	139
Feb.	36	16	3	19	59,570	---	59,570	411,030	2	19

VI Value of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
March	105	6	10	1	122
February	20	5	7	4	36

VII Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silkweav- ing Fac.	Toba- cco Fac.	Gum Fac.	Post- tele- gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- ine work- men	Hand crafts- men	Rick- shaw puller	Others	Total
Mar.	4	0	19	1	1	0	6	2	1	0	83	6	122
Feb.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	18	2	36

VIII Causes of Struggle

	Dis- charge	Wage cut	Lock up	Against Foremen	Better treatment	Wage in- crease	Due pay	Political	Others	Total
March	10	6	4	2	6	9	0	3	3	42
February	4	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	5	22

IX. Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its kind in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of March 25 the village in Honan has been hit hard by the American wheat and cotton.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumping and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis in China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift the burden of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin dismissed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchow have cut the wages by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbrella workers are entitled to \$40 a month but now receive only \$10. The slogans of the worker's struggle during the month under review center around resistance to wage-cut and lock-out.

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handicraftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase in the number of the factories affected. For the three months past the workers employed by the silversmiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle against a 30% cut by the management. From March 3 thirteen workers have been on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the heels of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by 53 umbrella workshops. The general strike was directed against wage cut. And the general oil strike in Wusih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the Mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc., have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight against the exploitation of capital, oppression of KMT and imperialism, deception of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid bloc, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arrested. The strike is still in process, and strikers, mostly women and girls, again besieged the Shanghai Municipal Government in a bolder manner on April 10.

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow unions, organized themselves in the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese police, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release the arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strike against wage cut by 20%. After the elapse of three months the starving workers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They refused to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the insulting paper and the Esien government. (As to these major strikes, see our previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly dissatisfied with the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over the oppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their own interests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest of the workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeois press we can get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

E. N. D

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A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party
of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.)

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To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Huang Pu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations, 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops, 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the territory to the north of the Huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status quo in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further reinforcements to Manlangyu and E. Charhar, mass recruitment of Chinese workers, construction of motor roads for war purpose, incorporation of the bandits (under Japanese instigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Kweitung has devastated several provinces), despatch of numerous planes for reconnoitering purposes, increasing activities of the Japanese spy service (surveying in the provinces lying north of the Huang Ho), construction of more than 20 wireless stations between Jehol and W. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against N. China but against Sinkiang and the People's Republic in Outer Mongolia in an attempt to march on the Soviet Union.

Parallel to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are making further attempts to widen their spheres of influences in S. China. England and Japan are said to revive the old alliance. The Yankee imperialism

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

KMT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Nanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pan-hung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrone and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KMT surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the influence of the traitors, repudiation of all debts in order to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,
- 6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobilization of all land, naval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the campaign against the Soviets,
- 7) against the Tangu agreement and direct negotiations.

Here is our programme for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. (Here follows the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peasants, to revolutionary students and intellectuals, etc.)

LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN MINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kailan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsueh-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the Foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark beddings, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 2 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a user and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 100 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organised in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Hsiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayals.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gansters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but disfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy they intrigued arresting their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$100 from the management as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers over the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have made progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

.....

Imperialism and KMT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tie-up for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbidding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crowd reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the Workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and ~~xxx~~ bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathy strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage cut", broke through the severe white terror of the KMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organising the general strike of the silk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

CHINESE ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER 1934

.....

Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc, were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 6% likin. Amoy and Nanking have followed the example of Tientsin. In view of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin Chun-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 70% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolization of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,765, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the KMT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from Nanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yizuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the captain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Heilungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here are but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this point).

E N D

SUBJECT

- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
Paris, France.
- (21A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
(Addressed as above).
- (21B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W.
38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, The W. L.,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (21D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong, P.O.Box 2748, Manila, P.I.

SUBJECT

- (21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.
- (21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAY 27 1933
1791/6
D. 27, 5, 133

May

27

33.

SECRET

My dear Sarly,

I send you herewith a copy of a Detective
Report regarding the Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

JHG

Monsieur R. Sarly,
Political Section,
French Police.

J. Barton, Esq., Br. Cons-General.
Mr. P. R. Josselyn, U. S. Cons-General.
T. Saheki, Esq., Jap. Cons-General.

*Envelope addressed to
Watanabe detached and
handed W. S. S. Unemoto
who sent to Japanese
Consulate.*

JHG

MAY 29 1933

May 27, 1933.

The Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

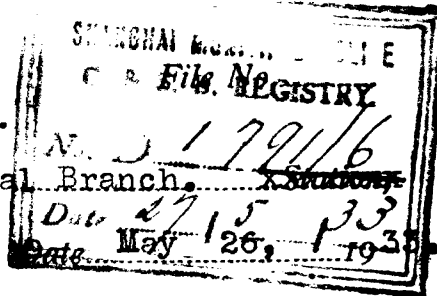
The "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" is still published regularly. It is said that about 100 copies of each issue are sent abroad and a number are distributed among journalists and newspaper correspondents in China. It has been ascertained that letters directed to the following addresses, which were returned recently to the Post Office marked "Unable to find addressee" contained copies of Workers' Correspondence:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Secy, A.I.L.,
3 rue Larmentier, Neuilly,
Paris, France. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.17
dated 25-10-32. |
| 2. Secy, A.I.L.,
3 rue Larmentier, Neuilly,
Paris, France. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.18
dated 31-10-32. |
| 3. Editor, Y.W.
38 Great Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1. | One copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 4. Editor, The W.L.,
24 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 5. Secy, W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street,
London, W.C.1. | 1 copy Vol.3 No. 51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 6. Mr. L.O. Leong,
P.O. Box 2748,
Manila P.I. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33 |
| 7. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr, 97 F.,
Berlin, No.65. | 1 copy Vol.3 No.54 dated
8-2-33. 1 copy Vol.3 undated
No.55, undated. |
| 8. Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimokitagawa, Setagaya,
Tokio Prefecture Japan. | 1 copy Vol.3 No.60 dated
11-3-33 and 1 copy Vol.3
No.61 dated 15-3-33. |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

S.2. Special Branch.



Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence contained in letters obtained
from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

I forward herewith eight letters containing copies of
the Chinese Workers' Correspondence in the English language
which were obtained by the undersigned from the Dead Letter
Office of the Chinese Post Office on May 25. The letters,
which were posted in Shanghai to persons in England, France,
Germany, Japan and the Philippine Islands, were in each case
returned to Shanghai by the postal authorities concerned
after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and the contents are given
hereunder :-

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Contents</u>
(1) Secy. A.I.L., 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.17, dated October 25, 1932.
(2) Secy. A.I.L., 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.18, dated October 31, 1932.
(3) Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(4) Editor, The W.L., 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(5) Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(6) Mr. L.O. Leong, P.O. Box 2748, Manila, P.I.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(7) Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.54,
Mullerstr, 97 F.,	dated February 8, 1933.
Berlin, N.65.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.55,
	undated.

(8) Mr. T. Watanabe,	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.60,
825 Shimokitagawa, Setagaya,	dated March 11, 1933.
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.61,
	dated March 15, 1933.

With the exception of the second letter, which was
posted in the Avenue Joffre sub-post office, the remainder
were posted in the central district of the Settlement.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

More noticeable is the statement made public by Dr. Hu Shih, an
important and well-known scholar of the ruling classes; according to him,
"The Lytton report stands as the just and moderate conclusion of the
work during the past seven months devoted to the League of Nations
judgment, their enthusiasm for the world peace and their confidence
in the League of Nations. His conclusion is exactly the essence of that of the League
report: 'Facing so big a crisis, China and the whole civilized world
have to have another ten miserable years, if the restraining power of

To this report what attitude has been shown by the Chinese ruling
classes? First of all the Foreign Ministry for Foreign Affairs on Oct.
10 (The Standard) declared: "In detailing facts, there is no distance
mistake in the report. . . . The suggestions in the report are what
China can not accept." Nevertheless, Mr. Wang Kuo-wei, Chinese Minister
at Paris, in an interview with the Geneva Pressman on Oct. 9 expressed
that the Chinese government was ready to accept the Lytton Report on
the ground that the recognition of the report would lead to the once-
forever and adequate settlement of the Manchurian issue." (London De-
Lettre from Geneva, Oct. 9) On the other hand, according to the
Standard, Oct. 20, the Foreign Affairs of the National Political
Committee is of the opinion that "the suggestions of the League report
for the solution of the Manchurian problem can be accepted in principle."

The report suggests the following as actually possible to settle
the Sino-Japanese conflict: To erect an "advisory committee" in which
the Sino-Japanese conflict be organized by international representatives, but with the
Chinese as the main body, to put down the Manchurian Volunteers; to ac-
tively attack the Soviet Union from Manchuria; to dismember China in
accordance with the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's plan of "national co-
operation"; to intensify suppression of the nation-wide anti-imperialist
movement and the Soviet revolutionary movement in China.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations
into the Manchurian Event for which the Chinese ruling classes had ear-
nestly longed, was actually appeared before the public. The report par-
ticularly lays great stress on: the wide-developing of the Communist
led-Soviet movement in China as an actual rival to the Kuomintang rule;
the anti-Soviet waves of the anti-imperialist waves of the Chinese tolling
masses; the mighty influence of the Soviet Union to the Chinese Revo-
lution; and the powerful threat of these two to the interests of impe-
rialism.

-The Chinese Ruling Classes, Their Interests And The Lytton Report.

Volume 2, Number 17, October 26, 1932.
The Chinese Ruling Classes, Their Interests and the Lytton Report.
How the Sino-Japanese Report, the League Report.
Checked by the Kuomintang.
Agricultural Crisis in China.
Mass Strike of the South Sea Women.

the world population, which is 2.2 billion, will be 2.5 billion by 1980 and 3 billion by 1990."

[illegible]

Of course, the Chinese ruling classes, dominating the country-wide toilers' opposition of the report, are not so foolish as to spare a little dissatisfaction they can possibly draw "against the report." Then, comes the role of those who are not at the core. For instance, Mr. Hu Han-min and Sun Fao-han both took the same "astonishment" and "disappointment" over the Commission's report. It should be noted here, their opinions are in no way different from those of the rest of their groups, except they have some dissatisfaction over the too-hastiness of the plot in the report for the international control of Manchuria and the dismemberment of China.

To make up the short-comings of the report, another paper of the ruling classes, the Tsungtsoa, Hientsin, received at its meeting on Oct. 14: "We suggest to accept with corrections the principles of the report before the League Assembly;... Under the auspices of the League of Nations, China is willing to send a plenipotentiary to begin negotiations with the Japanese representative. The topics of the parity are based on the principles of the League report, consist of: 1. China on its initiative establishes an autonomous system for Manchuria; Japan withdraws its troops and returns back the occupied areas in accordance with the resolutions of the League. Manchuria be put under garrison of peace preservation corps; both China and Japan put no troops in Manchuria, not even the so called railway guards. 2. Both countries announce mutual reconciliation, promise political means but not military means for any future dispute and conclude an economic treaty of reciprocity and a political agreement of non-aggression. 3. China on its own initiative advises the Manchukuo to abandon its organization; summons a representative conference of the various public bodies of Manchuria to discuss the autonomous system and to find means for better politics and better livelihood of the people. 4. China on its own ini-

to share a part of the booty....So the coming problem about Manchuria is how to find a solution of compromise over the conflict between Japan's monopoly of the Three Eastern Provinces and the claim of other powers needed by the United States for the open door policy of the territory."

The chief conflicts no longer appear in the conclusion of either one of the two Social Democrat writers. As the latter writer says in his conclusion, "In short, the Manchurian issue implies a very severe war (war between imperialists--the eds.) During this crisis, how shall we do as the third party to an invasion of Manchuria? Shall we repeat what Sun Chiao-wei did in the 1911-17 war and just shout in a sitting position? We do not think, that the government writers as they are interested only in striving for power and money, have ever thought of the danger!"

The whole program here of the Social Democrats have entirely covered up the extreme danger of imperialist attacks upon the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. They have only given hint to the KMT Government to promote it to determine whether to attack the imperialist powers, Japan or the United States, as will preserve all the whole Chinese nation during the coming war.

The Shanghai Press, as mentioned above, of the Chinese ruling classes together with their lackeys in accepting the League Report, in inducing imperialist partition of China, in suppressing the nationwide anti-imperialist and Soviet movements and in initiating an act upon the Soviet Union have vividly revealed before the broad masses. In sharp contrast to these disgraceful rumors and wicked intrigues, there are now the heroic Communist Party and the Soviet Government who are leading the determined working fighters in their struggles against imperialism, against invasion of the Soviet Union, for the interests of the Chinese nation and for the final victory of the Soviet Revolution in this country. The declarations issued by the Party and the Soviet Government have been published by us in our latest number. Here we do not need to repeat them. *(Signed by the League Report)*

How Shanghai Workers Reply the Lytton Report.

Concerning the report of the League Commission of Enquiry, the editorial of "the True Words", organ of the Kiangsu C. F. Headquarters, on its Oct 7 issue have plainly pointed out, "The report evidently tells imperialist robbers that the development of the Chinese communist led Red armies and anti-imperialist movement have become so violent that the KMT, despite its willingness to be imperialist running dogs, is already hardly possible to buttress up its collapsing rule. The waves of the Chinese Revolution, assisted by the Soviet Union nearby, are about to sweep away all imperialist influences in China. Hence all imperialists should promptly form a united front to obtain international control of Manchuria and to put down the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution so that the imperialist blood-thirsty rule may be continued. In short, the report summons the robbers to quickly attack the Soviet Union and dismember China in alliance."

Still
Poor Copy

The Provincial Party organ in its editorial on Oct. 13 makes the following appeal to the workers: "We should immediately launch struggles against the report. Workers, fight for the abolition of a general strike against Japanese imperialism; struggle against removal of the S'hai Japanese mills and factories to Manchuria; struggle against wage-cuts, dismissal, intensification of work, etc. The employer and famine sufferers, pass up and confiscate all goods on your own initiative!..."

It is the East S'hai workers who stand at the head of the movement. A mass meeting of about 1,000 was held at the Lyttelton Hotel and Rumbold Road at 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 14. Boycott squads were organized and it was determined to begin report inspection against Japanese goods right after the meeting. All the shops in the vicinity which sell Japanese goods were brightly lit and closed their doors in a hurry. There was a boycott inspection movement was organized into a demonstration. The procession passed one lot on the Yangtze Road before Japanese. Along the way slogans such as "Against the Lyttelton report!", "Down with the K.K. which sells Japan's national interests!", "Against immediate annexation of the Soviet Union!", "Against partition of China!", and "Support the unemployed!" were heard. "Support the Manchurian Volunteers!", "Against the 4th drive of the K.K.", etc., were also heard.

At about 3 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 15, a group of the discharged workers of the San Yu Cotton Weaving Co. distributed leaflets along Pingliang Road and before the entrance of the Win Yu Cotton Mill. The leaflets were declarations of the C.P.C. and of the Chinese Soviet Government against the Lyttelton Report. One was arrested by the imperialist police.

In the anti-Lyttelton-Report week, the East S'hai Section of the Anti-imperialist League has increased its membership from 20 to more than 2,000. The Association of Boycott on Japanese goods of the East S'hai Unemployed has increased from one hundred odd men to more than 500. Now ex-workers of the San Yu Cotton Weaving Co., the Anti-imperialist Association of Shanghai Cotton-mill Workers, Fong Company workers, workers of the Shun Hain No. 6 Mill, tobacco workers of the British-American Tobacco Co. are planning to organize the East S'hai Federation against Japanese, Against Imperialism and for the Manchurian Volunteers. The East S'hai Anti-imperialist League has named Oct. 30 as the date for a conference of the young workers in the district in order to strengthen struggle against the League report.

In West S'hai, over thirty workers of the Win Yu No. 3 Mill have on Oct. 17 formed their preparatory committee for the anti-report struggle before the anniversary of the October Revolution. Over 100 of the bus workers have formed their own club since the beginning of Oct. They have wall paper and have had two special issues on the anti-report struggles. The workers of the Win Yu cotton Mill have recently circulated many leaflets and chalked many slogans on the street walls, calling the public to fight the Lyttelton Report and to participate in the boycott movement.

In the French Concession, under the leadership of the Red Aids, a

The average rice price now at S'hai is \$7-\$9 per picul; at the rice producing districts like Changsha, in Hunan, and Waihi, in Anhui, is around \$5 per picul. In the lower Yangtze River areas, for instance, in Suchien and Kaeyou, the price is \$7 per picul. The local militarists used to depend upon Rice Tax as one of their chief revenues. Now time, rice transportation, by means of railways that are under their administration, is very expensive. As stated by the Shanghai Rice Shop Guild in its appeal to the City Bureau of Social Affairs on Oct. 5. "The trade in rice has to encounter repeated and heavy extortions by the local authorities. One has to pay \$3-\$4 for each picul of rice transported from the rice-producing district." According to the report of the Shensi Industrial Inspection Corps that appeared on the Tientsin, Oct. 15, "The number of onerous taxes in South Shensi is unsurpassed. Valleys in the district Shanchien who comes to the town with one hundred eggs has to offer a part of them to the various tax stations and local guards along the way. If unfortunately he can not sell out all the eggs, he has to pay another serious of duties on his way home...." See! So numerous are taxes and duties and so difficult is the transportation, and under this situation how can the Chinese home produced foodstuffs combat the imported grains of imperialists!

No matter how low the grain market is, the peasants, though with hungry bellies, are forced to offer their products for prompt sale under various exploitative pressures.

In China, petty peasants form the majority of the rural population. The Yangtze and Si-kiang Valleys are dominated by tenant peasants. Land rents are usually payable with agricultural products. In the Soochow district, Kiangsu, and the Pichu district, Chekiang, tenants pay their rents in cash in accordance with the market price of the grain they produce. The rent rates vary in various districts. In South Kiangsu and North Chekiang, the rate is 40-50 percent of the total crop. In Fuhien and Kiangtung, it is 50-60 percent. The highest is in the Hefei district (Anhui) and Chingling district (Szechuan) where tenants have to offer 70-80 percent of their annual products to the landlords. So through landlords even one half of the annual agricultural products of the nation is turned commodity in the market.

The farming areas of the petty peasants are small. Yet the landlords claim more than one half of their products away. Moreover, the self-feeding and self-satisfied livelihood of the Chinese rural population has given way to the imperialist commodity economy. Under this situation, the petty and poor peasants, the majority of the Chinese peasantry, are firmly bound by exploitations by commercial capital and usurious loans. The lowest rate of interest is usually 20 percent. At Canton, 30 percent is not rare. In Shensi, there even exists rate of interest as high as 100 percent. (The Chongpo, Oct. 10)! In the district of Lanchow, in Anhui, sometimes rate of interest is higher than 100 percent (See the petition of the Nankang Ministry of Civil Affairs to the Executive Yuan that appeared on the Sep. 28 issue of the Tientsin, Oct. 10). It is quite common for the peasants to borrow fertilizer and grain from merchants and the Kulo in spring when their food and fertilizer are both short. The security is, of course, the autumn crop. The food borrowed is expressed in money. The rate of interest is 20 percent. Since grain price is always high in spring and low in autumn, the rate of interest, if expressed by the amount of

grain price, as far as higher than 20 percent. Rice was sold \$15 per picul in West Chekiang this spring. But now it is sold at little more than \$5 for the same unit. This means a West Chekiang farmer, even if he had borrowed in the spring at a usual repayment of 3 and half piculs. Does not this give a rate of interest of 150 percent on grain bi-annually? While one half of the autumn harvest of the peasants goes into the hands of landlords the other half is disposed at the mercy of the plunder by the usurers!

In addition to landlords, commercial capital and usurers, the KMT is also listed as one of the powerful exploiters of the peasants. The report on the situation on Oct. 12 said: "Gort's bank has had fine crops this year. Rice is sold at a high price. The price of rice is so low for the peasants that they will sell their grain at a bargain to the bank for the other half of the harvest.... On the way to Sochen Shensi, one can find numerous peasants who have sold their grain at a price of 100,000 dollars. It is not that the peasants have a large amount to sell but that the harvest is so poor. The grain left in the fields with the harvest is so small. The Yellow River Valley has more orders for grain than the peasants can supply. Although the landlord exploitation is comparatively light here, the peasants by the KMT are no longer able to keep their land. In all the crop is sold out--but the peasants can not have their land and must find another way to live!"

Practically, under the influence of the KMT, landlords and usurers, all crops of the peasants are brought to the market for sale. The buying power of the peasants is necessarily low. There is the demand for a small grain. Furthermore, being hampered by the unlimited taxes, and the speculations, wide circulation of money produced for the peasants is impossible. All these combined accounts for the terrible fall in price of rice from 15-16 per picul in September to the present rate of \$5. The peasants who sold of their products at great losses. In West Chekiang the loss to the owners' farms is 30 percent. In the other provinces, it is 50 to 60 percent and more.

Such as most of the grain are transported into the market, the landlords and merchants, begin to monopolize the market. Now over one million dollars are flowing from Shanghai to Hankow to absorb the cheap rice there. On the other hand, under the pretext that "cheap grain is harmful to peasants", the leading financial capitalists in Shanghai are represented by Chen Kun-shen, manager of the Bank of China, China Sen-chin, chairman of the West China Chamber of Commerce, Wang Tse-shan, chairman of the Shanghai Peasants' Bank and Mr. Jan-tse, important member of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have summoned, beginning from Oct. 7, a conference of the Shanghai landlords at Hankow to discuss how to bring up the rice price. To say it correctly, they are directing the peasants to sell to the toiling masses at higher price the rice they have plundered from the peasants.

The same problem is also firmly caught by the KMT to intensify its exploitation and suppression of the masses. A national food conference was summoned beginning from Oct. 6 at Nanking by the KMT Ministry of Finance. In the conference, it was proposed by Chen Ho-fu, KMT Central Committee member and lackey of Chiang Kai-shek, "to obtain another

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wheat loan from the United States and under its security for the issue of a sum of convertible paper money". It is plain, the KMT is shamelessly contemplating how to make use of the food problem to settle its strike and in Shanghai direct attacks against the Chinese Government and Red Armies. In fact, the bond for another wheat loan from America (\$50,000,000 tons of a value of \$21,200,000) was already signed by Chiang Kai-shek and the Shanghai American Consul-General at Nanking on Oct. 4. The first shipment is reported by Simpson, Oct. 5, will reach China in the coming November.

The further fall in price of grain is in sight. This in turn will further intensify the sufferings of the peasantry. Imperialists and the KMT have the common interests to exploit the toiling masses and to attack the Chinese Soviets and Red Armies. The world toilers! Fight against American Wheat loan! Down with the KMT! Down with imperialism!

Mass Strike of Silk Filature Workers in Wusih.

Under the pretext of business depression the national capitalists of the silk industry have, in recent two years, employed every possible means to intensify the exploitation of their workers. The highest wage of silk filature workers in Shanghai has been reduced from 60 cents (Chinese) per day to 45 cents, and their daily and monthly bonus have been cancelled. The silk filature workers in Wusih, center of silk industry of Kiangsu and one of the big towns on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, have also been victimized by wage cut, bonus cancellation and other means of exploitation. (In silk industry female workers occupy ninety per cent of the whole working population.)

The attack of the capital resulted the growth of workers' counter attack. The strike of 9,000 silk filature workers in Shanghai had just been settled; there followed the outbreak of the mass strike of 22,000 silk filature workers in Wusih on Oct. 8.

At 1 P.M. of Oct. 8, the workers of Chien Sen, Silk Filature began to leave the factory and declared strike and they were immediately joined by workers of nine other filatures in the east and north districts, at 4 o'clock in the same afternoon. On the following day, 15 filatures in the south district also participated. Those 20,000 striking workers were joined by more than 2,000 clerks who are employed in the silk plants.

by the capitalist
The cause of the strike is against the violation of the labour-capital agreement. According to the agreement, the highest daily pay is 67 cents; there is a bonus of three days' wages for the uninterrupted service during the month; the working hours are 11 without one hour off at noon for lunch.

Since the introduction of the standard wage system this spring, maximum wage one can get falls to 30 cents a day. Moreover, the bonus is cancelled, the working day is prolonged to 14 hours and the lunch hour is reduced to thirty minutes.

The demand of the striking women workers in the main is the restoration of the old wage system of the old treatments.

The KMT police immediately sent out armed force to protect the mills. The Yellow Trade Unionists also called a meeting to discuss how to bring the workers back to work. Their meeting in the afternoon of Oct. 9 decided upon: 1. Willing to resume work provided the capitalists show considerable concession; 2. Send delegates to deliver petition to the district government; 3. Require the strikers to keep good order.

On Oct. 10, the district government called a meeting of the representatives of workers and capitalists. The magistrate proposed that work be first resumed, then the discussion of the demands. This was refused by the workers' body because they knew that the KMT intent to break up their struggling front.

Then in the evening of Oct. 10, ^{some} ~~more~~ ^{of high officials} KMT officials including deputies of the Provincial Bureau of Industry and the Provincial KMT Headquarters arrived at Wush to mediate the struggle.

The capitalists thought ⁱⁿ the high officials' presence ~~would~~ the strike would certainly come to an end. So they fixed Oct. 11 for the resumption of work. ^{white collar} ~~to the direction of the capitalists~~ the strikers did not do so. Three mills were wrecked by the strikers and all those who were induced to go back to work again walked out. A proclamation was issued by the KMT officials and the workers were again called to go back on the 12th. At the same time the capitalists bowed to the workers and brought out the following conditions for the resumption of work: 1. Working hours be reduced to 15 on after the 12th; 2. Two days' wages ^{was} ~~as~~ bonus beginning from September; The highest daily be at 42 cents. ^{monthly}

In the morning of the 12th except those in the south district only very small portion in the east and north returned to work. The majority still insisted upon complete victory as condition for going back. Pickets of the workers were all out preparing to fight the Yellow betrayers who should induce the strikers to go to the mills. Clashes occurred, four mills in the east and north districts were wrecked. At 9 o'clock the pickets rushed to the west district where they succeeded in bringing back to the striking front those workers who were induced back to work. One of the mills by the name of Chin Koo refused their admission and the mill was besieged by the pickets with all the doors and window panes smashed. Immediately the KMT police came and state of emergency was announced. The pickets were dispersed by batons and all roads to the south district were cut. Hence the pickets could not enter this district and the 11 mills in it completely resumed work.

More officials were sent by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to Wush to settle the strike. Once more the KMT men and Unionists determined to bring about resumption of work first and then to leave the dispute to the arbitration parley on the 15th. The Yellow leaders following the decision went out to start individual deceitful talks among the workers. In the morning of the 13th, every mill sounded its whistle but none of the workers appeared in the mill. The workers on the contrary went in groups to the south district to try to ask their sisters to re-

turn to the strike front. In the way a big clash occurred. The working women fought with stones and woods with the armed police who stopped to enter the south district. The workers who participated in the fight amounted to three to four thousand. The KMT police were outnumbered and they resorted to shootings of rifles. Half an hour passed, 15 workers were injured, six arrested. 10% of the policemen were also injured. The news about the fight soon reached the ears of the south district at work. All in a rush they again walked out.

The consolidation of the workers has repeatedly the KMT and the capitalists. The local force of the KMT was overpowered. This necessitates the KMT to dispatch more armed force to Wusih. In the evening of the 14th, the Jiangsu Provincial Minister of Industry, the KMT Party Standing members of the Provincial Headquarters together with the Commissioner of the Provincial Peace Preservation Headquarters came personally to Wusih with one battalion of armed force to put down the struggle of the working mass. At the same time the KMT Gendarmerie also telegraphed the town that "any one who continues to insist upon strike be shot immediately".

The KMT high officials and generals ordered the workers to return to work on bloc on the 17th, and declared that those who refused to accept the order would be dealt with emergency law. The arbitration parley on the 14th then determined the conditions for the resumption of work. The two conditions concerning the working hours and bonus were the same as promised by the capitalists on the 14th. The wage is increased to 43 cents a day.

In the morning of the 17th, in the presence of the KMT high officials and generals, the workers were forced to walk go to the mills.

At the point of rifles and pistols, the 20,000 Wusih silk women resumed work for the time being. This struggle is a great experience to them. It is certain, they are now more determined and more strongly consolidated for the fight to overthrow the Kuomintang regime.

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THE CHINESE WORKER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

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Enraged Peasants Attack Twice the Yangchow Walled City.
Further Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.
"Apology for the Red Army!"
Militarist Wars Gaining by Assume Country-wide Scale.
The Strike of the Tram and Electric Workers in Tientsin.
Mass Massacre of Young Communists at Canton. Red Army in Chekiang.

Enraged Peasants Attack Twice The Yangchow Walled City.

"Against increase of land tax!"; "Release the arrested!"

Over 10,000 armed in tolls vis-a-vis with the KMT army and police;
the Magistrate's offices smashed; the KMT flag and the late
Dr. Sun Yet-sen's portrait torn; land tax bills and title
deeds burned; seven killed, ten-odd injured.

To fight against the Kuomintang decision to increase the burden of land tax and to demand the immediate release of the 50 peasants who were made prisoners just because they are unable to meet the KMT exploitation, thousands of the peasants in the District of Yangchow, north of the Yangtse River in Kiangsu, gathered on Oct. 20, demonstrated in the walled city and smashed the Magistrate's office. 200 were arrested. The demonstration was renewed on the 21st when over 10,000 peasants made another attempt to invade the walled city. A clash between the masses and the KMT force occurred resulting in ten-odd casualties of the former.

The strong opposition on the part of the peasants had hindered the practice of the KMT's new land tax regulations in Yangchow. The ever pressing financial crisis, however, forces the KMT the eventually put the new regulations into enforcement regardless of the resistance. The 2nd Section of the Yangchow District is the first to suffer. According to the new regulations, a great many of the peasants in the Section are debtors of the Government. On Oct. 21, fifty of them were arrested and sent to the District Prison in the walled city being found unable to clear themselves of the new burden.

The event stirred the local peasants to anger. By ringing bells, thousands from all directions were gathered and a demonstration was decided upon to demand the immediate release of the arrested. Early in the morning of the following day, Oct. 21, while the hearing of the arrested was taking place in the office of the Magistrate, alarm came to the effect that thousands of the peasants from all directions were approaching the walled city. The district police hurriedly closed the city gates and the merchants, their shops. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the peasants armed in agricultural tools who besieged the walls forced their way into the city by means of big woods. The district policemen being outnumbered were overpowered and the masses marched directly to the District Government Building. They successfully captured back their comrades in custody and, to show their wrath with the KMT Government, smashed the District Government Hall with the KMT flag, portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen torn and countless land-tax bills and title deeds burned. The residence of the Magistrate was also destroyed.

The Magistrate secretly fled and sent for reinforcement from the Independent Regiment stationed on the outskirts of the city. Led by his men, the KMT troops soon formed a cordon around the demonstrators and arrested 200 odd women and 70 odd men.

The news about the mass arrests further enraged the peasants all over the district of Yangchow. In the morning of Oct. 22, peasants more than 10,000 in number made a second attack upon the walled city declaring their fight to be again for the release of the arrested. The KMT force in defense of the city was the Independent Regiment whose sentinels in full arms were scattered on all important points on the walls.

The bridges to the city gates were destroyed and the peasants made their own pontoons. Seeing that the city was in immediate danger of falling, a company commander led his company out on the city and attempted to stop the work of the peasants, at the points of bayonets. The latter resisted and a clash occurred. A sergeant was injured and several soldiers were disarmed. During the confusion, the KMT sentinels on the walls fired, killing seven and causing three seriously injured and ten odd slightly injured. Most of the killed were women and youngsters including a girl of 16 years of age who was to marry the next day.

On the same day, in three sections the peasants had also separately smashed the houses of the section headmen. The residence of the chairman of the Yangchow Chamber of Commerce situated in the suburbs was also burned by the peasants.

The intensification of the peasants' struggles frightened the KMT a great deal. A little deception became necessary. In the afternoon of Oct. 23, the Magistrate came personally to the peasants who besieged the city and told them that the government would withdraw the new land-tax regulations and that the arrested would be released. Meanwhile, the local KMT men together with the officers of the so called Peasants Association, organ of landlords, went to the various sections and villages to make deceitful propaganda telling the peasants not to resort to disturbances but to send representatives to see the Magistrate if there is really anything contrary to their interests.

The Provincial Government of Kiangsu was informed and two high officials, one, Han Teh-chin, member of the Provincial Council and the other, Li Min-yang, chief of the Provincial Peace Preservation Corps, were appointed to be investigators of the "trouble". They arrived at Yangchow on the 25th.

25 leaders of the peasants were still kept under custody. The peasants do not believe that any appeal to the KMT will bring them any fruit in return. They continued to make demonstration. On the 24th, on the eastern outskirts there still gathered three thousand peasants. On the 25th, about one thousand peasants from the north and east villages renewed their attack upon the city walls. Machine guns of the KMT force were on the strategic points and sandbag barricade behind the city gates. The whole city was in extreme panic. On the

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25th, the peasants burned another two houses of the landlord. There and there, there were mass meetings of thousands. The situation became more and more critical. The Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang, the Ministry of War, and the Kiangsu Provincial Headquarters of the KMT all sent out espionage to watch after the activities of the rural people.

Yangchow is located at the point where the Grand Canal joins the Yangtze River. The latter river also separates the Yangchow District from Kiang, the capital of the Kiangsu Province. Since at least a year, the Kuomintang's exploitation of the Yangchow peasantry has been ever on the increase. The present land-tax is nearly double as much as that in 1928 when the province was still in the hands of the Chinese Government. Besides the provincial and the district land-tax, the land-tax in Yangchow contains 12 sub-taxes including The Immigration Contribution, The Autonomy Contribution, the Village Contribution, the Public Safety Contribution, the Highway Contribution, the Defense Contribution, the Party Affairs Contribution, the Educational Contribution, etc. This year, two other sub-taxes, are added, the Military Corp Contribution and the Flood Preservation Contribution, each ten cents for each Mou. In short, each Mou of the Yangchow farms has to bear a total tax of one dollar Yen. It is about 250/c of the income one Mou of land can produce.

Embezzlement marks the land-tax gathering system of the Kuomintang throughout the country. It is particularly corrupt with the Yangchow District Government. The tax-gatherers used not to tear bills to the peasants when their duties are paid. Hence the revenue book of the Yangchow District Government shows a balance of more than Mex. 100,000 due to tax in arrears(?). While the individual officials' purses have swollen, the Kuomintang Government wants the peasants to pay double to make up the loss. This is the so called new land-tax regulations.

It is an undisputable fact the the Kuomintang Government is now in extreme financial stringency. The Province of Kiangsu is now in debts of more than Mex. \$ 20,000,000. The budget of the province for the current fiscal year shows a deficiency of Mex. \$ 6,635,100, which is one third of the total annual expenditures. To buttress her collapsing rule and to finance the anti-Reds campaigns, one of the means now pursued by the KMT is to intensify exploitation of the peasantry. Under the brutal predatory Kuomintang, indeed, the living conditions of the Chinese peasant masses are passing from bad to worse.

From struggles against the Kuomintang tax, the Yangchow peasants have proceeded to the direct clash with the Kuomintang Government. Despite all suppressions and the deceptions of landlords and the kulaks confronting them, the fight is noticeable in that it is organized, systematic and involves thousands of masses scattered all over the Yangchow district.

Further Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.

ideally supported by the Chinese masses. Every person here in the Soviet District considers it a great honor to be a Red fighter and has the greatest pleasure whenever he or she has the chance to tender consolation to the Red troops.

On Oct. 12, on the outskirts of Suikui, the Chinese Red capital, a huge mass meeting was held of the toiling masses together with 300 representatives from the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to see the Women's Volunteers and the Supplemental Regiment off for the front to join the Red Army. The ranks of the participants extended over one li (about one third of a mile) long. There were among the programme, feverish speeches, marches and firecrackers. The fighters were very much spirited. This was the fourth time the Suikui masses gathered to see their new champions off. During the past month more than 3,000 have left here for the front, 1,000 strong being ex-fighters of the Red Army newly recovered from wounds and sickness and the rest, new champions who volunteered to enlist to fight in the Red Army. Indeed, in the struggle to smash the Fourth Drive of the enemies, the movement for the expansion of the Red Army, under the systematic leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, has made rapid headway.

Adequate political mobilization on the part of the Party and the Government and feverish interests of the masses in the revolutionary competitions among sections and villages, have made the Movement Week, Sep. 23-29, of Hinkao for the expansion of the Red Army a success. The new Red fighters enlisted amount to over 1,600. This number has surpassed the original plan by 300/o and broken the total record of Suikui for July and August. The constituents are: 355 party members; 445 Young Communists; 332 workers, farm hands and coolies; 391 young men.

Among the 600 Communists and Young Communists, 970/o answered the call on their own initiative. Only 30/o were conscript by decisions of the party and League locals.

"Apply for the Red Army!" is almost the demand of every Hinkao man! The toiling women especially showed great enthusiasm in agitating their husbands to be Red soldiers. They made shoes and cloth wrappers for them and in many cases they accompanied them to the government offices to complete the enlistment procedure. Many of the toiling women shed tears simply because they could not have the chance to fight on the front as soldiers of the Red Army. Extremely tense air marked the competitions between sections and villages. The erroneous forms of commanding and deception have been generally corrected.

During the week, separate social meetings to entertain the family members of the Red Army were held in the various villages. In Hinkao the work to aid the Red fighters' families is comparatively universal and adequate. Every party member and Young Communist can actually work on Saturdays for the Red fighters' families. These families have the first privilege to buy their needs on credit at low prices and to borrow loans at low rates of interest from the co-operatives. In many places, the masses even first do the farming work for the Red fighters' families and then their own.

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The over one thousand Hinkuo new fighters have been organized into 13 companies and, amidst the thunders of applause of the masses who came to see them off, started to the front on Oct. 4.

This movement has spread its influence to the Model Young Volunteers now concentrated at Hinkuo awaiting further instruction of mobilization. Over 700/o of them have handed in their names to demand to enlist in the Red army.

The movement is ever enlarging under the slogan, "Enlarge the Kiangsi Red Army before November!". It is planned to cover the ten districts of the Kiangsi Soviet.

Deeply stimulated by the Red victories, the soldiery of the KMT army has been ever revolutionized. Recently a group of 300 soldiers of the 19th Route Army revolted at Shihchun, in the district of Lunyen, in Fukien. The 19th Route army soldiery were the heroic Chinese fighters of the late anti-Japanese war at Shanghai. The soldiers have had already a series of struggles against the imperialist-Kuomintang order to send them to suppress the Chinese Reds. The mentioned revolt was partially suppressed by the 19th Route Army officers while another part successfully made their escape with their arms into the Soviet district. It is reported the Tinchow masses are preparing to call a welcome meeting to entertain them.

The Central Government of Soviet China has decided to widespread daily through its radio sending station the news about the activities of the Soviets and Red Armies in the Central Soviet district. All revolutionary masses in the White districts and all other Soviet territories who possess receiving sets are called to pay attention to the programme.

Militarist Wars Gradually Assume Country-wide Scale.

The 487th provincial militarist war in Szechuen.
Kweichow, Yunnan, Kansu, about to be involved.

The militarist war in Shantung between Han Fu-chu, Provincial Chairman, and Liu Chen-lien, commander of the KMT troops in the Kiaochow-Cheefoo district, is pending settlement while militarists in Szechuen also follow suit. The present Szechuen war is the 487th one in the history of the province since the 1911 Revolution and involves the whole 300,000 troops of the province.

The war outbreak on Oct. 2. The two fighting parties are: Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of the Provincial Council, and Liu Hsiang, Commander for the Military Rehabilitation of Szechuen, and others. Under the KMT militarists, Szechuen has long been sliced into big and small garrison territories. The various Szechuen armies, their strength and garrison territories are shown by the following table.

Commander.	Strength.	Garrison territory.
Liu Wen-hui (The 24th A.)	113,000 men.	South Szechuen and Sikong totalling 74 districts including Chentuh, the capital.

Liu Hsiang(The 21st A.)	101,500 men.	20-odd districts in East Szechuen including Chungking.
Don Shih-lu(The 22nd A.)	42,000 men.	Ten-odd districts in North Szechuen.
Tien Soon-pao(The 23rd A.)	38,000 men.	around 30-odd districts in Northeastern Szechuen.
Yang Sen(The 24th Army)	35,000 men.	5 districts in North Szechuen including Kwang-shi.
Liu Chen-lu(Szechuen-Shensi Border Defense Army)	17,000 men.	Dailien and other three districts in North S.
Li Cho-hsian(The New 5th D.)	15,000 men.	3 districts in N. Szechuen.
Lo Tso-chow(The New 23rd D.)	5,000 men	E. North Szechuen.

On Oct. 12, a regiment of the 24th Army garrisoning Kauchuan came to clash with a brigade of the 33rd Division who defended Wiser. The latter joined by the 20th A. and the New 5th D. launched an attack on the 3d, resulting in casualties of more than one thousand to both sides. On the 12th a circular telegram denouncing Liu Wen-hui, commander of the 24th A, was issued with all other Szechuen militarists signed. On the 19th, Liu Wen-hui's troops evacuated Kauchuan. On the following day, his troops again yielded Anyo, Dornan, Lachi and other two districts to the 22nd and 23rd Armies. On the 20th, street fighting took place in the city of Chentun. Beginning from the 21st, the army, naval and air forces of the 31st Army under Liu Hsiang assumed in the offensive against Liu Wen-hui's troops. A warship was wrecked by cannon shells off Kiangtsin. Bombers from Chungking made air raids along the Kiangtsin-Wanchuan zone. On the 28th, Liu Wen-hui ordered the evacuation of Suilin and Dornan and made Lanchien his first defence line.

Evidently, there is little hope for the Szechuen war to come to an end in the immediate future. On the contrary, it is ever enlarging and protracting. According to the bourgeois press, two of the Yunnan divisions under the command of Lung Yun are now concentrated at Chaoton ready to reinforce Liu Wen-hui. In the North part of the province, the Kansu troops under the command of Lu Da-chang are reported to have captured Peiko taking advantage of the general mobilization of the Szechuen troops to take part in the war now raging in the central part of the province. Peiko belongs to Kansu geographically, but militarily the district has long been held by the Szechuen troops.

It is reported war is also fermenting in Kweichow between Wang Chiao-lioh and Man Kwan-tsian. The former holds the position as the Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Council and the latter is the commander of the KMT 18th Route Army and concurrently one of the members of the KMT Military Council at Canton. It may be recalled here that Wang Chiao-lioh had owed the supports of the Nanking Government for his victory over the chairmanship of the province. Recently Wang has very close connection with Liu Hsiang at Chungking. It is not difficult to understand this, as reported by the Reuter on Oct. 20, Liu Hsiang is backed by the Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-shek and Liu Wen-hui is in alliance with the Wan Chin-wei's Group.

The war either in Shantung or in Szechuen or in Kweichow is nothing local or provincial.

The KMT Canton Government had during September issued Mex\$15,000,000 bonds for the purpose to enlarge its air force. Besides, it later issued another sum of Mex\$30,000,000 as National Defense Bonds. According to its Three-Year Air Force Plan, Canton will increase its aeroplanes from 40 this year to 400 in 1935.

The notorious Re-organizationist leader, Wan Chin-wei, of the KMT after his maneuvers proved repeatedly failures before the masses, is now on sick(?) leave to Europe. While he passed Hongkong, he was visited by an emissary from Chen Cho-tang, warlord at Canton, who, according to the Tawampoa, Oct. 26, presented him \$20,000 through the deputy.

The same Chen Cho-tang had also recently sent two emissaries to the Shantung warlord, Han Fu-chu, who is now in war with Liu Chen-lien in East Shantung.

It is also that Han Fu-chu who about half of a month ago presented \$20,000 to Militarist Fong Yu-hsiang when the latter started from his province northward to see his ex-subordinates and ex-allies.

According to the Tawampoa, Oct. 24, Fong Yu Hsiang is now in Tsahar and, being invited, will accompany Dr. C. C. Fu, former Chinese Minister at Washington and now spokesman of the Canton Group, to start for Shansi in the near future to visit Yen Shih-san, the Shansi military leader.

It is also precisely at this moment when all ex-northern militarists and bureaucrats such as the famous pro-Japanese An-fu Clique men, Tan Cho-je, Sun Chuan-fang, Wu Pei-fu, etc. are gathered at Peiping to be guests of the Buddhist meeting under the auspices of the Tibetan monk, Pan Chen Lama. It is for this most reverend service(?) that the Peiping authorities even announced state of emergency!

The complex inter-militarist relations plainly reveal us, a sharp conflict is now existing among the ruling classes, with Chiang Kai-shek and his comrade Chang Haich-liang standing on the one side and all anti-Chiang and anti-Nanking groups, on the other. The utmost aim of the conflict is for the ~~supremacy~~ leadership in fighting the Reds and Soviets, in suppressing the nation-wide anti-imperialist movement and in inviting international imperialists to dismember China. The conflict deepens, or in other words, the various militarist wars outbreak, right after Chiang Kai-shek's Fourth Drive against the Reds has been definitely turned a fiasco and the Lytton Report has appeared before the public expressing its incredulity with the Nanking Government as to its ability to put down the "Communist bandits". This strongly argues for what the militarists are fighting!

The Strike of the Tram and Electric Workers in Tientsin.

In opposing the capitalists who did not fulfill the contract for higher wages and better treatments, more than 1,800 workers of the Tientsin Tramway and Electric Company after conquered the cheatment of the leaders of the KMT Yellow Trade Union with their strength of solidarity declared strike on Oct. 21st.

The Tientsin Tramway and Electric Company was established by Belgium capitalists in 1904. In recent years, the annual profit of the Company reaches more than M\$3,000,000 which are undoubtedly exploited from the Chinese workers.

In February last, the workers of this Company had held a strike on account of the capitalists refusing to increase their wages. But soon the strike was broken by the KMT Tientsin City Government under the pretext that "in the midst of the national crisis, workers are required to maintain peace and order in the city."

Since the failure of the last strike, the workers' emotion of struggle has become more radical. At the beginning of October, a part of the workers actively prepared to organize a strike in order to answer the attack of the capitalists. Seeing the firm attitude of the workers, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union, in an effort to prevent the outbreak of the strike, called on Oct. 14 an emergency meeting of delegates to discuss measures "against the Company".

The meeting decided: (A) Seven demands to be put forward to the management,--1. Every worker should be given uniforms of two seasons, 2. Workers who die within the period of service should be pensioned with M\$200 for funeral expenditure (those who die in accident while at work is excluded from this condition), 3. Every worker should be given dwelling place, otherwise, be paid M\$5 for house allowance, 4. Electric power consumed by every worker not surpassing 20 ampere hours in a month should be free of charge, and if it surpasses the amount, M\$0.12 per ampere hour be the rate of charge, 5. Workers of the inspection department who work diligently in the month should be paid a monthly bonus of M\$3, 6. Each department should be properly furnished with newspaper board and 7. The monthly subsidiary to the school for workers' children should be increased by M\$100. and (B) If the Company refuses to accept the above demands, a "necessary" measure will be adopted.

The demands were rejected. The whole body of the workers burned with anger at the oppression of the capitalists, and warmly discussed the stage a strike for obtaining better working conditions. At that time, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union realized that the pacific method of petition could not alleviate the workers' emotion of struggle. And they, then, use their usual tactics of "leading the struggle in order to betray the struggle."

In the afternoon of Oct. 20, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union again called a delegate meeting, which decided to perform a strike, beginning from the next morning. The meeting also decided "the method of strike", "the rules of strike" and the "Strike Committee" (The committee is controlled by the Yellow Trade Unionists.)

1. The Methods of Strike. Run the cars as usual, but sell no ticket, 2. Drivers have to work and stop according to usual regulations, 3. Inspectors stop to examine tickets, 4. Internal workers of the electric department work as usual but increase the motor power and open the street lamp even at day time, 5. The external workers still have to keep on repairing works, and 6. Boys and coolies of all departments have to go to the company as usual but not work.

2. The Rules of the Strike. 1. Obey the orders of the Strike Committee, 2. Do not disturb the public peace and order. 3. Workers of the electric motor department must work as usual and increase the electric power, and 4. Do not smash, ruin, furniture and tools of the company.

Since the workers declared strike on 21st, the Hopenh Provincial Government immediately ordered the Tientsin City Government take precautions to prevent the spreading of the strike movement and to settle the strike as soon as possible. The local Kuomintang, on the other hand, ordered the Yellow Trade Unionists of various branches of industry to organize "The Committee for Supporting the Tram and Electric Strikers", in order to thwart the real aids initiated by the working masses themselves.

On the second day following the outbreak of the strike, the management staged a protest upon the Tientsin City Government, demanding measures to stop the strike and punishment of the ringleaders. On Oct. 24, the French and Italian Consul-Generals at Tientsin also formally produced their protests upon the Chinese authorities in the name of "public peace" demanding that effective methods must be taken promptly to put the strike to an end.

The trinity cheating and suppressions of the Kuomintang City Headquarters, the City Social Affairs Bureau and the Yellow Trade Union have fallen quite short to do away with the strike. The workers have struck for tenth to this writing. So far as we can predict, they will not resume work in the normal way unless their demands are completely complied with.

Mass Massacre of Young Communists At Canton.

25 young Communists including three girls after made prisoners by the Cantonese troops of the Kuomintang in the East River District were sent to Canton and by order of the Cantonese Military Authorities were executed en bloc on Oct. 31.

Red Mutiny of the Kuomintang Soldiery in Chekiang.

According to Tungyajehpoo, November 2, the 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps whose wages have

11.

been 7 months in arrears and who have been deeply influenced by the Red armies operating in the vicinity of their garrison territory mutinied on Oct. 10 at Shinyuen on the south border of the province. The District Government, the District Police Station, the 1st Machine Gun Company and the 1st Company were taken by surprise. They cost not a single round of bullet in capturing all the arms of the local force. The prisoners in the local jail were released and the treasury of the district government was confiscated. 20 dollars were distributed to each of the mutineers and 4-5 dollars, to each of the district poor. With more than 200 rifles and joined by several hundreds of the tailors in the town, they marched to Puchen, in Fukien, where the Red army is in strength. On the way they were reached by the Kuomintang troops from the neighbouring districts. They were dispersed and it is reported a part of them had already reached the Soviet district in North Fukien.

The Red troops from the Central Soviet District after won a series of victories in North Fukien and captured the border districts are moving northward to the south part of Chokiang. According to the Sikai Kuanichi, of Japanese Imperialism, dated Nov. 1, the district of Chuchow on the upper Chientan River, an important town in South Chokiang, was captured by the Red troops under the command of Peng Cha-ai on Oct. 26. The Provincial Chairman, Lu Tsing, has sent him one of his staff to accompany him to see the Red army.

Chokiang

End

CHINESE WORKERS' COMRADES
Revolutionary War to Answer the Japanese Invasion in North China
Declaration of Provisional Soviet Government and Revolutionary Military Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies
The "Conquered Region of Red District"

Notice:- Due to the pressure of white terror, C.W.C. has been forced to suspend for 2 months, its special numbers are published with few copies and are only limited with difficulty. However, the Japanese imperialism has occupied the North China, with the ferocious growth of anti-imperialism, anti-KMT national revolution of the toiling masses in China, C.W.C. has finally succeeded in resuming its work to meet its duty in this stretched time and hopes that it will succeed to meet the reader once every a week.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO ANSWER THE JAPANESE INVASION IN NORTH CHINA

Shameless Surrender of KMT Again,

Prospect of riot peasants when school in danger

Successful Development of Red Army

With the continuous aggression of Japanese, imperialism, and the KMT's complete surrender, the toiling masses of China are proceeding an energetic anti-imperialism-KMT revolution under the direction of C.P. of China and is keeping path with the rapid development of imperialistic invasion.

With the arranged understanding of the French and British imperialism, the Japanese imperialism has been stoplessly arranging Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation since this year with the shameless aid of KMT which acts to suppress the anti-Japanese movement in various localities by dissolving all organizations of the anti-Japanese nature, illegalizing boycott movement of Japanese Goods with threatening of criminal penalty, and in Hanking the police authority goes so far as to erase under the instruction of Japanese Consulate all the new-year greeting posters on the streets

...the
... ..
... ..

...Shanhaikwan, the gate to North China province,
Japan on the afternoon of Jan. 3, and Peiping and Tientsin are
threatened. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese workers and farmers are
being slaughtered by the bombshells, cannons, airplanes, tanks and
all the ultra-modern killing machines of the Japanese Imperialism.

In the night of Jan 3rd KMT has done nothing besides
denies the loss of Shanhaikwan, hoping to "localize" the incident. (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pao. Chen-Hsueh-liang's Telegram to the League
of Nations) and up to Jan. 6th, KMT has done nothing besides the
proclamation issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding
the League to "take effective and immediate measure to stop the
development" (Jan. 6, Shun-Pao Special Issue). "Without the holding
of an emergency meeting of the L.N.C. to discuss the mat-
ter, as there is no such a necessity" "what is needed is to lend a
close attention to the serious incident" (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pao, Talk
of the Chairman-in-Charge of the Executive Yuan of KMT Central Govern-
ment.) Wang-Ching-wei, the chairman of the Executive Yuan, who is
used to sing the high-sounding "rapid restoration of lost ter-
ritory," now declares in Germany on his sickness leave that "If
the League should fail to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute, other
countries will lose their moral protection when the incident should
spread and involve them," an opinion which gives absolutely no con-
sideration to the sacrifice of the Chinese people but only taking care of
other imperialistic nations. The generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek
is still enjoying his winter trip on the beautiful West Lake. (Jan.
6, Shun-Pao) But the KMT organs did not forget, however, to spread
the cheating propaganda about the "government's resolution of armed
assistance." Chen-Pao, The Semi-Organ paper of KMT, makes a call
in its editorial of Jan. 8, to the people, "How to help the fighting,"
saying that "the fires on Shanhaikwan is only the overture of a
big war".

It is worthy to recall how Chiang-Kai-Shek declared on a mass

... ..

meeting just after the Japanese Occupation of Mukden in Sept. of 1931 his resolution to armed resistance compare with the silent attitude prevailing now in the KMT official circle. That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of KMT is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the ever-developing soviet movement in China and the failure of four-times of the "red suppression" campaign.

According to a Reuters news of Jan 7th, "A meeting is gathered by the KMT government with the content not made public but it is informed that the authority has decided not to make the situation graver and is hoping an early settlement. Such decision of KMT is doubtlessly under the instruction of the International imperialists. Woodhead, Chairman of ~~British~~ ^{British} business union of Shanghai, the editor of the Shanghai Evening Post writes in an editorial on Jan. 6th "A policy of restraint may be temporarily unpopular but, it can scarcely be doubted, will in the long run, prove most beneficial to China. The statement of Lytton Commission that, 'the vital problem the real national problem for their country' is reconstruction and modernization of the state, to which all the other claims of her newly awakened nationalism should be subordinated' remains true today whatever happens in Manchuria or in Jehol. War with Japan means bankruptcy and probably the disintegration of China."

Under the topic of "The Soviet Menace," the same Woodhead writes after having expressed his wish of a peaceful settlement between China and Japan: "Japanese Spokesmen have persistently voiced that their country is the main bulwark against Bolshevism in Far East. There is a real danger, however, that by extending her military activities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the paradoxical position of encouraging, instead of checking the ~~the~~ ^{the} sovietization of China."

Leading the KMT to surrender so as to maintain the peace and order necessary for the modernization of China at one hand and demanding restriction of Japanese action so as to cooperate in the Soviet-Suppression/imperialistic attitude toward the problem of China. *(In the China, Woodhead has revealed the typical)*



But Contrary to the expectations of the imperialist KMT, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the shameful surrender of KMT and the cruel exploitation of the imperialists, they have decided to join the anti-imperialist, anti-KMT movement led by the C.P. of China, they are crushing the dirty plans of imperialist-KMT with the victorious revolutionary war. Let's see how:

Nan-tung of Kiangsu, for three years ago having its partisan movement suppressed but the farmers are as resolute as ever. In a trip to Nan-tung of Ka-hsiao-shan. The tenant farmers are mostly C.P., although they don't know how to read. Take any book and ask a farmer that his name has been registered for the movement as a C.P., on it, without the slightest hesitation he will answer "yes".

The partisans were suppressed and slaughtered at Neo-Yang of Hopei by the KMT force, August last year. When the military force are gone, the farmers put big red characters on the road-side trees reading: "Nevermind your killing and slaughtering, we'll resume our communism as soon as you are going." Now, partially the armed activity of partisans are reinvigorated and the movement of division of land and food is widely spreading.

Such flames of far-reaching are burning everywhere on Ka-hsiao-pao on Jan. 1st, "On the occasion of the liberation of Jichol, the farmers have repeatedly burst into riot against taxes and officials. Although many times they were suppressed but recently a big scale riot is being organized which claims the chairman Yang-hsiao-ling of Jichol to ask for military aid from Beijing. A certain regiment has been dispatched for the request." And on Jan. 20th, the same people of Jichol of Hopei has been endangered by a communistic plot on riot on the disclosure of which resulted in the arrest of hundreds of Chinese farmers.

The revolutionary organization of the farmers throughout the country has brought big development to the red army as well as the stabilization of the Soviet Districts.

The development of Red-army in North-China has been reported in detail in the previous correspondence, and the KMT force has

able to offer a sound - answer. A bit is lost by the Hunan Boarder Soviet District. The Soviet has mobilized KMT force with imperialistic conditions under 6 north of personal command of Chiang Kai-shek. The KMT papers propagandize the extermination of red-army in Hunan during the end of last year but on Sin-wen-pao of Jan. 8th admits the contrary fact that red-army are still present at Hsiao-chang, Chang-shan, and Chiu-chi and are even progressing to the Jiu-chang of Hunan. (Jan. 7, Sin-wen-pao)

The Red-army under Chu-chan-chien has captured Shi-bian, Bao chow of South Shansi and Ne-kiang, Tung-kiang and Sui-tung of North Szechwan, creating a new Soviet district there within 3 to 4 months of their entry to Shansi. (Jan. 7, Sin-pao)

Let the KMT keep on its exploitation and cheating, let the imperialists keep on their cruel invasion, the revolutionary war of the toiling masses of China will give them a serious and crushing answer soon! (Jan. 7, 1933)

DECLARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE WORKING AND PEASANTS' RED
ARMIES

To the people of China

Japanese imperialism, openly assisted by the French and British imperialists and League of Nations, has begun the invasions of Northern China as a further step towards the complete dismemberment and subjugation of the whole of China. Wholesale slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, increased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the bandit imperialists of Japan. The horrors of Manchuria and Shanghai are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of China.

Whole regiments of Chinese soldiers are wiped out because the KMT government refuses to fight the imperialist invaders while the KMT generals under orders of Chang-Kai-Shek abandon one position after another thus encouraging the further aggression of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the KMT suppresses with all means the anti-imperialist struggle, the boycott movements and the formation of armed volunteers.

One of the reasons given by the KMT government, its generals and politicians for their criminal inactivity and their treason to the country, is that the Chinese Soviets make it impossible to mobilize all the forces for national defence. Chang-Kai-Shek does not want to fight the Japanese military but instead uses 800,000 soldiers to fight against those workers and peasants of China, who have already established their own Soviet government.

But Chinese people want to defend themselves. Many units and hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the Red Army are against the slaughter of their own brothers and sisters and for armed resistance against Japanese imperialism they begin to realize that the national revolutionary war of armed people can successfully resist the imperialist invasion. The Soviet government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red armies brands the argument of the KMT as clumsy lies, with which they try to hide their treason to the country before the people of China. The Soviet government again reminds the Chinese people, that already in April 1932, we called upon the masses of China to join up in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. The answer of Chang-Kai-Shek was the mobilization of the armies not against Japanese imperialism but against the workers and peasants of China.

The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red armies declare before the Chinese people: Red Army is ready to enter into fighting operative agreements with any army or military detachments for the struggle against the imperialist Japanese invasion under the following conditions:

- (1) Immediate cessation of the advance against the Soviet district
- (2) immediate granting of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, free speech, press, etc.)
- (3) Immediate arming of the people; the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for national independence and unity of China.

We call upon the masses of people and soldiers of China to support this call for united national revolutionary struggle for the independence and unity of China!

Unite the struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists with the fight against the sabotage and treason of their KMT agents! For the revolutionary war of the armed people against Japanese and other imperialists!

Chairman of Provisional Soviet Government of China Mao-Tsuh-Tung
 Vice-Chairman Chang-Kao-tao, Hsiang-Ing
 Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council Chiu-Teh
 of Workers' & Peasants' Red-armies

10th, Jan. 1933, Suikin, Kiangsi

10th, Jan. 1933, Suikin

7.
The "Conquered Region of Red Districts"

1) Background

2) Comparison of Soviet to Non-Soviet Districts

3) Happenings in "Red-Hunter" Region

4) "70% Political Struggle"

Chang-Hai-chick of KMT, under the direction of international imperialism, has recently completed its "anti-red" drive, which took six months with more than a million of soldiers, with the official retreat of the Red-army from the base at Suoyi-shan-Chang-shi District. The organs are busy enough to broadcast a triumphant propaganda through the nation and manage to arrange an inspection trip for the bourgeoisie journalists and newspapermen to the so-called "conquered region of red soviet districts". Detail descriptions of such trips have appeared in base Press like L'impartial or Le-Kung-Pao of Kien-tsin, Shen-Pao, Eastern Times, Morning Press of Shanghai, etc. In spite of the real facts being distorted or veiled up by the bourgeois propaganda, some phases of the life in the soviet district can be traced out from them which constitute the present correspondence.

(1) Background

Concluding from most of the reports, the chief factor which makes the farmers or peasants discontented with the soviet movement and land revolution is their opposition to the feudal exploitation. Le-Kung-Pao of Dec. 1 called Sheng-Chang as follows: "Sheng-Chang, being specially abundant in agricultural production, has long been the leading city of the province, but the lands are mostly owned by big landlords and the rent-system is gravest, prevailing. ...and the way the landlords treat their tenants is cruellest in the country. The peasants got to pay a certain sum of cash band in obtaining the lease. Usually the band is very small and only half of the product from the water field went to the landlord. But now the sum of cash band has been increased as high as the land price itself while the period of lease has been decreased from 5 years to four and even three at present. Besides the cash band to be paid, there is also obligation for the farmers to offer the landlords a cash present which, unlike the cash band, will never be returned to the farmers: in this way, the farmers has to exhaust all the gains in a year for the landlord in an

order to obtain permission of leave next year. At the same time, the cultivating field has been enlarged, that is, the farmer has to share all his production with the landlords as that was existing: wheat from the field, fish from the ponds, ducks, wild geese, and from the hills, stalks are all to have 50% going to the landlord. Besides, the peasants must supply free human labor to the landlord and the latter gets something to construct or build, even to send his wife for traveling and the maid-servants for household affairs are obliged to be supplied from the peasants. On the occasion of festivals or celebrations, or marriages, funerals, birthday of the landlord, the peasants have to send gift in, the quantity of which being fixed by some standard, e.g., if the landlord's wife died this spring he can never make it last during the next gift or the loss will be put, these all makes the peasants toil for nothing and sometimes never not sufficient to meet these demands, resulting in the danger of losing its life-support at any time, ... the local authority, weary peasants, ..."

In an article named "What's Really in the Red District of Western Anwei" in Shun-Pao of Dec. 15, we read: "The reasons for the occupation of Western Anwei by the Reds are threefold, the first is the corruption of policies, the local officials exploits the farmers with the assistance of the landlord class..."

It is only too evident that the struggles sprung out of these conditions are nothing but the opposition or resisting of the landlords and militarists by the trailing masses, therefore "the red army is composed mainly of poor peasants" (Dec. 5, Ta-Kung-Pao) and "the main force of the anti-red drive is the former landlord class." (Dec. 12, Ta-Kung-Pao) What the "Anti-Red" campaign means is quite clear from this sharp contrast, landlord at one hand and poor peasants and workers at the other.

(2) Comparisons of Soviet to Non-Soviet Districts

Although reported in a very vague way, we can trace a vivid picture of the Soviet district as compared with the Non-Soviet districts out of the bourgeois descriptions: ...

Education: ... Soviet District: "The red bandits at Hong-Lake, put much emphasis on the education, a "cultural committee" is specially or-

ganized for the impart of communistic thoughts, ... the education is for the old, middle and people's. The social education centers at the workers and peasants' club, newspaper room, reading class, public singing, plays, etc., are given in various ways. For the people's education, the Lenin primary schools are established elsewhere. Night schools and half-day schools are provided for the illiterate masses. Plans and signs are carefully laid out." (Dec. 11, Shung-Pao). Assistance is given by La-Kung-Pao in Dec. 21 to the Hupai-shan district, also telling that "the textbooks and teaching materials for illiterate are printed and neatly arranged" (Dec. 10, Sin-Wen-Pao).

Non-Soviet-District: Every phase is dark and gloomy. Kin-shan, "xxxxxxx" especially the education. Very few children are attending the many schools established. The schools are run by money from the local officers with former officers under local military assistance. (Dec. 21, Shung-Pao)

Production-Soviet District: In an article called "The situation in King-Chia-village" written by Mr. Chen-chang, La-shan-Pao, it says: "The fields beside the road are beautifully covered with green crops but only several women are seen gathering the crop, very few men are seen." "Rivulets streaming beside the pine-covered way filling with the smell of crops, one almost forgets that here is the so-called bandit-district."

Non-Soviet-District: The next letter of this same report about the "Misery of Kwang-Shan asien". It began with "Although not (was) in the bandit district, the misery is even greater than Kwang-Shan asien or Kwang-Shai asien". Half of the fields is left unplanted, the condition of lack in plowing even worse than in the bandit district. "Within the 40 miles from Kwang-Shan city to the Foo-Pi-River, the fields are entirely covered with high weeds, no plantation seen until the Foo-Pi-River is crossed where, though, the prospect is no good and mostly taken away by military forces." It concludes with a sigh: "It is very sorry to observe that the non-soviet district is even more difficult to recover than the soviet districts."

Thus, what needs the commonly named "recovery of farming village" is not the soviet but the non-soviet district. The reason is plain, that is, the exploitations described in the first section are removed in the soviet district, while they are not only still existing but also intensified due to military expenditure in the non-soviet districts. Shung-Pao of Dec. 12, states in an article called "Dyke Inspection" that "the most striking phenomenon is the removal of ownership boundaries of the lands which is the result of the communist policy of equal division of land." That is why in the same city, the "northern non-soviet villages yields a production of 20% while for the south-eastern conquered red district, the rice production is nicely cropped." (3rd letter of Hien-chi, San-shun-pao, Nov. 31)

General Life Conditions—very little life conditions can be found from the reports, but a striking contrast is seen from the wage payments of the two districts for the dyke construction:

Soviet District: "The monthly salary for the members of the Dyke Committee is 6 dollars each, 4 dollars for the chairman of the district government (it is said that 4 dollars are quite enough to live in the Soviet District), 3 dollars for the soldiers." (Dec. 12, Shung-Pao) As to the working hour and the amount of wheat equivalent of the wage, the Dyke Committee insists that "the working hours should be 6 each day, equal payment for work, ... the average wheat wage for each square of soil is twelve to fourteen catties, which is 60 to 90% more than the seven-catty rate prevailing in the non-soviet districts." (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao, Dec. 10, San-shun-pao)

Non-soviet District: "The magistrate of Kai-Li Hien, Cheng Ping-shan, and the local landlords collect a monthly rate of 15 catts from each farming worker under the name of "tax for the people's guard," and they also put the section head of the 15th section under arrest for about 20 days."

This single contrast is enough for a clear conclusion.

People's Load—here is a fragment from the reports about the wartime condition.

Soviet districts: According to those honorable reporters, what proves the "economic depression" of the soviet districts is the following wartime mandate of the soviet government: "1) The land tax rates,

with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollars; one percent (i.e., 1 cent for each dollar) for values above 50 but below 100, 2% for \$100-200, 3% for \$200-300, 5% for \$300-500, 7% for \$500-700, and 10% for \$700-1000. 2) Double rate as ~~xxx~~ (1) is imposed on former rich peasants. 3) free tax for each workman himself, his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family members of red soldiers pay half rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wars are free from taxation. 5) (Original copy damaged) are free from taxation. But due to the present difficulties in finance and military provision the government has decided to lend one year's tax from the people and will pay back during the coming autumn...."

Non-Soviet district: "In Kwang-Shan, the land tax has been collected for 5 times, at the rate of 10 cents per mu for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 50 cents for the 3rd, 4th and 5th time, (Nov. 11, 18-Kung-Pao) And "In Kwang-Chuan, just beside the mandate of Chang Fong, the commander of 20th route army forbidding the killing of laboring cows, there was the proclamation of the commencement of butchery taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation. "(Dec. 3, 18-Kung-Pao) Also when the reporter walks through the south gate of Kwang-Chuan, he sees that a farmer entering the city wall with two bundles of bean stuff was stopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff away, the farmer murmured along but didn't dare to say anything" (Dec. 5, 18-Kun-Pao)

Although these are minute aspects, yet they are quite enough to bring forth a vivid picture of the people's life in the two districts.

What is most thrilling is the Dyke Work. The communist districts of Hunan-Hubei-Anhui district have organized a irrigation committee for the river bank of Western Honan and Hubei and the dyke work in Lu-chow is under the control of the Soviet government, its action is quick and efficient. They plan to get 20,000 workers within three days, but the number is reached before the second day ends. The dyke work at Lu-chow needs pumping of water first, the communists have it done directly with women pumping gang. "(Dec. 12 Sh H-Pao) The people and government of the Soviet district is creative and positive in the dyke work.

work. And what about the not-soviet districts? (see section 12)
"After the swarming, the work is suddenly attacked by the local
guard troops" "The human government takes the dye work
pursued to be connecting with the communist and attacks across the
same." (same report) In August when the flood rises in river, the
lords and millers: planned to flood the soviet district by de-
stroying the dye under construction, farmers, came from
hundreds of miles away to defend the work. The district is all
employed machine guns to force their des. action. The farmers fear
here nevertheless keep their work by getting their business in com-
in the dyke and related to the latest. This action the soviet dis-
dyke in the soviet district was constructed. The dyke is an ob-
ject of this happened in "dyke inspection" of Dec. 12: "Very late
light has been staged at this dyke during August of this autumn
when many parties were killed." With a glory for the bands-fur-
sion!" (to be continued)

READS WITH RAVENING

Red army, under the old attacking river

destroying river's stream

according to Reno (a Russian officer) news from banks on the
in, "the communist troops under the old and the dyke, which
which occupied district, in southern part of district, of
last Thursday (Dec. 11), having broken up the dyke of the
German troops under General Chen Cheng, are standing across-
ing in the direction of Manchuria, capital of Kiangsi province.
"In the meanwhile, the government anti-raid expedition-
ary force, which was defeated at Suichang, on Luchuan-Kiangsi
border, having had its route of retreat cut toward Suichang,
is withdrawing in the direction of Anker.
Backed by this swift offensive of the communist troops,
the provincial authorities at Nanchang, in order to prevent
the alarm of the inhabitants in the capital, have placed a
ban on the news of the activity of the communist troops in gen-
eral and the exact defeat of the KMT troops in particular (end)

- (1) The old Japanese Consulate in Shanghai - now North China
- (2) A Japanese Consulate in the former Soviet District
- (3) The Japanese Consulate in the former Soviet District (former from Com. Soviet Asia)

Shanghai - the old Japanese Consulate

Shanghai - the old Japanese Consulate

Huan-Chi-jui and Miles Lampson Come to Shanghai for Negotiation

Suppression of Anti-Jap. Movement

United Front of Workers Peasants and Soldiers

It is well known that on Jan. 23 and 25, consecutively, Miles Lampson and the old Japanese-disposed North China, Huan-Chi-jui came to Shanghai. The Kuo's long-dreamed "negotiation" with Japan to sell-out the North China will be carried out with the help of British and American imperialism.

Lampson was the chief broker during Kuo's selling of Shanghai last year on the round-table conference. Huan Chi-jui was the Premier of the Peking Government 1916 to 1917, and was the provisional Executive in 1924 having his name inseparable with the famous Nishinara loan and is one of Japan's favorite supports in N. China.

Recently China workers and peasants red army gains triumph on all fronts, the soviet movement is developing high everywhere, imperialistic regarding the alarm of sovietization of China are frequently made on various papers. Venida, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, declared in a Report on Jan. 21: "Should the red movement in the Yangtze Valley and North China... gain in strength as the result of Sino-Russian rapprochement that would be a serious menace to the peace in the Orient." and warned the government and people of China against the unfortunate eventualities that may arise... and invite them to think seriously before proceeding. (Jan. 21, Reuters, Tokyo) The British imperialist, too, warned "Chinese authorities would be advised to shut their eyes to this round-up of the process of forming Manchukuo, preoccupied still with the existing situation regarding the communist situation in Kiangsi" (Jan. 24, Editorial, North China Daily News, British Organ)

In fact, Kuo has long accepted the imperialist opinion and is carrying it out faithfully.

After the cannon fire of Shanghaiwan, Dec. 8 last year, brigadier General Ho Chi-an (何志安) guarding the strong fold immediately went to the Japanese headquarter and signed the secret agreement that the Manchukuo army was hence forth to guard the Shanghaiwan. Meanwhile, the K. government, in order to cheat the people, dismissed Ho from his post, but now Ho is not only remaining on his post, but also elevated to the commander of a division.

The suppression on the Anti-Japanese movement become more and more severe. Comrade Huang Ping (黄平) was arrested at Peking Dec. 24 due to his active participation in the anti-Japanese movement. The Peiping anti-Jap. League was dissolved, members arrested. Chiang Kai-Shek, during his visit to Shanghai last December, specially interviewed Fu Yuch-Sen (傅月笙)

and Huang King-Yung, (黃金榮) outstanding imperialistic running dogs and members of Shanghai Municipal Council, simply to discuss the maintenance of imperialistic order and safety, to serve better as the slaughtering agent.

But the anti-imp. sentiment is ever rising with the vast masses. The soldiers of Ho Chi-mo refuse to be dispatched away from Shanhaikwan. Seeing the masses' outrage, the Japanese Imperialism began to occupy Shanhaikwan on Jan. 2, while the KMT general Ho Chi-mo ordered the soldiers "not to fire." The soldiers guarding the city were so angry that they used stones instead, and then when they could not refrain any more, bombs and hand bombs were employed to resist the advance of Japanese army. (Jan. 5 Pa-Tung-Pao) The KMT order was "not to answer fire" and "wait for the peaceful settlement of the Shanhaikwan settlement." On Jan. 3, Japanese occupied the stronghold and entered the city. Some 300 soldiers, burning with outrageous anger, fought bravely to their own lives against the Japanese airplanes and cannons. (Jan. 12, Hui-Shih Pao, Tientsin)

When the war was going high, the farmers of a certain village around Tangshan, () together with the mine workers, gathered some one thousand iron hammers and pickers, joined the front against the Japanese (Nov. 17, Shi-Jei Jih Pao). Workers, peasants and soldiers unite to fight against imperialist invasion.

But, under the KMT's shameless surrender, such a glorious united front was sacrificed by the sell-off of the KMT rulers. Shanhaikwan was finally occupied by Japanese imperialism on Jan. 3!

The news of fall of Shanhaikwan splashes petroleum on the fire of anti-imp. of Chinese masses. The KMT has to employ more intrigue cheating measures to cover its sell-out of North China:

Since Chang Asuen-Liang has become the object of disapproval due to his well known non-resistance, the KMT government, under the hint of Japanese imperialism, is going to place Tuan Chi-Jui in stead, so as to remove the focus of the masses' anger, Tuan, however, is another favorable puppet of Japan.

News were spread by KMT on the bourgeois papers to the effect that Tuan is chosen by the Japanese to head a certain puppet government in North China, and on the other hand invite those militarists as Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chen Chi-Tang to Nanking, showing cooperation and united force against aggression—another cheating of course.

Tuan reached Nanking on Jan. 22, and came to Shanghai on Jan. 23. Big feasts were gathered by KMT capitalists to welcome this old puppet, large areas were devoted to KMT propaganda on boss papers to report the opinion and action of this central figure of aggression opposition to propagate the success and development of KMT anti-Japan procedure.

Actually, Tuan came to Nanking only to receive the direct information from Nanking for selling out North China.

Two days after Tuan's arrival, Miles Lampson, British Minister to China visits Shanghai, denying awkwardly that he was not intending to mediate for the Sino-Japanese dispute. But only the next day of his arrival, he was found to engage in secret talks twice with the Japanese Minister (), also later with Major of Shanghai, Lu Tien-sung (), British Consul and the British Chamber of Commerce. After 5 days, of a full program of visit-paying, he went to Nanking in hurry, on Jan. 30.

No one could forget Miles Lampson's effort in suppressing China on the round-table conference after the Shanghai clash last year. He is surely taking important part in the Imperialist Partition of China, by hurrying back to China at this instant. New arrangements are believed to have been made by imperialist-KMT to sell-out China.

The toiling masses of China could never be cheated so easily. They have seen enough those dirty tricks played by imperialist-KMT. They fully realize only through struggles and revolution, anti-imp. movement and soviet power development that they can reach the emancipation of Chinese nation. And they are advancing on this glorious road. (31 Jan. 1933)

ANTI-IMPERIALISM STRUGGLE IN CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT

147,327 member in Anti-Imp. League of Kiangsi

Compendium Adopted by Plenary Congress of the central Soviet District Anti-Imp. League

(Letter of Aug. 25)

Stimulated by the Manchuria and Shanghai incident, the anti-imp. struggles in the Soviet district develops violently. An armed demonstration covering the whole district, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ has been held in the central Soviet district, a sum of ten thousand dollars has been raised for the anti-strike of Shanghai workers through the aid of a few copper from each individual of the workers and peasants masses in the Soviet district. The original organization of anti-imperialist league in the Soviet district ~~xxxx~~ has immediately found itself inadequate to meet the vast development of anti-imp. movement. On March 24, demanding by the even-growing organization of anti-imp. nature in various places, the Kiangsi Provincial Anti-imp. League declares its formal establishment. On March 25, Fukien province also declares its own.

The total membership in Kiangsi League amounts to 147,327 in which 50,000 are of Hsing-shan Asien, 9923 for Wei-chang-shien, 20,753 for Ning-shan, 19,200 for Hui-shan, 14,247 for Han-tai, 12,015 for Hon-shien and 10,989 Yang-shan.

In Fukien, 20,000 members are organized in Chang-tin, Chang-long, Yang-tin, Hui-lo and Ting-chow. In the 1st, 3rd, and 5th units of Red army the soldiers have their anti-imp. league ~~xxxxxx~~ organized by the units of regiments, number of person joined being not exactly known. There are 1,000 members in the anti-imp. league of the workers and peasants' Red military Academy.

Especially the young masses show their enthusiasm in anti-imp. movement. Branches for anti-imp. youth have been set up in Kiangsi, Fukien, and the Hunan-Kiangsi border. The following is a list of numbers of youth branches and their membership in the 10 Asiens of Kiangsi already statically recorded:

Asien	Hsin-shan	Hon-shien	Hon-lo	Hui-shan	Hui-shan	Shang-shan
No. of branches	17	9	7	14	14	11
No. of members	7611	6556	2876	384	5036	4255
	Han-tai	Yang-shan	Lo-shan	Wei-chang		
	5	5	33	14		
	4155	3113	704	114		

In various celebration and demonstrations, the youth has always been found a prominent portion of activity. On April 5th, the Youth Branch of the Kiangsi Provincial Anti-Imp. League instigates a demonstration throughout the province for "Anti-imperialism and armed support of Soviet Republic". In the last week of Red May, the youth branch of the league, under the direction of the Central Bureau of C.Y., directed in the Central Soviet District a movement week for "opposition of the imperialistic attack of Soviet Republic and Chinese Revolution, opposition to the division of China and the developing of national revolution in China."

Such general establishment of anti-imp. organization, tension for anti-imp. struggle accompanied with the approaching of a direct war incited by the imperialist attack of the red army, demands the integrity of

of anti-imp. front and the establishment of an all-Soviet anti-imp. league. Thus, suggested in May by the Central Bureau of C.Y., the Central Workers Union, the Executive Bureau of Soviet District and the Central Political Department of Red Army, the first plenary session of the Central Soviet District Anti-imp. League is held on June 23. Besides the absence of the delegates from the Red Army engaged in war front and districts too distant away, 122 delegates are present in which 78 are from Chiangai, 45 from Hukon, 21 from Red Army, 20 from Red Army school and 8 from different branches of the Central Government. The composition being 40% poor peasants, 10% hired peasants and 10% workers. The meeting lasts 3 days, formally establishes the Central-Soviet Anti-imp. League, passes the compendium for struggle, regulations, proclamations, circular-telegrams and other important resolutions. The executive committee of 25 persons and 10 candidates are appointed to 11 workers, 10 poor peasants, 5 students, 3 hired peasants, 2 intermediate peasants, 2 Formosenses, 2 Koreans and 6 present Red-soldiers.

The compendium contains 19 articles as follows:

- (1) Overthrow the Imperialistic Rule in China, expel the imperialistic army, navy and air forces from China.
- (2) Confiscate Imperialistic banks, factories, means of communication and other enterprises in China.
- (3) Fight for the independence and unification of China, Restore the concessions and retract the extraterritoriality.
- (4) Cancel all unequal treaties used by the Imperialists to butcher China.
- (5) Nullify all foreign loans and indemnities.
- (6) Restore the custom ~~house~~ and salt Gabelle from the hands of Imperialists.
- (7) Oppose the close connection of Feudal forces by Imperialism. Carry out thoroughly the land Revolution of China.
- (8) Oppose the imperialistic cultural invasion, confiscate all churches, schools and other cultural organizations and their properties.
- (9) Oppose military-nationalism and Fascism.
- (10) Oppose KMT and all counter-revolutionary parties, oppose the imperialism-surrendering thoughts, oppose the national arbitrary propaganda.
- (11) Oppose the imperialistic partition of China, suppression of China, suppression of Chinese Revolution. Oppose the imperialist-KMT Shanghai armistice treaty and all other secret agreements.
- (12) Unite with the Headquarter of World Revolution, U.S.S.R. Oppose the attack of U.S.S.R.
- (13) Oppose imperialistic wars.
- (14) Develop the national revolutionary war. Crush the imp-KMT offensive toward the Soviet Districts, Overthrow the imp-KMT rule.
- (15) Enlarge the national revolutionary war, Support the Soviet Government, declaring war against the Japanese Imperialism. Expel all imperialists from China.
- (16) Support and enlarge the real Chinese anti-imp. force - China workers' and peasants' Red Army.

- (17) Unify China under the Soviet Power.
- (18) Support and guide the anti-imp. struggles in all districts.
- (19) Unite all proletarians and oppressed nationalities of China.

Enthusiastic Purchase of Soviet Bond

Active Participation of Revolutionary War

Crush of Enemy's "Fourth Rousing Up"

(Dec. 30, Letter from Central Soviet District)

"The workers and peasants of Hsin Kuo (新國) have answered the issuing of Hsin Kuo's second Revolutionary Bond with a most enthusiastic competition of buying, particularly the city workers who saved two, three or even four months of their wages in buying these bonds. The young apprentices; besides the \$750 they are appointed to circulate, bought an additional \$800 from the Soviet government. Remarkable were the 50 workers of the Hsien cooperative of Hsin Kuo, who, including the laborers, clerks and women workers, succeeded through revolutionary competition in purchasing a sum of \$200 dollars. The Hsien workers' union of Nankang has organized the workers and hired peasants to buy the bonds. The Provincial Workers' union appointed, and the sum has been sent in on Nov. 23. The provincial workers union has helped the Soviets of various localities in circulating the bond which met perfect enthusiasm from the masses.

In Tientsin (天津) the workers purchased a record of 170 dollars for this bond. There was a worker who bought 17 dollars, the maximum purchase of Tientsin. The workers usually bought 5 dollars each, there was one buying \$7. The workers took 2 dollars out of their three dollars of New Year pay, the other dollar being donated to the Red Army."

- (17) Unify China under the Soviet Power.
- (18) Support and guide the anti-imp. struggles in white districts.
- (19) Unite all proletarians and oppressed nationalities of the world.

Enthusiastic Purchase of Soviet Bond
Active Participation of Revolutionary War
Crash of enemy's "Fourth Rousing Up"
(Dec. 30, Letter from Central Soviet District)

"The workers and peasants of Hsin Kuo (新國) have answered the issuing of Hsin Kuo's second Revolutionary Bond with a most enthusiastic competition of buying, particularly the city workers who spared two, three or even four months of their wages in buying the bonds. The young apprentices, besides the \$750 they are appointed to circulate, bought an additional \$800 from the Soviet government. Remarkable were the 50 workers in the Tobacco cooperative of Hsin Kuo, who, including the laborers, clerks and women workers, succeeded through revolutionary competitions in purchasing a sum of 500 dollars. The Hsien workers' union of Hankow has a nice incitement of the workers and hired peasants to buy the amount the Provincial Workers' union appointed, and the sum has been sent in on Nov. 25. The provincial workers union has helped the Soviets of various localities in circulating the bond which met perfect enthusiasm from the masses.

"In Tingshow (汀洲) the basket workers reached a record of 170 dollars for this bond. There was a worker who bought 17 dollars, the maximum purchase of Tingshow. The children mostly bought 5 dollars each, there was one buying \$7. The basket workers took 2 dollars out of their three dollars of new year pay for the bond, the other dollar being donated to the Red Army."

-:End:-

PEASANTS IN LIN HO HSIEN (1930) DISTRICT

3000 Landlords; 20,000 Tenant Farmers, 15,000 Hired Peasants

Half Of The Field Owned By 3 Landlords

Catholic Church Super-Powered

Net Loss Of 80 Dollars To The Farmers For Every 100

Mow Cultivated

Joint Chien of Imperialists and Feudal Landlords of Wu-Yuan (1930), its development into an agricultural district is only a matter within 20 years. At first there were a few big merchants who hired a number of "fighters" to engage with the native wandering pastoral tribes a bloody weapon fighting and occupied a large area of land for cultivation. Afterwards many poor farmers and impoverished petty peasants of the interior China (mostly from Shansi, Shensi and Hopei) took refuge there from the famine or heavy exploitation of the native ruling classes. But since most of the lands were then already occupied, they came only to be enslaved into tenant or hired farmers.

At that time, the forward force of Imperialistic Invasion, embodied as the Catholic Church, by utilization of Unequal Treaties, occupied several important districts and started cultivation too. Through their blinding skill, they attracted a number of poor peasants around themselves. They have put quite a sum of capital in the pioneer work, the first big achievement was the construction of irrigation works by means of which the absolute majority of the peasantry was put under the mercy of the Imperialistic exploitation and oppression.

The Imperialist Catholic Church had enjoyed a powerful rule at Lin-ho. They built castles, organized armies, and even equipped with armaments. Up to present, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the relatively ~~xxxxx~~ ~~of the~~ major farm villages are surrounding the castle of the Catholic Church.

Lin-ho Hsien became a prosperous agricultural district since 1925, when the ruling class operated a "Commercial Gentlemen union" to carry out an organized exploitation. On 1929, it was taken ~~xxxx~~ as a Hsien by the KMT government, enabling more active ruling over.

The vast Slavery; According to the statistics of the ruling class in S t r a t a { 1930, the total population of Lin-ho is 59 thousand. Besides the 8 thousand of merchants, manual laborers and other free-professed people, all of the population engages in agriculture. There are 3 big landlords owning more than one thousand Chin (100 Mow) of land each (the total cultivated land in Lin-ho is ten thousand Chins), 20 owning more than 100 Chins each, and numerous landowners owning more than 10 Chins. A rough estimation shows that in the whole Hsien, there are 450 landowners, of which 400 are owning more than 3 Chins each, the families of the landlords, plus the parasitic class, make the total number of people living on the exploitation and oppression amounting to 3,000. About 20,000 are tenant farmers; 15,000 hired peasants, 10,000 loafers. Most of the tenant farmers are married, only those hired and loafing farmers are single and impoverished to the utmost degree.

Thus 76% of the total population are poor peasants in which 42% are hired and 34% tenant, while the landlords plus their families take 5.2% only. Here is the reserve for the revolutionary rank and file.

Exploitation on: There are two general ways by which the landlords exploit the farmers: One is the collection of rent, ranging from 40 to 60 dollars per chin of land per year, which is to be paid before the spring plow, otherwise the sum is to be doubled in term of quantity of grain in the autumn; one is the "semi-ciller" system in which the farmer offers half of his production to the landlord. Besides the cash rent and grain-rent, there is the additional exploitation of labor, sometimes the landlord raises a loan to be divided among the tenants. The irrigation fare (expense for irrigating the field) is mostly collected by the landlord too. The oppression on the tenant farmers is quite serious, in case of failure to pay the rental, the farmers are often to be expelled from the land, with their lodgings destroyed too. (As the farmers' houses naturally are built on the landlords' lands) The farmers dare not to construct better houses on this account. ~~of the~~ ~~landlords~~ Meanwhile the servants and superintendents of the landlords squeeze quite a lot out of the farmers.

Then come the crueler exploitation of the KMT government: For every chin, \$36 of formal tax, 300 catties of wheat, 300 catties of millet, \$4 of educational and police tax, one dollar of salt tax, one dollar of butchery tax (no matter you butcher or not), two dollars of native excise fee, one dollar of horse-number fee, 10 dollars of irrigation fee and many other provisional payments. Thus, for one chin of field, besides the 60 to 80 dollars of land rent, there are 60 dollars of taxes to be burdened, while only 3 dollars of land tax are asked from the landlord for every chin by the KMT government! Most of the government revenue works along the "green sprout tax system" and is imposed on the farmers, "Casting tax" (铸钱税) is also collected according to the area of field and the house staged. But there are much to spend on the talon and teeth of the ruling classes, the police and the soldiers.

Exploitation on: Different from the exploitations on the tenant ~~the hired farmer~~ farmers, the hired farmers, besides the direct and indirect exploitations by the ruling classes, have to be exploited by the employer to whom they must offer any amount of labor. They lived in huts or soil dens, yet the KMT ruling class does not forget to collect the one dollar of horse-number fee from them. What makes them most unbearable is the frequent payment of their prefixed amount of wages by grains, the value of which fluctuates very much with the market price. The daily necessities of their life are all transported from the city by their landlords and paid to them as wages. Thus the employer enables himself of another exploitation.

This treatment is very bad, given almost no liberty, and the occasional sickness demands them to get a substitute for themselves. The average annual wage is 25 to 30 dollars. During wheat-market (time to cut the wheat) or autumn harvest time, male or female short-time worker are employed, usually paid a small portion of the harvest he works for wage, e.g., 3 shuns (or 4 lb.) of wheat for one mow of wheat-cutting.

Formerly 3 Shans will worth thirteen cents but not so much when the market is dull.

{Bankrupt of Farmers} The market for the production is much unfavorable than last year, here is a comparison of the several major products, the last year price against this year's.

	Rice (picul)	Wheat ("Q) Sean ("Q	Opium (Chinese ounce)
1931	\$7--8	\$7--8	\$4.00
1932	\$2.40	\$4.00	\$1.50

In spite of the low price, there is practical no market for the provisions, but the heavy taxation and land rent are not reduced anyway, and must be paid in cash. For this year, every Chin can yield about 50 to 60 piculs of rice or wheat, worthing 140 to 150 dollars, but the rent and taxes take way to 120 to 130 dollars. The plowing capital for every Chin is at minimum 100 dollars, thus the farmer is suffering a net loss of 30 dollars actually for every Chin. Just imagine if the high-rate loan--rent doubled for late payment--should be again counted on.

The KMT government, in order to increase the income, compels the farmers to cultivate opium and smoke the same, collecting opium-farm and opium-lamp taxes. In spite of the poor opium harvest, the opium-farm tax is still 17 40 per mu. The farmers are extremely impoverished under the exploitation of KMT government and feudal landlords. Their classes conscience is rapidly developing, revealing itself by the recent planning of outbreak against the opium-farm tax. Before the grave outlook for the year's end, naturally they would seek for a more advanced new way out. (1932, Dec, 20 Sui-Yuan Correspondence)

KMT DECLINES THE PROPOSAL OF COMMON DEFENCE AGAINST JAPAN

The proposal made by the Provisional Central Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary Military Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Army last month to establish a common defence line against Japan with the government troops ~~xxx~~ "seems to have tempted the leading members of the Nanking government, but they finally decided to decline the proposal on account of the present situation when the foreign powers are watching developments.

"It was also anticipated that if the Nanking Government sent a large number of troops to the North after a compromise with the Chinese Red Army, they might lose the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interest in the provinces along the Yangtze, where naturally, a great menace may be the result." (Japanese Information Bureau, 2 Feb. Shanghai Evening Post)

---End---

1791/6
12, 11, 1932

November

12

32.

SECRET

Dear

I forward herewith for your information
a copy of a recent issue of the Chinese workers'
Correspondence which contains some interesting infor-
mation on the development of the "Red" movement
and strikes.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. C. Penney

To : Major W.R.C. Penney, ✓
Lieut. R.A. Boone ✓
Monsieur R. Saint Oyant, ✓
Captain B.P. Dicker,
H.N. Steptoe, Esq., ✓
Mr. P.R. Josselyn, ✓
Y. Koketsu, Esq., ✓

November

11

32.

Dear Steptoe,

I send you herewith a translation of a report entitled "Sixteen Peasants Massacred in Bloody Struggle for Land Problem" which was unofficially examined while in transit through the post from Yangchow to Harold R. Isaacs, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

I also attach a copy of a typewritten pamphlet in English which was also temporarily intercepted while in transit through the mail from a local Post Office to the China Forum, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

These documents were obtained without the assistance of the Chinese Authorities whose censors are hopelessly inefficient in dealing with matters of this kind.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

Copy attached to H. Isaacs file D2713.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____
S. B. R. CHENY.
No. 7791/6
Date May 23, 1934.
Date 2/2, 1934.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on May 23, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in Shanghai and
Paris, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department
after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue de
Roi Albert."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.13, dated April 13, 1934.

Contents : (a) Another Impending Betrayal of N. China
by KMT.

(b) Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in
N. China.

(c) Japan's Feverish War Preparations against
the Soviet Union in North China.

(d) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Secy. A-I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris".

Enclosure: (A) Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.

(B) Vol.IIII, No.I, dated Jan.4, 1934.

Contents: (A)

(a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup.

(b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.

(c) Kuomintang White Terror.

(B)

(a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.

(c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was
posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road, at 1 p.m.
12.4.34 and (2) at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen
Road, at 10 a.m. 5.1.34.

J. D. Hu
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of C.W.C sent to A.D.F.H.J.

7/2/34
29/8/34

7/2/34
29/8/34

- (1) The Struggle of The Hopei Workers Sharpens
- (2) Tighter Fascist Grip on The Whole Country
- (3) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking Municipal Government

The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens

The Japanese attack on North China in this Spring practically turned 17 Hsiens (5,000 sq. miles in area) of Hopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the shameless Tangu truce signed by KMT to sell out N. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed aggression. Supported by KMT and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starvation and death.

Workers' Life Worse Off

The following methods have been employed by the northern capitalists in carrying out their offensive against the workers:

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were generally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly lengthened but wages slashed by 30%. In Peiping cotton mills of Tientsin the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up one meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the charge directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the workers, too.

2) General Worsening of Treatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours more restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in mines and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Men Fu Koo casualties from explosions or collapse occurred every day). Still worse was the treatment for female and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsory Taxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Patriotic or Aviation contributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and stoppage of work, lock-up, etc. The majority of the cotton mill hands were idle or part-idle due to the elimination of the night shifts or the introduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in Tientsin (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Tientsin, the miners at Men Fu Koo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rickshaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and wharf coolies in Tientsin were on the verge of starvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from Manchuria by the hundreds of thousands, concentrating around Tangshan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftsmen from the village to the towns and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Paoting where the monthly wages of farm hands declined from \$5-6 to \$1-2; those for short-termed farm hands slumped from 40 cents a day to 8 cents only. The streets of Tientsin were full of starving peasants attempting to sell their children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialist and KMT Oppression and Massacre. Under the cannon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were crippled as in Tangshan, Chihwantao and Liukiang. In Kalgan scores of revolutionary workers were arrested and murdered by the KMT. The Kuomintang authorities forced workers to run a train or boat without regard to the lives of the workers. Machine guns were employed to suppress strikes, workers' leaders tortured and shot. Volunteers and pickets organised by workers were dissolved and fascist groups placed on guard. Reactionary

cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Tangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Present Phase

Despite the raging white terror of the imperialist and KMT the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-attack against the capitalist by plunging into an acute struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, municipal, government owned enterprises and handicraft industry. Even outlying regions and backward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and Tangshan, farm hands at Laoting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubtlessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in Tientsin. Under the stranglehold of imperialism, KMT and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the printing bureau of the Finance Ministry at Peiping, the Peiping-Mukden line men and the Peiyang cotton mill workers at Tientsin, the Chasing cement works and the locomotive shops of the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tangshan, the Peiping-Suiyuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the strikes gained an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspects to the political, that is, to the anti-KMT, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, demand of the Peiping-Mukden line men for early payment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of anti-imperialism and anti-KMT at the very start. During the process of the struggle the strikers manifested a great persistency. Thus, the Tahsing cotton mill of Shih-ka-chuang called three strikes under the sharp oppression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Tientsin tramway workers held stiffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the struggle assumed the form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufeng cotton mill workers of Tientsin who, completely arming themselves with various sorts of weapons, besieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling a day and night against 2,000 KMT soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of KMT soldiers, the strikers of the Tahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of Tangshan manifested a high sentiment for struggle. Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too, of the Tahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers' families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in.

In face of the Japanese offensive in full swing, workers in N. China took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Tangshan workers voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers. At the same time, the miners smashed the gambling and opium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the peasants to repulse the invaders. In Mentukoo workers organized their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a leading role in the anti-imperialist movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Peiyang cotton mill decided to organize their own class unions and handed their names over to the red unions. During bye-election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by red workers. The railway and power men at Kalgan definitely deserted the yellow union and created their own. In the election meeting called by the yellow unions the workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Down with yellow unions", "Set up our own union".

But the strikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-spontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak. Many strikes were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yellow union, thus affording facility to the capitalist offensive. The struggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not well concerted. Different factories of the same enterprise have always failed to enter into the struggle by a united effort.

Yellow Unions in N. China

The bureaucratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in helping the cheatings and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The majority of them came into being in 1928 when the KMT north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led by the reorganisationalists of the KMT, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (CP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the yellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationalists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers.

The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

- a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal and tramway unions.
- b) Those with functionaries appointed by the KMT offices and chosen by the workers out of their fellow workers as the railway union.
- c) Those without the support of the masses, functionaries being entirely appointed by the KMT offices, hence called "empty union" as the railway union of Tangshan, Loayeh union of the five mines.
- d) Those formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when struggles flared up, they pretended to act as unions.

To nip the struggles of the workers in the bud, these yellow unions have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration between labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the national crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling them to fight the competing imperialists, more production to overcome the difficulties of both labour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the general depression), no struggle during the imperialist attack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, wage-cut is better than starvation, etc). On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the workers' interests but at the same time told the workers to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking advantage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at sabotaging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist enterprises or those ~~owned~~ controlled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping postal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-imperialist struggle.

The yellow unions have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers due to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow leaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilized feudal organisations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers.. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and shatter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against yellow trade unionism.

TIGHTEN FASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white terrorist acts has just set in. Following the inauguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the Nanking regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the fascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, murdered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route Army, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the KMT controlled regions the white terror is raging with increasing violence.

In the past month or so Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under martial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In Shanghai the activities of the KMT fascist thugs are especially rampant attacking the publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies, etc. Everywhere martial law hit the workers and students hard, forbidding all sorts of meetings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Muzzling of the Press

Aside from maintaining a strict censorship over the press throughout the country, Nanking and local KMT offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to ~~suppress~~ suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago The Life Weekly was suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local KMT office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Shanghai which claims to have a circulation of 150,000 a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leaps and bounds. It has found special favor with students, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeoisie elements. Criticising the KMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy taxation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and wrath of the Kuomintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent criticism of the fascist activities is believed the cause of suppression.

Somewhat allied with The Life Weekly is The Literature published by the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses, The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for proletarian literature, it has just been suppressed by the Shanghai KMT office.

Another Weekly, Paoson by name, published in Shanghai, met with a similar fate. Heaping criticisms on the KMT for its misrule of the country it was for this simple reason suppressed although it pleaded that it is nothing more than a liberalist paper. Alleged to have assumed an unfavorable attitude towards the Kuomintang, the editor of the Pa Mei Wan Pao run by an American concern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Welfare, a popular liberal paper, was assassinated by the fascist thugs. Taking the country as a whole, such examples may be multiplied infinitely, all pointing to the further stiffening of the KMT's fascist terrorist policy parallel to the further decay of the Kuomintang rule and the further sharpening of the mass struggle amid the victories of the red armies.

In Shanghai the fascist thugs made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusing the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue Jacket thugs stormed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot of anti-communist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Star, the Tien, etc) to produce no more pro-communist films. The book stores not spared either. The Liangyu Book company with its office in N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was the first having fallen a prey to the fascist attack prompted, as alleged, by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more novels and literature in favor of communist activities. But in this case only one man appeared on the scene and finished the job by throwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist handbills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the window with a violent force. A few days later the printing office of the China Forum, a popular semi-monthly devoted to the cause of the worker's movement and liberation of China from the imperialist fetters, formed the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much damage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinchuquokwansheh, a book store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education, a weekly operated by another fraction of Social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the latter's subversive activities in Fukien.

MURDER VICTORIES OF RED ARMY

Nanchang Menaced,

Kung Lotsun's Red Army Within 20 li

Ho Lung's Red Army Entered Szechwan.

The Shanghai Mainichi, a Japanese organ, published on Dec. 30 a report to the effect that the red army under Kung Lotsun reached Ersontien, only 20 li from Nanchang, while the North China Daily News confirmed the report by saying that the red army advanced to a point about 30 miles from Nanchang. The red army swooped down from West Kiangsi.

The rapid approach of the red army caused a widespread consternation among the populace of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. The uneasiness was so general that the police of the city had to post an official proclamation in public places threatening to punish the "rumour-mongers" with death penalty, forbidding anyone to talk about the nearing of the red army.

Another portion of Kung's army was reported to have besieged Fuchi and Hanning on the Wuchang-Changsha Railway in an endeavor to capture Hankow (The Mainichi, Dec. 26; The Shanghai Sinwanna, Dec. 31).

Marching from West Hunan, Ho Lung's troops took the city of Chienkiang, Szechwan, on December 26, conquering also a part of Chunhsien and Shichu---these three cities all located in the south of the Yangtse River, opposite to Chungking and Wansien, two important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armies under Comrade Chi Shangchien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

Following the Fukien coup the KMT fascists arrested revolutionaries and other liberals by the score and hundred under the pretext of rounding up the insurgents. In Shanghai, Hankow and Peiping more than 400 were taken into the custody in the last week or so.

In close cooperation with the fascist agents of the Shanghai public safety bureau surrounded on Dec. 22 the seven universities of Shanghai about mid night, and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, Awanwa, Fudan, Chinan, Fasha, Fatsen, Psitse, etc, each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneously, the police of the public safety bureau rushed into the dormitories of the students and dragged sleeping students from their beds then herding them into the trucks and vans standing thereby. The arrested were checked up by the fascist students with photographs and register. At the same time, a couple of radical professors, Li Chienwah and others, were also placed under arrest. And the press was interdicted to pub-

lian any news about it.

The same furious and mad white terror is raging in Hankow. According to the correspondence from Hankow published by the China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, 1933, over 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a stringent order to the Wu-chang government to curb the "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in Wuchang signified the acceptance of the general's order by forbidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by censoring the letters of the students. Added to this high-handed action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Garrison Commander's office of Wuhan to watch the students more closely. The detectives were empowered to arrest and even shoot any suspicious students or any other persons.

According to the Pa Kung Pao of Dec. 3 there were 62 revolutionary youths and workers escorted under heavy guard to the Nanking gendarmerie office. From authoritative sources it has been learned that one sixth of them has been shot, the rest being tortured. On Dec. 3 seven arrests were made in the Teachers College and the Anhwei Middle School. In the meantime three functionaries of the trade unions in Pienhsin were jailed, and 8 students of the Anhwei Normal School arrested for having published a semi-monthly with a tendency against the Kuomintang and imperialism. While brought to Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu, they were prosecuted under the charge of propagandizing against imperialism.

Our list of the arrested revolutionaries or liberalists or others may be supplemented by the following statistics all gathered from news clippings: in the first half of December 60 persons were arrested in Paoing, N. China, charged with communism; 13 peasants in Yangchun arraigned up to Dec. 19 for having refused to pay the KMT's exactions in the form of taxes; Japanese imperialism rounded up 53 in Changchun, Jilin, etc., charging them with anti-imperialism, etc. Meanwhile executions of the communists and suspects took place everywhere from Peiping to Canton, even not excepting Fukien where the People's government promised to give full freedom to the mass of people.

THE STARVING PEASANTS BESIEGE NANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Demand For Reclaimed Land

Flakes of snow are falling in Mid China and North China, presaging a rigorous winter ahead. Oppressed and exploited by the Kuomintang and imperialism, millions of peasants are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The desperate peasants are facing hunger and starvation. Everywhere the ruined peasants are putting up a resistance more or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord, against the KMT and its master, the imperialist, who are responsible for their miseries.

The struggle of the starving peasants in its commonest form consists in organizing the famine-stricken people of a single village into a corps or a band wandering to other districts on a food-begging expedition, seeking to obtain food and clothing wherever as they go along. Here in Kiangsu, a province supposed to be rich and happy for the peasantry, we observe this year (the year of bumper crops) the widespread development of the famine refugee's struggle. The refugees, though lacking consciousness, manifested however a high spirit and readiness for struggle. Guided by the proletariat, they plunge into a head-on struggle for the division of rice and other cereals, for demand of food from the rich families, etc. Such struggles are brewing almost in every asien.

Even in districts around Nanking the peasants are fearless in their struggle against the government who has, in the eyes of the exploited peasants, taken too much from them. Last week the peasants of Shao-huang-chow, a locality not far from Nanking, marched to the capital and surrounded the municipal government. Undaunted by the bayonets of the gendarmerie and the batons of the police, the angered peasants fiercely demanded land and clashed with the soldiers and policemen, resulting in the wounding of four persons and the arrestation of scores.

Asked For Land

All of the tenant class, the peasants in Shao-huang-chow paid a price of ten dollars for a mou of swampy land for reclaiming purpose. They paid the price to the Nanking city government for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

Last summer the Yangtse rose causing an extensive overflow, flooding 40,000 mou of land, wiping out all the investment of the peasants, tearing the houses of the peasant into pieces. The flood-stricken peasants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as a compensation for their losses but the officialdom in Nanking turned a deaf ear to their clamour. Feeling that the Nanking mandarins proved adamant to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclamation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barred by the reclamation officer, they however succeeded in marching on Nanking and presenting a petition to the government.

The Clash In Nanking

On Dec. 18 more than 100 peasants and peasant women boarded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yangtse and arrived at Nanking after the elapse of 3 days and 3 nights. Despite the police's interdiction to present the petition or to stay in a hotel, the peasants broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were denied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners. The first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no answer up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Besides, the guards injured one woman-petitioner.

Impatient and indignant, the peasants decided to stay overnight and see the mayor next morning while the injured women and children cried out of hunger and cold. Meanwhile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the guards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetical spectators around them, halting the traffic completely.

One looker-on violently denounced the action of the KMT government in attacking the defenceless and peaceful petitioners. His denunciation immediately elicited a thunderous clap of applause from the petitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Yes, it did come. Because a large armed police force immediately appeared on the scene to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectators, the police arrested 5 delegates of the petitioners and herded the rest into a relief house, there to wait for the punishment to be meted out to them.

This persecution on the part of KMT caused more rage and indignation among the peasantry not yet arrested. More than ten peasant-women met with the secretary of the Nanking municipality and another secretary of the finance bureau on Dec. 25 just coming out of the court of justice where they both defended the bloody action of the municipality, and as soon as they saw these mandarins, they dashed on them, seizing them and beating, too. Meanwhile, the peasants in and around Nanking came to the rescue of the arrested, making considerable noise in the capital.

According to the Sinwanpao of Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1934, the standing committee of the central Kuomintang passed the following decisions to settle the struggle of the Shao-huang-chow peasants: (1) to return the guaranty money of \$10 (2) to bring the peasants back home by boats paid by the municipality, (3) to give three dollars to each peasant boy under ten as relief money.

Judging from the outward circumstances, the peasants have scored a partial success but how much the KMT's promises are worth remains to be seen. Yet there is no news regarding the release of the five delegates thrown into prisons. The KMT will not release them unless compelled so to do by the pressure of the struggling peasants on a much wider front.

END

- (1) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup
- (2) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
- (3) Kuomintang White Terror

THE MANIFESTO OF CPC ON THE FUKIEN COUP
issued by the Central Committee
on December 13, 1933

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien the so-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d'etat has been forced into the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on the subject an article entitled "The People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 85th issue of our CORRESPONDENCE but there we made a serious mistake in quoting a passage from the China Forum saying that an understanding of non-aggression has existed between the 19th Route Army and the Red Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that Canton and other KMT governments have held out their hands in an attempt to reach a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the KMT anti-Soviet campaign actively prepared for the past five months has been relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarters we are authorized to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepresentation lacking a foundation in facts. All Kuomintang Governments, either central or local, are doing their best in attacking the Soviets and red armies by an embottling campaign. That fighting has practically ceased between the 19th Route Army and red armies is attributable to the former's yielding to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to demand discontinuation of attack on the Soviets while the red army is making the greatest exertion in shattering the 5th offensive of the Nanking regime. There is not the slightest doubt that militarists of the 19th Route Army are making more effective preparation for another thrust on the red army, only waiting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the atmosphere, the Communist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Fukien government was created, analyzing the true nature of that government grasped up in a mantle of high-sounding phrases, calling on the masses to organize themselves, to arm themselves, to fight for their own emancipation, etc.---Ed.)

To the masses of China,

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria down to the present time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogans have proved utterly false in the light of clear facts. The KMT has overtly become a tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of imperialism in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through their own experiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossible to overthrow the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independence and unity of China, and to thoroughly liberate the masses, unless and until the KMT is smashed by self-organizing and self-arming. At the same time, the big victories of the Soviets and the red armies in fighting the imperialists and KMT have clearly pointed out that the road of the Soviet's anti-imperialist and KMT policy is the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist shackles.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in struggling against imperialism and KMT has gone a step further. The masses have shown more sympathy and support for the Soviets and red armies. The masses demand a revolutionary way out of the political and economical crisis. This is the natural and conditions of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation and the further shaking and decaying of the KMT rule.

A fraction of the KMT leaders in Fukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the KMT and the revolutionizing of the masses, have finally cast the KMT overboard and instead created a Party of the Producing Masses. In place of the counter-revolutionary KMT regime, they have set up a "People's Revolutionary Government" and proclaimed a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the further shaking and decaying of the Kuomintang. But a month has elapsed since the inauguration of the People's government, and aside from uttering a few anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-vulgar-landlord-bourgeoisie phrases, leaders of the "new" government have done nothing of the sort. They have promised liberty of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., but they are enforcing martial law in withholding these rights. While in their programme they put down the greatest protection of intellectual and manual workers as a plank, they do not, however, take any concrete steps toward its enforcement, remaining silent on the amelioration of the life of workers and peasants. "Division of land on a per capita basis" means nothing other than prevention of confiscation by the struggling peasants of the land of the landlords. As to the struggle of the peasants who need it,

no concrete measures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothing promoting the armanment of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government is neither for the people nor revolutionary.

The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not.

Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc, are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations made to concentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the People's Government will not be able to distinguish itself from any reactionary KMT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and Soviets at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by their independent revolutionary action alone can the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, overthrow the counter-revolutionary government of the KMT, that the masses will be utterly disappointed if hoping and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a "revolution" in place of the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselves.

The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien immediately to organize themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the peasant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of workers and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligentsia to be enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organize a people's army against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, to organize volunteers and other detachments under different names, immediately to ask from the People's Government for arms and ammunitions and join hands with the revolutionary soldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in Fukien and to prepare against any intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in Fukien must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession and customs autonomy, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, to develop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to confiscate the enterprises and property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and air forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. Workers must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight for the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the landlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carrying out the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People's Government immediately to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed peasants in the villages, to improve the life of the soldiers. The masses in Fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the collaboration and call of the Soviets and red armies to oppose the KMT, demand not to attack the Soviets and red armies unwaveringly carrying on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets and red armies by signing a military agreement for a common front against imperialism and KMT, particularly against Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses in Fukien be able to tell how much revolutionary the People's Government is, to tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary camp.

To all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two roads are open to the masses of China: either the one leading to the greater colonization of China under the imperialist-KMT rule or the path of entire liberation of the nation by a merciless struggle against imperialism and the Kuomintang. Only the success of the revolution, as carried on by workers, peasants, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success of the emancipation of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any one who seeks to find a path between revolution and counter-revolution are doomed to failure and give assistance to counter-revolution.

- (1) Masses! Unite against Imperialism and Kuomintang!
- (2) Masses, Arm Yourselves.
- (3) Down With the Japanese and Other Imperialism!
- (4) Down with the Betraying Nanking and All other Kuomintang Governments!
- (5) Unmask intrigues and demagogical propaganda!
- (6) China Independence Forever!

3
SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE
Against Direct Negotiations Designed
to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of dismembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Kuomintang, it has adopted in face of such imperialist aggression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisie rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Chiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and North China over to Japan by direct diplomatic negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have repeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common interest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to consolidate its position in North China and swiftly turn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Union. On such a basis the so-called direct negotiations have been opened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fu, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with the spokesmen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Negotiations

Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

- 1) resumption of the train service between Mukden and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided between the two parties equally.
- 2) resumption of the mail, telegraph services between Manchukuo and China.
- 3) resumption of trade between Manchukuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchuria not to be marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.
- 4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom duties.
- 5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.
- 6) formation of a military alliance between China, Manchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council as her full representative while Japan designated Okamura who flew to Peiping in the middle of November. These two high officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by Huang Fu).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT dares not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betrayal in a stealthy manner. North China occupies the centre of the stage in the negotiation but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North China alone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.G.W. Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Nanking as premature. But they secretly negotiated with Chinese leaders Huang Fu in the north, Wang Chin-wei and Chiang Kai-shek in Mid-China, Chen Chintang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected". (See, The China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, p. 24).

At the same time, the Peiping correspondent of the United Press (American), H. R. Ekin, mailed out a long letter on direct negotiations on Dec. 12 summarising the whole matter with a simple sentence: "China has given de facto recognition to Manchukuo". In his opinion, China may still call it Manchuria for face-saving purposes. "Regardless of whether it is called direct negotiation or otherwise," continues the writer, "Tokyo and Nanking have reached an understanding in fact. The highest authorities of both countries wine and dined each other in Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, and agree

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc, have resulted therefrom."

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party

on the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty, independence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifesto of November 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implications of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal motive back of the direct negotiations is the KMT's desire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Nanking against the Soviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negotiations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facilitate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revolution. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchurian troops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Shanghai Morning Post, the KMT organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar means nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Kuomintang not only has sold Manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibet, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Yunnan, Kwangsi and the Nine Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, respectively. Continuing, it goes on to say,

"Two roads in opposite directions are confronting China: either ruled by KMT and finally divided or controlled by international imperialism, to be entirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet China liberating China from the misrule of the Kuomintang and the oppression of the imperialism, making China a free and independent country with territorial integrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the factories, schools, etc. It called on them to stage a national revolutionary war to crush Japanese and other imperialism, to wipe out the scavenger of international imperialism in its endeavor to dismember China---the Kuomintang.

Direct Negotiations not Suspended

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "People's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and denouncing Nanking as a group of traitors (Fukien only utilizing direct negotiations as a pretext to assail Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun Fo distributed an inspired interview among the Chinese press in Shanghai, denouncing Ying Tung as the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Peiping line, a notorious pro-Japanese politician depended on by Huang Fu and Japanese imperialism. Having come down to Nanking for an interview with leaders of the KMT over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc, he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from Sun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prime Minister) and others have all agreed to his arrangements (The Shanghai Sun Dec. 22). This means direct negotiations attended by success, so far as the Chinese side of the question is concerned.

But on December 9 G. Zay Wood, Huang Fu's confidential secretary, declared in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Fu and Okamura over the resumption of train, mail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchuria had been suspended for the time being. This announcement is contradicted by the fact that conversations will continue between Ying Er-gin, another confidential man of Huang Fu, a representative of the Kwantung commander's office, Yiwo() with the rendezvous in Tientsin but under a different name: rendition of Shanhaikwan now occupied by Japanese troops.

Furthermore, while the negotiations continue, North China has been more metamorphosed into a Japanese colony. As pointed out by the Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News in his dispatch dated Nov. 14, Peiping has become the Mukden of Manchuria and North China been converted into the former Manchuria; officers serving in the Peiping and Tientsin governments must be pro-Japanese in attitude or have been educated in Japan otherwise they will be kicked out; Japanese merchants and goods have flooded the North China market. Under the KMT's consistent policy of surrender Ja-

panese goods have conquered the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pao of Dec. 19, the Japanese commercial attachee has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade passing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese wares have increased by 15 millions against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, respectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the past two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugimura (former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgium; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but a few, visiting Peiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly exchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize China, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, etc. Their mission is attended by varying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attachee of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Peiping to Fukien while Suma, Consul-general in Nanking went on a trip to the same destination on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japanese rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Fukien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hsu. The neutral press in Shanghai is replete with reports to the effect that Fukien has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing money from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such reports are undoubtedly true. But Fukien has been passing into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanese foreign policy of negotiating with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

British Imperialism Active, Too

In the middle of December Chiang Kai-shek invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by carrying the minister in his own airplane, and talked with him over two days, an event that caused much speculation in the foreign papers. The Osaka Mainichi received a report from its correspondent in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formation of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britain demanded Sikong and Szechuen as the price of the aid tendered to Nanking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Nanking through Y. Y. Yen, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Wellington Koo, minister to France; and Quo Tai-chi, minister to England, in a conference held in London in pursuance of instructions from Nanking. This assists England in her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over China. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintang's betrayal of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision over China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS -- MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worker, organizer, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most heroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuomintang authorities at Nanking on August 29. News of his death, together with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tsah, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Nanking on September 21, has only now been received.

Among many others murdered during the last several months were Hu Langsen (June 21), Miss Huang LI (July 5), Wang Yu-pei (July 29), Chen Heng-shih (Sept. 23), Wang Shen-tang (Sept. 21), Hu Ping (Sept. 23). Executions take place at the various Nanking military prisons almost weekly. These tens and scores of revolutionary martyrs go down to nameless graves.

"Nothing can swerve me"

Lo Tuan-hsien was one of the leaders and organizers of the great Hongkong strike of 1925. He was secretary of the Seamen's Union. In 1927 he served in the foreign ministry of the short-lived Canton Commune. Since

Lo had been one of the most indefatigable working class organizers in the whole movement. When the Japanese imperialist invasion began, Lo was among the workers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai and was one of the organizers of the great mill strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

He worked in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the ranks of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He returned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Lo and two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his extradition. In court Lo's tall, spare figure stood straight and firm. He looked at his judges and the British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling contempt in his eyes. The charge was read out: Counter-revolutionary.

"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. I shall tell you my record." He went on to describe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanese mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary?" There was no answer.

Lo and his fellow-prisoner were handed over. "We didn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand them over to the Chinese," sneered a British detective standing outside the court after the proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in Nanking on one of the rare occasions when visitors have ever been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lo stepped out, still cool and erect when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visitors and into the faces of the guards and soldiers who crowded around.

"I STAND FROM BEGINNING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLETARIAT," HE SAID. "I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE. NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME."

That was the last time any friend ever saw Lo Tuan-hsien--on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrison Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME." He was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken. On the morning of August 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Tuan-hsien--"I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."--in the end he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-hsien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary movement long after his Kuomintang executioners shall have been exterminated and ground into the dust.

Note: According to the standard pronunciation Lo Tuan-hsien should be spelled Lo Teng-hsien.

Teng Chun-sha Never Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1933, a native of Hunan province, always standing in the van of the communist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organization directed by the party, was shot in Nanking by the Kuomintang hangman. During the 13 years of life he has given all he had to the Chinese proletarian movement, carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Mukden-Peking railways, in the Anyuan and Shui Kowsan mines in Hunan, in the factories at Shanghai. Be it remembered that these years marked the beginning of the workers' struggles in a conscious manner, involving large masses of workers in the initial stage.

Serving in 1924 in a Shanghai labour union (just started and not well developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with organizational work among the workers during the February strike of 1925 in Shanghai, preceding the May 30th incident barely by three months. At that time workers of Shanghai began to get acquainted with the name of Teng Chun-sha and to form their own unions at the same time.

Transferred to Kwangtung, he continued his work in collaboration with another worker leader, Su Chao-ssin, among the strikers of Hong Kong who carried on the struggle for 26 months. Closely welded with the worker movement of China, he was repeatedly elected member of the central committee of the All China Federation of Labour until 1928 when the 5th Congress of The Red Internationale of Labour chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1922 he was elected by the 2nd congress of the party as a member of the Central Committee, a post which he held until the time of his death.

Participating in the February strike of 1925, he was arrested by two policemen in Chaokatu, Shanghai. Bound by flax ropes, he was led to the police station, shouting, "We shall never be defeated". End

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3. 11711 TRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

May 14, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 3,
dated January 18, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence", Vol. 4, No. 3, dated January 18, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on May 14, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 77 Boundary Road, on 17.1.34 and addressed to "Mr. H. Hong, 2 W. 15th Street, New York City, U.S.A." was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed core troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Tangyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an author-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen, Holikung, etc, during the last few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangshan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll-call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chungku and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pankian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangshan, Tungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded ~~to~~ to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unwavering leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsien but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ping Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsai Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-twan (money shops), the Yinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and U.S., etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing---The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the overseas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuehchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Sun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuen-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, where seven notes-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuehchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

Today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organizing an Esperanto society. Suspicious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (workers and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2.Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 15, 1934.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17,
dated May 11, 1934.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by

D.S. Pitts

I forward herewith a copy of Chinese Workers'
Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17 dated May 11, 1934.

The contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy
articles dealing with:

- (1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.
- (2) The Invincible Red Army.
- (3) May Day in Shanghai.

The publication, which was obtained from a confid-
ential source, was delivered through the mails, being
addressed to

"Mr. H.R. Isaacs,

Embankment Apartment,

North Soochow Road,

Shanghai."

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envelope shows that the Journal was posted at the
C.P.O. Branch Office, No. A601 Avenue Joffre on May
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D.S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copies of C.W.C. sent to Messrs. Meplac, Wilson-Brand,
Hopkinson, Mettigh, Kokoku and Van den Berg.*

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16/5*

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CHEKSIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY
Protesting Against 5th Campaign,
In Celebration of May 1

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There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KMT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such happenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign in the interest of imperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peasant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' riotings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, riotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resistance to the KMT in the present period.

Against Local Militia

Besides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KMT with direct help from international imperialism. The KMT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crushing the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KMT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KMT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peasantry. The KMT wants to organise Houpeitei (militia) composed of able-bodied peasants in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeitei are a reserve force for the KMT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KMT desires to form the peasant's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peasantry.

But owing to the fact that the KMT has unmasked itself as an enemy of the toilers, the local KMT governments are at a complete loss to find the proper means in inducing the peasants to join the drive. Then the KMT resorts to force in forming the Houpeitei and compels the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. What is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red army which has proved the sole armed force in China in defence of the interests of the toilers including the peasants. Apart from a reluctance to fight the red armies, the peasants have often given support, either material or immaterial, to the fighting force of the Soviets, a fact that has been confirmed everywhere and anywhere. No wonder the peasants in Chekiang refused to lag behind in protest against the formation of the KMT Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the Soviets (See our previous issues on this point).

May Day in Shenkamen

On May 1 a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaihsien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave women. It was organized by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT Houpeitai, particularly against the draft of young men for military service against the Soviets. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houpeitai, smashed the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, etc. The 600 women showed particular intrepidity and unprecedented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They sprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the police, hoping to cause greater bad luck to the policemen.

Needless to mention, the result of the free for all fight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior force at the command of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the women fighters and one death on the side of the police and military. The number of the wounded is yet unknown.

To begin with, the peasants are quite tactical. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revolt, they went about it quietly but steadfastly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost everywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pre-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitai training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT administrator, Chao Tsion, appeared on the scene with more than 100 soldiers equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to drown Shenkamen in blood if the peasants remained recalcitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the mili tary (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organized a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving \$200 to each of the three killed women but \$400 to the policeman who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings.

Imperialism and KMT can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere else to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the KMT. The Shenkamen rioting is being repeated in many other places.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PEASANTS Under Leadership of CPC

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At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the million mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Emphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steel-ed and tempered during the four KMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red army), the red units have become an invincible force. Nay, they are irresistible.

Originally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisan units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th corps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They represent the best units in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggeration to give them the title of iron-sides. They have become the iron-sides for the following reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has gone through years of hard fighting. It has weathered the four KMT campaigns in swift succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the leadership of the best talented commanders, become an ever-victorious army.

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the workers and peasants. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart from a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart from the small number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentsia, an overwhelming majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

The percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

Vanguard of the Revolutionary Force

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Comrades Mo Tsetung, Chu Teh, Pan Teh-wei, Chow Enlai, Lin Piao, etc., have gathered in Kiangsi, and contributed greatly towards the shattering of the KMT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The KMT officers and troops always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the red army. It is the Bolshevik leadership of the CPC that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority---in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

We may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan abandoned Lichuan hsien in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red army.

The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the KMT bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defeats of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands of the red army. Now every unit of the red army is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The guns, rifles, mines, ammunition, etc., turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Hienchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although on a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revolutionary military council have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this connection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest strategy. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, anti-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, organ of the army, appears regularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy.

The military structure of the red army has undergone ameliorations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major civil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organisation of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fighting strength of the red army.

In the face of the heroic red armists Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view of Comrade Choe En-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the part of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributed much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquito papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KMT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for infantry, one for artillery, etc.

Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chün-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realised at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobilization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militancy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished by the 3rd corps which recruited 1,000 new fighters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Juikin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Many enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sinkuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entitled "Farewell to the red recruits" is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system of voluntary service to "draft".

Material Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a responsibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military council attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, etc. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the red relatives to sell cheap to the red armists, by transmitting mail for the red soldiers without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the mammoth difficulties prevailing in Soviet districts the material life of the red armists has been ameliorating steadily.

Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organised on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous ~~campaign~~ drive was organised for aiding the families of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous exertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Haitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the woods not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days---at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Near the central bureau I noticed a family of a red fighter consisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not cultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red iron-sides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the demonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KMT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been increasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the International Settlement, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrians, arresting suspects, etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small bands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the May Day.

On the thoroughfare of Shanghai (the Nanking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Shanghai. In the handbills are inscribed the slogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smashing imperialism and KMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In spite of the heavy guard placed on Nanking Road workers and revolutionary students demonstrated in small bands in the most crowded part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slogans were loudly shouted. Only five arrests were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 17/16
Date May 5, 1934.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 5, 1934.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Volume No. 4, No. 16 dated May 4, 1934.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by J.B. Ru S.

I forward herewith a copy of Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 16, dated May 4, 1934. The contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy articles dealing with:-

- (1) The Present Soviets in China.
- (2) The Exploitation of the KMT-Landlord in Shensi.
- (3) Japanese Imperialism Declared Exclusive Control Over China.
- (4) Nanking's Part in British Aggressions in Yunnan.

The publication, which was obtained from a confidential source, was delivered through the mails, being addressed to

"Mr. E.R. Isaacs,
Embankment Apt.,
North Soochow Rd.,"

The postal cancellation chop appearing on the envelope shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, No. 1148 North Szechuen Road at 12 noon, May 2, 1934.

J.B. Ru S.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of CWC dated 4/5/34 sent to Messrs. Septor
Hapkinson, Wilson-Brand, McHugh, Vanden Berg & Kerkstra
7/5

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JAPAN DECLARED HANDS OFF CHINA

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THE PRESENT SOVIETS IN CHINA

The present territory of the Soviet Republic of China is scattered over the whole country but the Soviet districts in Kiangsi are considered the most important and hence called the central Soviet districts serving as models to others. The Soviets in Kiangsi leave behind rather a long history in the Soviet movement of China. Not only that, they are comparatively more developed. The central government of Soviet China has its base in Kiangsi. The supreme organ of the whole revolutionary movement in China, that is, the CPC and the Soviet government, are located here. Leaders of the revolution are concentrated here. No doubt the red capital, Juikin, has become the centre of the Chinese revolutionary movement. "Soviet China is the cornerstone of the agrarian revolution in China, the pillar of the Chinese national revolution and the bulwark around which the anti-imperialist struggles in the colonial and semi-colonial countries in the Far East", to quote from the editorial of the Communist International.

Needless to say, the central government of Soviet China is the only organized and leader of the Chinese revolution. The central Soviet districts have in the past amassed large valuable experiences. If one wants to understand the Soviet movement in China he better go to the central Soviet districts, studying its history and experiences.

The Soviet Structure

In 1930 the Soviets were nothing more than a government on paper but now becoming real and stable, exercise jurisdiction over 1/6 of China. They are a form of the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants. And they make fast progress.

First of all, we may mention the highest organ of leadership for the whole country, the central government of Soviet China, which has made long strides in the years past and grown stronger since the Second National Soviet Congress held in Last January. The central executive committee has been enlarged to 170 members and absorbed the majority of the revolutionary leaders of the entire nation. The People's Council under the central government has likewise grown stronger with the establishment of new commissariats and the appointment of new commissaires. Formerly, owing to the lack of cadres one man held more than one posts but now the condition is reversed. Each commissaire concentrates his efforts on one department. Comrade Lo-pu assumed duties as chairman of the People's Council and strengthened the work of this executive organ. In one word, the new central executive committee and the new people's council have become so strong that they guarantee the execution of the decision of the second Soviet congress, particularly those concerning the shattering of the 5th campaign, the extension of the red army, the food problem, the spring ploughing campaign, etc.

Since the second Soviet congress the provincial Soviets have been in active reconstruction with a view to increasing its strength and efficiency. The provincial Soviet government of Fukien is a good example.

The village and city Soviets are the foundation of the whole Soviet structure. Generally speaking, these Soviets in Kiangsi are sound and safe, especially the so-called model districts such as Tsankang village in Kiangsi, the Tsai-village in Fukien, etc. In these districts large mass of workers and peasants were drawn into the elections held. In some places Over 90% of the electorate

took part in the elections. The widest possible democracy has been developed. During the elections the masses showed increasing activities. Proper means were invented to distinguish between people with the right to vote and those without. The names of the electors appeared on red paper while those of the latter on white paper. The lists so written were posted on the sign board or walls at the same time. Thus, the people could tell who had the right to vote and who had none by taking a glance at the lists. The right to vote of course rests on the class principle. And the method of nomination is also interesting and instructive. Names of the prospective nominees were placed before the masses for discussion. No body was declared nominated unless and until discussed by the masses in a series of meetings. This method assures the selection of the best elements. On the other hand, a multitude of active cadres were drawn through the elections into the work of the Soviets---conscious women, active youths and leaders of the workers and peasantry. This consolidates the Soviets and turns them into the genuine people's government.

Against Opportunism & Bureaucratism

A wide mass movement in Kiangsi has been on foot against opportunism, bureaucracy and corruption. Sponsored by the central Soviet government down to the village and towns, this movement has absorbed large masses and achieved great successes. It has thrown out the class alien elements, counterrevolutionaries and corrupt elements. On the other hand, through these ruthless struggles

firm and unwavering worker and peasant cadres were educated, trained and promoted to the different posts in the Soviet government, thus consolidating the organisation of the Soviets, increasing its efficiency, raising the prestige and authority of the Soviets among the masses.

In the village and city Soviets many forms of leadership and organisation have been adopted resulting in the expansion of the work of the Soviets and the extension of Soviet democracy. Under the village and city Soviets many committees are set up, each in charge of a particular part of the Soviet work. There is, for instance, a committee on the extension of red army, another on the sale of governmental bonds, etc. In the Tsankang village just mentioned there are as many as 20 committees to push the work of the Soviets. These committees though numerous in number are really at work. They are entirely different from the bureaucratic committees which exist only on paper and do not carry on any work whatsoever. They draw large masses into the control of the governmental apparatus. They raise their education and their ability to work. Besides, there is the delegate system under which one delegate is made responsible for other colleagues, all chosen from the same village. This chief delegate, if you please, is placed in direct connection with the Soviets and entrusted with the duty of transmitting the tasks decided on from the Soviets to the other delegates. He usually does it very promptly. In the execution of the tasks so assigned the chief delegate not only leads the other delegates but assists them in every way possible. This makes a living machine out of the Soviets. In many village Soviets the work is quite orderly. The work of the Tsankang village Soviets may serve as a good example.

Devoted to the interests of the workers and peasants, the Soviets fight for the betterment of the lot of the toiling masses. The Soviets completely carry into effect the land laws and labour laws, launch a drive for the increase in production, develop economic construction, raise the cultural level of the masses, etc. These actions of the Soviets enable the masses through their own experiences to regard the Soviets as representing their own interests in absolute contradiction to the KMT landlord-bourgeois government which fights against the workers and peasants. For this reason, the workers and peasants support the Soviets and desperately fight for the Soviets against the repeated attacks of imperialism and KMT. Accompanying the increase in the prestige of the Soviets leaders in the Soviet government such as Mow Tse-tung, chairman of the central government, Chu Teh, commander in chief of the red forces have become very popular with the masses and secured their confidence. Their names are deeply impressed in the mind of the toilers.

At the same time, millions of the toilers in the KMT territory have rallied to the actions and appeals of the Soviets. The Soviet declaration of war on Japanese imperialism during the Shanghai fighting in 1932, the appeal of the Soviets during the occupation of Shanghai (N. China) by Japanese troops for a united anti-Japanese front with any armed units, the execution of this appeal by the Soviets during the Fukien coup, the material aid rendered to the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria and elsewhere, the help extended to the strikers in the white districts, etc., have enabled the wide masses in the KMT territory to know that only the Soviets are the organiser and leader of the anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle

To repeat, the Chinese Soviets have become the centre around which are going the Chinese revolution and the liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the Far East. Comrade Stalin says that the Soviets alone can save China, a statement the truth of which is borne out by the events happened in the central Soviet districts in Kiangsi. The Soviets are the genuine people's government which has, under the leadership of CPC, solved the greatest social problems in China---division of land, enforcement of the 8 hour system, etc. Above all, the Soviets have been and are waging a ruthless fight against the imperialist attempt to divide China or to put her under international control.

Whenever crossing the border into the red territory, one feels that he has entered another different world. He feels that he has left the hell in the KMT districts and come across a paradise of liberty. He is shown friendship and comradeship from all sides, from all people he meets---from the old to the young. He is welcome everywhere.

Against the Counterrevolution

The Soviets, it is true, are a democracy for the workers, peasants and other toilers but a ~~democratic~~ dictatorship vis-a-vis the exploiting classes and the counterrevolutionary elements. In Kiangsi the Soviets have once succeeded in suppressing the AB groups and other reactionary groupings fostered by the KMT within the Soviet territory. Thanks to the increasing vigilance of the revolutionary masses all counterrevolutionary intrigues have been smashed under the guidance of the Soviets.

In Kiangsi the GPU has been formed from the central government down to the lowest Soviets for the suppression of all counterrevolutionary activities. GPU exists also in the red army for the same purpose. It has unearthed the conspiracy of the higher KMT officers (Ge. Tsi Tsentung, etc) of the 26th army who revolted and came over to the side of the red army. It arrested all the blue shirts of Chiang Kai-shek at the front. It has rounded up all other counterrevolutionary saboteurs.

Besides the red army there are colossal local units composed of the masses in defence of the Soviet regime. These local forces guard the strategical points or important routes against the possible stealing in of spies from the outside. Anyone devoid of a safe conducts from the proper authorities may not have the right of way no matter how high he is in governmental service. The popular chairman of the central Soviet government, Comrade Mow Tse-tung, was once refused the right of way while en route from Juikin. Red martial law maintained by the masses including old men, women, children, deprives the counterrevolutionary elements of the freedom to move about. What is the most important, the suppression of the counterrevolution does not depend on the governmental organs alone. In this matter the masses are taking an increasing part of their own accord.

Imperialism and KMT have always charged the communists with arson and murder of which they themselves are guilty. The Soviets punish the counterrevolutionaries severely but will not shoot the innocent. In fact, they have been somewhat lenient towards the reactionary military officers like Gen. Tsi Tsentung above referred to. They have abolished the most brutal decapitation and all other inhuman corporal punishments. They passed only sentences of imprisonment on the guilty officers (Tsi Tsentung, etc). In all hearings against counterrevolutionaries the Soviets have done away with torture but relied on the adducement of evidence, above all, on the watch and vigilance of the masses which make it almost impossible for the guilty to escape. Oftentimes counterrevolutionaries have been condemned to death at the mass meetings, thus educating the masses in a political way.

The Communist Party

It is a well known fact that the Soviets function under the leadership of the CPC, the only legal party in Kiangsi. By setting examples the communists in the Soviets have won confidence and prestige. The CPC has never given any orders to the Soviets but led them through the fractions.

The Chinese Soviets are rather young. They have, however, a bright prospect of development ahead like the rising sun in the morning or the blooming flower in spring. They will grow stronger and stronger in contrast with the tottering KMT regime which is facing disintegration and final collapse at the present time.

True, the central Soviet government is not yet housed in magnificent foreign styled buildings but in huts out of which will grow the glorious history of the Chinese revolution. True, our comrades eat bad food but out of it will be created a new revolutionary life. Only the Soviets can save China!

THE EXPLOITATION OF THE KMT LANDLORD in Shensi

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Since 1928 the province of Shensi has witnessed six major catastrophes, draughts, floods, plagues, etc. In consequence the bulk of the peasantry has fled from the province. Those remaining have been living on weeds, grass, trees, dung of the animals. They are starving and dying. They are placed on the human market for sale, if they are girls or women. Disasters almost come every year. The frequent repetition of the calamities is accounted for by the increasingly relentless exploitation of the KMT landlord which virtually deprives the peasantry of the ability to defend itself against nature by taking proper measures in advance. The Tuhao always turns such disasters to great advantage by absorbing the land of the impoverished peasants.

Cumulative Exploitation

The land tax in Shensi, like anywhere else in China, is exceedingly heavy. Three mows in Suiteh hsien have to pay ten dollars in land tax. This \$10.00 is cumulative as a result of the increasing exploitation of the Tuhao regime. It is composed of three parts, the original tax, the surtax A and B. These surtaxes are all local in nature, imposed by the hsien governments. They cover a wide range of names from educational expenditure to almost every form of conceivable exaction. Sometimes the additional extortions amount to over \$50 or 900% more than the normal tax.

The poppy tax stands out prominently in Shensi. But owing to the drop in the price of opium the peasants cultivate rice instead of the poppy which has become unprofitable. In April, 1933, the Shensi provincial government crossed out the name of the poppy tax and replaced it with the water-land-tax fixed at \$13.50 for each mow. The calculation of the tax is based on the total acreage of 1930, reported to be largest in the years past. And the tax is apportioned among the hsien. It shall be paid whether poppy is cultured or not. The poppy area in 1933 is below 3,000 mows but the tax collected on the basis of 1930 which is 6,200.

Concentration of Land

Coupled with the exploitation of the KMT regime is that of the Tuhao class which has become more relentless in recent years. The Hsiangtsan (head of the village), Kiatsan (head of the Kia--smaller than village), etc, have always kept the tax registers in their hands and allied themselves with the hsien government, shifting their own burden to the poor peasants. Besides, they collect the tax under various names. In Suiteh hsien 120 petty officers (and even more in other hsien) of the magistrate receive no regular pay but get it when they go down to the countryside to collect the land tax. Once reaching the household of the peasants, they eat and drink, smoke opium and exact money from the peasants. Failing in wresting the money for the first time, they will come again, accompanied by soldiers. It is a common occurrence that the defaulting peasants will be arrested and brought to the headquarters of the soldiery. There the peasants will be hung and flogged. And they may be beaten to death while the soldiery claims innocence. One meal in the detention house costs the peasant some fifty cents or 600% higher than the ordinary price.

Officers of the magistrate have been quite inhuman in pressing payment of the back tax. One peasant in Fenghsiang last year obtained two dollars from the sale of the clothes of his wife and intended to send for a doctor with this money to save his dying son. The officers paid no heed to the pleas of the peasant and wrested the money, all of it, from him. When coming back late at home, he found the son dead long since. This is, however, not all. The Kiatsan also pressed for back payment (of the tax) and on inquiry, learned that officers of the magistrate have taken the money and pocketed it.

Flight of the Peasants

Not earning enough for the payment of the tax, the peasants but have one choice: flight. From the autumn ~~back to~~ of 1928 to the spring of 1933 the bulk of the agricultural population ran away from the village or simply died. In the Yenkia village, Fenghsiang, only 189 out of 396 (1928) still remained in 1933 (a decrease of 207 men). Out of these 207 we have the terrible statistics: 99 starved to death, 79 fled, 22 died of disease, 7 girls and women sold out. Only the able-bodied peasants could flee---as a rule, to Kansu, Shansi or Honan. The cities are full of traffickers in women buying girls at one or three dollars a piece. The highest price in Fenghsiang is eight dollars. The girls are usually sold for prostitution or as concubines or maidens.

In Machentse there is a wood market on which the peasants place for sale the logs taken from the torn houses of their own. After selling the logs the peasants then go to the human market to sell their labour. In the spring of 1933 there were 300,000 such peasants Si-an, capital of Shensi.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM DECLARED EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER CHINA

The unofficial "hands off China" statement made by the Japanese foreign office on April 17 clearly indicates that the imperialist division of China has reached a new but more critical phase. In this declaration Japanese imperialism has made it clear that China shall henceforth become a pure Japanese colony. The Japanese statement is undoubtedly the logical result of the Kuomintang policy of persistent capitulation. Now the most serious question is put before the entire Chinese nation: Whether China shall be converted into a colony of Japanese, British, American and Yankee imperialism, or it shall shake off the imperialist yoke and thus become a free and independent country.

In anticipation of the adoption of Dr. Rachjman's plan of technical cooperation between China and the league of nations after his return to Geneva, in anticipation of the resurrection of the British, French and US banking consortium planned in 1914 Japanese imperialism boldly embarked on the "hands off China" policy by declaring that Japan has a special position in the Far East. It declared its opposition to technical cooperation, particularly to American and English financial aid to China, or arms and ammunition or military advisers being supplied to Nanking. The recent arrival of G.H. Harvey Rogers from America (said to be a delegate for conducting loan negotiations with Nanking) and the return of Dr. Rachjman to Geneva have, according to the view of certain circles, accelerated the Japanese declaration of a clear policy in the relations to China and other imperialist powers likewise interested in the direct division of China.

The Japanese threat is accompanied with menacing actions in China. Closely following the declaration of the Tokyo foreign office Japanese army in China staged a series of demonstrations. In the evening of April 18 2,000 Japanese soldiers practised street fightings with tanks, etc, in the eastern part of Shanghai. In the morning of April 28 the Japanese naval squadron stationed on Yangtse waters fired about 100 shots with machine guns in a southern direction somewhere near Changsu, a city lying close to the Yangtse River.

Nanking's Attitude

The Japanese statement caused serious repercussions in Washington and London but Nanking remained calm. After two days the Nanking foreign office issued a mild and ambiguous communique—so mild, indeed, that Tokyo regards it as an acceptance of its declaration. In the communique Nanking neither said a word against Japanese imperialism nor a syllable in favor of the maintenance of China's independence. It only mentioned that it would, to the best of its ability, ^{maintain} order and peace in defence of the imperialist interests in China. It shamelessly announced that Sino-Japanese relations should rest on the basis of understanding in order to please Japanese imperialism (The Shanghai Sinwanpao, April 20). This statement of Nanking is, indeed, very pleasing to Tokyo. In a message dated April 29 the Shimbun news agency, Japanese, reported that "China has practically agreed with the Japanese special position in the Far East as declared by the Tokyo foreign office", a conclusion drawn at the joint conference of the ministries of foreign affairs, of war and navy.

The rising indignation of the masses compelled Nanking to issue another statement supposed to be supplementary to the first. The new declaration mentioned China's independence and territorial integrity only in a coward way, assuring Japanese imperialism that it will not fight the invaders because it is just being engaged in the suppression of the Soviet revolution of the workers and peasants. The role of the KMT as a lackey of imperialism has never been so unmasked as at the present.

Hu Hanmin, the leader of the KMT fraction at Canton, made a different gesture in replying to the Japanese declaration. In a circular telegram of April 28 Hu appealed to America and England for sanction against the invasion of Japan. He never called for a national revolution or resistance against Japanese aggressions because that will embarrass Nanking in its present dealings (capitulation) with Tokyo.

Most leaders of the KMT practically supported Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei in their unrestricted, unconcealed surrender to Japanese imperialism by remaining silent.

Stand of Bourgeois Papers

Some of the leading bourgeois papers have evaded the question entirely not so much due to their fear of Nanking as due to their desire to support Nanking passively in the present national crisis (betrayal of the KMT). There are others which, though speaking more or less on the subject, obviously desire to divert the attention of the masses from the main question.

The fascist papers of the KMT, for instance, the Chen Pao of Shanghai, have advised us to remain calm and to keep quiet, saying contrary to facts that imperialism "can not" divide China owing to the prevailing differences among the powers nor "can" it place China under international control for the same reasons. On April 24 the Social News, another fascist paper, demanded the unification of China in preference to fights against Japanese aggressions. The Ta Kun Pao of Tientsin on the same day wrote under the caption of "Determination and Policy" that "The masses better work hard for the realisation of national revival through our own strength....above all, maintain order and tranquility within the country in order to revive economy". It never spoke a word about anti-Japanese resistance, a subject around which editorials after editorials were written years ago. Now it supports Nanking in its policy of capitulation and betrayal, though somewhat implicitly.

Now the KMT concentrates all its fire on the suppression of the anti-imperialist movement as characterized by the North China Daily News, British, which says, "Authoritative circles fear that the pronouncement (the Japanese declaration) indicates a possible recrudescence of Japanese military and political activities which are said to be aimed at the complete domination of the area to the north of the Yellow river. Meanwhile, the local authorities are taking all steps to avoid the possibility of disturbance by the students who are restive following reports of Chinese concessions to the Japanese demands" (Telegram from Peiping dated April 27).

CPC's Appeal

At present there is a small section of bourgeois public opinion showing dissatisfaction over Nanking's downright surrender to Japanese demands. In its view Nanking should accomplish the deal through a round-about way. It therefore still talks about anti-Japanese ~~imperialist~~ actions, diverting the masses from going over to the side of the communists who are really fighting against imperialism in general, against Japanese imperialism in particular. The China Times of Shanghai is a typical example.

The very existence of China is threatened more than ever. In accordance with its consistent policy against imperialism the CPC issued an appeal to all masses of China for a united fight against Japanese and other imperialism, against the sale of the country by KMT. Regardless of political affiliations, occupations or sex, all Chinese may join the united front if they do not want to live under the rule of imperialism.

NANKING'S PART IN BRITISH AGGRESSIONS In Yunnan

Nanking has recently played the open role of a scavenger for imperialist aggressions in China. Under instructions from the British minister, Cadogan, Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister) on April 16 repudiated the report that 2,000 British soldiers had invaded Yunnan and seized Panhung (See our previous issue on this point). He further explained that the British worked up the mines not at Panhung but in Pan-mung at the Burmese frontier.

But facts are facts. Even the fascist papers can not deny the fact. On April 15 the Chen Pao of Shanghai (fascist) published two telegrams from Yunnan confirming the occupation of Pan-hung by 2,000 British troops. On April 10 Li Shi-gun, magistrate of Shenlin, Yunnan, in reply to the Yunnan Diplomatic Association ~~said~~ stated that 700 English soldiers invaded Panhung. The Yunnan KMT offices confirmed the seizure of Panhung by 2,000 English troops in a circular telegram dated April 8. They reported that the masses in Panhung (Non-Chinese national minorities) waged fierce fight against the invaders suffering 50 in casualty.

According to reports leaking out from higher official circles at Nanking the present British actions in Yunnan are based on the agreement made between Nanking and the British Hongkong government during the Fukien revolt last winter by the terms of which the Hongkong government should use its influence in preventing Canton from giving any help to the Fukien rebellion in exchange for the right to construct a railway connecting Panhung, Tengtsung, Chengtu and Chungking (Szechwan), terminating at Hankow in Mid-China. In view of recent happenings the report is creditable.

Not willing to lag behind, French imperialism occupied Wohatsai, Yunnan, almost at the same time as the British (seized Panhung). According to the telegram of the KMT hsien office in Chienshui (Yunnan) 160 armed French soldiers occupied Wohatsai situated in Chienshui on April 12.

Yes, the capitulation of the KMT has encouraged imperialism in its endeavor to grab more territory from China.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
File No.	S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D.	1791/6
Date	May 3, 1934

Subject (in full) The Chinese Workers Correspondence - Analysis of copies,
etc. coming into the hands of the Police since 1930.
 Made by D.S.I. E.M. Golder. Forwarded by OBK 41.

Since 1930 when the dissemination of Communist propaganda through the medium of the Post Office first came to the notice of the Municipal Police, various methods have been adopted to ensure that such mail matter did not fall into the hands of the authorities. The persons responsible for the dissemination of this type of propaganda resorted to the use of spurious stationery (printed envelopes), plain typed envelopes and latterly have addressed their mail in writing of various hands. The last form of evasion presents the greatest difficulty to the postal censors owing to the frequent changes and the difficulty of identifying hand writing at a glance.

The following groups of figures represent the various issues of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence", the "Correspondence of China" and the "China Correspondence" and are listed under the method or typewriter from which they appear to emanate. It is of interest to note that every copy of the documents under report coming into the hands of the Police were mimeographed with one exception that being the "Correspondence of China", dated September 1, 1930, which was printed:-

Written and Mimeographed

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Two documents in Chinese, both of which are carbon copies of articles prepared for the Chinese Workers Correspondence and which were addressed to an address in Berlin.

Typed matter prepared on one of three machines: a Kappel,

Mercides or a Bijou, all of which are of German manufacture and which are characterised by the figures fitted to them:-

China Correspondence Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 59, 63/64, 74/76, 79, 92,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by
(2)

93, 94, 97, 98, No. 1(Extra) dated 13.10.33.

Volume 3. Nos. 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67,
68, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, and 88.

Volume 4. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14.

The following issues appear to have been prepared for
duplication on either a Woodstock or an Underwood Portable:-

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 33, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

Volume 3. Nos. 17 and 18.

The peculiarities of the type in the following case point
to the machine being a Remington and most probably a portable of
that make:-

Chinese Workers Correspondence No. 30.

All the machines mentioned above have from time to time
been used to address the envelopes containing the propaganda.
In some case the envelope and the pamphlet would be prepared on
two distinctly different machines thus indicating that the two
were situated in the same office or house.

As far as possible surplus copies of the issues of the
Chinese Workers Correspondence, etc. have been removed from the
file leaving but one copy of each issue for reference purposes.

Attached will be found a complete list of the issues,
the persons to whom they were addressed and other data, which
has been prepared to enable the Registry to compile an index
of the file.

Em Gold
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Reg
file
2/3*

(1)

- (1) Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Seized at 28A Dent Lane on 4.12.30.
- (1A) The China Correspondence, issue No. 1, 15.11.30.
Obtained from C.I.D., Straits Settlements, under letter dated 16.12.30.
- (2) Chinese Workers Correspondence, No. 7, 27.8.30 (Written in English).
Addressed to: Mr. Prager, Gogolevsky St., 14. Room 4, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Retour : H.P. Cooper, North China Daily News, Shanghai, China.
- (2A) C.W.C., No.3, 21.8.30.
" " 4, 22/23.8.30.
" " 5, 24.8.30
" " 6, 25.8.30
" " 7, 27.8.30
Note Address and retour address as above.
- (2B) Article headed - Red Agency Exposed - appearing North China Daily News, October 19, 1930.
Subject matter of items 2A and 2B of this section.
- (3) The China Correspondence, No. 6, 17.1.31.
Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1., England.
Retour : Slater, A.W., Maritime Insurance Co., Ltd., 18 The Bund, Shanghai.
(Obtained from A.W. Slater)
- (3A) C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.
Addressed: M. Wood Dea, 145 Turk Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
Retour : Cambefort & Co., No. 1 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.
(Obtained from F.R. Stegmaier Cambefort & Co.
- (4) The Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Obtained from Mr. Van den Berg.
Note: For specimen copy of the C. of C., dated 1.9.30 .
(See item No. 1).
- (4A) The China Correspondence, No. 2, 10.12.30.
Addressed to: T. Tamala, No. 30 Kinamoni Machi Kitaku, Osaka, Japan.
Retour : The Chinese Nation, 1C Kiukiang Road, 3rd floor.
(Obtained from F.H. Chu, Manager, "The Chinese Nation")
Reports by: T.F.H. Robinson, D.S.I.
W. Duncan, D.S.I.
- (4B) The C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.
Addressed to : Herrn H. P. Thogersen, Bei, Fol, M. Tann, Berlin No. 18, Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.
Retour : Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.
(Obtained from Beck & Swann).
- (5) C.W.C., No.30, 6.11.30.
Addressed to : Herrn H. P. Thogersen, Bei Fol, M. Tann, Berlin, 18, Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.
Retour : Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co., Hankow Rd., Shanghai.
(Obtained from Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co., 9 Hankow Rd.)

(2)

- (5A) Miscellaneous copy of C.W.C., 28.11.30.
Addressed : as above.
Retour : Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.
- (5B) C.W.C., No. 33, 26.11.30.
Addressed to: H. T. Chang, P.O. Box No. 748,
San Francisco, U.S.A.
Retour address: Berta,
228 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai, China.
Report by: W. Duncan, D.S.I. 23.2.31.
- (5C) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.
C.W.C., No. 40, 7.1.31.
The China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.
Addressed under 2 covers:-
1) Labour News Stand,
10230A, 101 Street,
Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
Retour address: Phillips D.,
Statistical Dept., Hart Rd., Shanghai
2) Herrn H.P. Thogersen,
Bei, Fol, M. Tann,
Berlin No. 18,
Kniprodestr 13, Germany.
Retour:- Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.
Reports by } H.D.M. Robertson, D.I. 15.1.31
W. Duncan, D.S.I. 30.1.31.
- (6) The China Correspondence (Not dated)
Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker,
254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
Retour : Jones, J. R., China Association,
17 The Bund.
Memo by Officer i/c Special Branch, dated 27.2.31.
- (7) China Correspondence, No. 4, Jan. 5, 1931.
Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Rd.,
London, W.C.1.
Retour : K.C. Lee, Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi
Road.
(Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
Report by D.B. Ross, D.I. 21.2.31.
Memo by Officer i/c Special Branch dated 27.2.31.
- (8) China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.
Addressed: Ed., Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
Retour : Tsih, Z.C.,
Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi Road.
(Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
- (9) China Correspondence, not dated.
Addressed: Ed., Lieng Kieu Daily News,
77 Cor Rajawongse & Jawarad,
Bangkok, Siam.
Retour : C. T. Liang, China Weekly Review,
38 Av. Edward VII, Shanghai, China.
(Obtained from J.B. Powell)
- (10) Report by D.S. Golder, dated March 18, 1931.
Photographs of envelopes.

(3)

- (11) China Correspondence, No. 8, 5.2.31.
Addressed: Ed., Sunday Worker,
254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
Retour : Building Supplies Ltd.,
48 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.
(Obtained from Building Supplies Ltd., 48 Szechuen Rd.)
- (12) China Correspondence, No. 5, 10.1.31.
Addressed: Labour News Stand, 10230A, 101 St.,
Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
Retour : M. F. R. Lertao,
E. Evans & Sons Ltd., 17 Kiukiang Rd.,
Shanghai.
(Obtained from Edward Evans & Co., 17 Kiukiang Rd.)
- (13) Report by D.S. Golder, dated 4.5.31.
China Correspondence, No. 7, dated 25.1.31.
C. W. C. No. 59, dated 17.4.31.
Addressed: Daily Worker, 26 Union Square,
N.Y.C., U.S.A.
- (14) Report by D.S. Golder, 12.5.31.
C.W.C., No. 63/4, 4.5.31.
Addressed: Mr. Y. Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1.
Retour : P. F. Miller, 98 Jessfield Rd., Shai.
- (14A)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Cerele International des Marines,
104 Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux, France.
Retour : P. L. Cohen, 546 Burkill Rd., Shai.
- (14B)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: International Seamen's Club,
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.
Retour : Fotolovsky, 345 Seymour Road, Shanghai
- (14C)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: All-India Trade Union Congress,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Retour : Koliswa, 87 Carter Road, Shanghai.
- (14D)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Bombay Chronicle,
Bombay, India.
Retour : P. Swenjara, 245 Ferry Rd., Shanghai.
- (14E)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: T. U. E. L.
2 West 15th St., N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : T.R. Chandler, 854 Peking Road,
Shanghai.
- (14F)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Labour News, c/o Federated Press,
112 E., 19th Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : R.H. Feldman, 403 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.

(4)

- (14H) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: M. Cerele, I. des Marines,
10 Rue Fanchier,
Marseilles, France.
Retour : Y. C. Ngo,
76 Yates Road, Shanghai, China.
- (14-I) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mr. Editor, Vorwaerts,
Riechenberg,
Czecho Slovakia.
Retour : as above.
- (14J) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mme. Raffinet,
5 Rue des Envierges,
Prusm, France.
Retour : As above.
- (14K) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: W. Edu. Association,
106 Elmer Ave.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Retour : As above.
- (14L) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Monde,
50 Rue Elimme Marcel,
Paris (2 E), France.
- (14M) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Herrn Frau,
Albrecht, Berlin, No. 18,
Langenbeck St. 4, Germany.
Retour : J. K. William, 45 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.
- (14N) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mr. D. Worker,
50 East 13th Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : G.H. Crawford, 596 Avenue Road,
Shanghai.
- (14-O) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Herrn Muenzenberg,
Berlin-Tiergarten,
In de Zalten, 9A 111, Germany.
Retour : A. J. Brand, 485 Carter Road,
Shanghai, China.
- (14P) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Editor, Onor,
Bandoeng, Java.
Retour : P. F. Miller,
98 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.
- (15) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.
Addressed: Chinesische Nachrichten,
Agritur in Europe, No.76104,
Berlin, N.W.N., Germany.
Retour : C. E. Metzler,
56 Yuf Yuen Road, Flat 7.
- (15A) C.W.C., No. 41, 15.1.31.
Address and Retour address as above.

(5)

- (16) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 31.8.31.
Photographs of typing.
Report by D.S.I. Everest, 28.8.31.
C.W.C. No. 74/76, 31.5.31.
Addressed: I. S. Club,
Willsinakade 7A,
Rotterdam, Holland.
Retour : H. Cohen,
47 Carter Road, Shanghai.
- (16A) C.W.C., No. 74/76, 31.5.31.
C.W.C., No. 79, 8.6.31 (2 copies)
Addressed: Erh, Milkuschutz,
Kochhannster, 28,
Berlin, O.34, Germany.
Retour : L. Huang,
St. Johns University, Shanghai.
- (16B) C.W.C., No. 92, 26.7.31.
" No. 93, 3.8.31.
Addressed: Editor, Monde,
50 Rue Etienne Marcel, Paris, France.
Retour : Nil.
- (16C) C.W.C., No. 94, 28.7.31.
" No. 97, 8.8.31
" No. 98, 11.8.31.
Addressed: Com. Academy,
11 Frunnze Street, Moscow.
- (17) Reports by D.S. Golder: 22.4.31, 6.8.31.
- (18) Copy of Report by D.S. Pitts, 10.11.32.
Copy of C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
Addressed: Harold R. Isaacs,
Room 302/216 Szechuen Road.
- (19) Copy of Report by D.S. Pitts, 13.11.32.
Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 19, 9.11.32.
Addressed: China Forum,
216 Szechuen Road.
- (20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
(Obtained from French Police).
- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier,
Neuilly, Paris, France.
- (21A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
(Addressed as above).
- (21B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, the W.L.
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (21D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong,
P.O. Box 2748,
Manila, P.I.

(6)

- (21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.
- (21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsung Tai
Rubber Factory Explosion - dated 1.3.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65,
Germany.
- (22A) Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in
Peiping and Tientsin - Dated 21.3.33.
(Addressed as above).
- (22B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 64, 14.4.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22C) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (2 copies)
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33. (2 copies)
Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding,
Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 62, 30.3.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 63, 3.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97F., Berlin No. 65.
- (22E) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
(Addressed as above)
- (22F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33.
ditto 57, 18.2.33.
ditto 58, 26.2.33.
ditto 59, 1.3.33.
Report by D.S.I. Everest and appendices, 6.7.33.
- (23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,
King Albert Apts., Rue du Albert, Local
- (24) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.8.33.
Document in Chinese bearing on the peasant movement,
etc., dated 11.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F, Berlin, No. 65,
Germany.
- (24A) Document in Chinese bearing on "Revolt of White
Troops in China between October 1932 and March 1933."
(Addressed as above).
- (25) Report by D.^S.I. Everest, 14.10.33.
C.W.C. Vol.3, No. 67, 20.6.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street,
London, W.C.1.

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- (25A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World,
3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormitory,
Peiping University, Peiping.
- (26) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 12.1.34.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London.
- (26A) C.W.C. Extra No. 1, 13.10.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (26B) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 78, 20.9.33.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (26C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 77, 13.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. Jack Wang,
1st Dormitory,
Peiping University, Peiping.
- (26D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 68, 13.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (26E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 79, 27.9.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper St., London, W.C.1.
- (26F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. H. Boylan,
P.O.Box 274, Shanghai.
- (27) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel,
Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.
- (27A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 86, 14.12.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 83, 25.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. S. Ferrma Gongles,
1106 Remedios Ave.,
Tayabas, Tayabas Province,
Phillippine Islands.
- (27C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 84, 7.12.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (27D) C.W.C. (as above)
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.

- (27E) C.W.C. (as above)
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.
- (27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
Paris France.
- (27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.
Report by D.I. Ross, 10.4.34.
Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.
C.W.C. (7 pages) undated.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (28) Report by D.I. Ross, 19.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 13, 13.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. R. Isaacs, Embankment
Building, North Soochow Road, Local.
- (29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.
C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building,
North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
24 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Worker Monthly,
162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
File No. S. B. REGIST.

Section 2, Special
REPORT

Date August 3, 1934
1291/6
8 34

Subject (in full) The "Chinese Workers Correspondence".

Made by D.S.I. E.M. Golder

Forwarded by

John S.

*X
Shanghai*

The following is a list of addresses, coming to the notice of this office, to which copies of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period January to July 1934 but which have been returned to place of origin after attempts had been made to deliver:-

- (1) Gerard Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam (C).
- (2) Editor, "Labour Monthly", 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London.
- ✓ (3) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
- (4) H. Hong, 2W, 15th Street, New York City.
- (5) Editor, "The Worker", 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (6) Editor, "Young Worker", 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (7) Editor, "Workers Monthly", 162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (8) Editor, "Workers Life", 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- ✓ (9) D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
- (10) Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (11) S. Ferma Gongles, 1106 Remedios Avenue, Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands.
- (12) Jack Wang, 1st Dormitory, Peiping University, Peiping.
- (13) Secy., A. I. L, 3 Rue Panmentier, Neuilly, Paris.
- ✓ (14) J. H. Boylan, P.O. Box 274, Shanghai.
- ✓ (15) Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road, *Shanghai*.

Em Golder
D.S.I.

File 70

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. <i>1291/6</i>
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
<i>No. D</i>
Date <i>April 30, 1934</i>

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date *April 30, 1934*

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 15,

dated April 27, 1934.

Made *by* and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.15, dated April 27, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise a lengthy self explanatory article entitled "The Present Situation and Tasks of the Party, a Decision adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party", which was held at Juikin, capital of Soviet China on January 18, 1934.

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "H. R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Shanghai". The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A.853, Avenue Joffre on April 26, 1934.

D.I. Ross
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copies of C.W.C. sent to Messrs. Lipton, Kington,
Van der Berg, Kokebui and Wilson-Pond & Hopkinson*

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THE PRESENT SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE PARTY

a Decision adopted by the CC of CPC on Jan.18,1934
at Juikin, Capital of Soviet China

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The International Situation

In its analysis of the present world situation the Communist Internationale at the 12th plenary session pointed out that "the relative stabilization of capitalism has begun to come to an end but in the most important and decisive capitalist countries there is not a situation for direct revolution. We are approaching a new stage of tremendous conflicts between class and class, between nation and nation, that is to say, are approaching in a transition to a new stage of war and revolution".

This fundamental thesis of historical significance is unreservedly accepted by the 5th plenary session of CPC which calls on the whole party to carry out with Bolshivist steadiness the great tasks confronting the party at present, tasks that have arisen out from the conclusion just cited.

The march of events in the past year has completely proved the correctness of the thesis. The sum total of the events following the 12th plenary session is apparently in the nature of a transition to a new turn of war and revolution.

(After referring to the upsurge and success of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the transition to a new turn of war and revolution in individual countries, the decomposition of social democracy on an international scale, the text of the decision goes on to say as follows: .)

The tremendous success of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the growth of the contradictions between the imperialist countries, the economic war at all fronts, the extension of armament, the increasing preparations of war against the Soviet Union, the development of the revolutionary movement, the disintegration of the second internationale, all these point to the acceleration of the transition to the new stage of war and revolution.

The National Crisis in China

The course of events in the past year has testified to the complete correctness of the thesis of the 12th plenary session of the communist internationale that a revolutionary situation does exist in China. With the sharpening of the revolutionary situation in China, the deepest national crisis has affected all forms of national existence.

The imperialist invasion of China has reached a higher stage, namely, the stage of direct division. The surrender of the Kuomintang guarantees the division at an accelerated pace. Japanese imperialism, far from content with the seizure of Manchuria and Jehol, has practically established its rule in N. China. It is prepared through its tool, the Kuomintang and Manchurian princes, to occupy the territory lying north of the Huang Ho. At the same time, Japanese imperialism is frantically consolidating its position along the Yangtse Valley as well as in Fukien opposite Formosa (Japanese colony). Waiting for the proper opportunity, it has prepared to take Fukien. In reality, it has penetrated deeply into Kwangtung. It is doing all within its power to establish its hegemony in China and to convert China into its colony. All Japanese military preparations and aggressive programme have one objective in common, that is, intervention against the Soviet Union and fight for hegemony in the Pacific Ocean.

In support of Japanese imperialist aggressions British imperialism has been attempting to keep the Japanese bayonet off its own sphere of influence and to direct it towards the Soviet Union. At the same time, it has been attacking Manchuria and Chinghai through its puppet, the Tibetan government. The British bloody hand is clearly seen behind the Mohammedan revolt in Kansu. In spite of the increasing conflicts between Japan and Britain.

perialist aggressions will not lessen. On the contrary, the growing difficulties confronting imperialism will only make the imperialists more greedy.

By using Indo-China as a base, French imperialism has equally established its guardianship over Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kweichow. It is prepared to openly occupy these provinces if circumstances should permit.

Yankee imperialism is in frantic preparations of war for the hegemony over the Pacific with Japanese imperialism. It has become a more active element in the predatory preparations and provocation of the imperialist countries against the Soviet Union. It has been trying to maintain and to enlarge its influence on the KMT power at Nanking. Through this tool, it has been attempting to enslave the Chinese people and to convert China into an American colony. It has done its part in the KMT attack on the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people by making the cotton and wheat loan to Nanking, thereby wrecking the economy of China.

The league of nations has been actively taking part in all plans of dividing and enslaving China, and has elaborated such plans. It has been participating in the anti-Soviet preparations. Since the Manchurian incident the league has been doing its best in aiding Japanese imperialism to seize Chinese territory and to butcher the Chinese people. The anti-Japanese decisions of the league and the Japanese withdrawal from the league are nothing but a reflection of the inner contradictions of imperialism, primarily designed to fool the Chinese people as well as the toilers all over the world.

Regardless of the serious differences among the imperialists regarding the division of China all imperialist powers are united in frantically preparing the offensive against the Chinese Soviets. Aware that the Soviets have placed the greatest obstacle in the way of division of China, all imperialists have been unanimously organising the anti-Soviet campaign, supplying the KMT with money, ammunitions, aeroplanes, military advisers, hoping thus to drown in blood the millions of toilers in the Soviet territory.

The Economic Collapse

Chinese economy presents a pitiful picture of decay, unemployment and starvation, resulting from the imperialist-KMT rule. Japanese aggressions have caused greater aggravation of the economic situation.

Agricultural crisis has climbed up to the highest peak, resulting in the total rural collapse. As a result of Japanese aggressions and pillage, of the dumping of foreign rice, wheat, flour and artificial silk, of the militarist exactions, of militarist wars, of compulsory poppy-cultivation, of stupendous floods and other disasters, millions of the peasants have been starving, dying and fleeing. Silk and tea together with other staples have been completely destroyed. Household handicraft has been entirely wiped out by capitalist dumping. Even in a fairly good year the peasants can not satisfy the hungry militarists and get enough to pay for the cost as a result of the dumping of imperialist rice, wheat, etc. Millions and millions of the peasants have been deprived of food, land, market to sell their labour. They joined the ranks of the famine-sufferers and led an inhuman life.

The national industries are in process of decay. The heavy industries are almost invariably monopolized by imperialism while the light industries such as cotton and silk are in a state of ruin. Many factories have shut down, many others have cut the working days. All capitalists, whether foreign or Chinese, have cut the starvation wages and worsened the working conditions. Over 60% of the workers have been laid off. Thrown on the street, they have obtained no relief whatsoever and experienced the worst sufferings.

Trade, whether foreign or domestic, has experienced a startling slump in consequence of rural impoverishment, of the decline of the national industries, of the deepening of the world economic crisis. Importation has far exceeded exportation. The shrinkage in the internal market has caused a stagnation and standstill in domestic trade.

Contrary to the decline of national economy the economic influences of imperialism have augmented sharply. The tremendous excess of imports exceeds the total of the exports. Large investments have been placed in the war industries for the preparation of war and the suppression of the revolution. With the same end in view air routes have been inaugurated. Even in the light industries imperialism has occupied the monopolist position. Gigantic loans to Nanking, in addition to aiding the counter-revolutionary regime in massacring the Chinese and accomplishing its role as a scavenger, has accelerated the process of decay in rural economy and consolidated the imperialist control of China.

The Mass Struggle

The revolutionary struggle of the masses has been sweeping over the vast territory of China like storms. In defiance of the KMT and imperialist terrorist oppression the workers in the cities have gathered around their own party, the com-

munist party, for a fight. Despite the betrayal of the yellow unions the anti-capitalist strikes have often broke out on an unprecedented scale. The strikers have always increased in numbers and exceeded in the past two years the record number in 1927, the period of great revolution in China. The strikes are always defiant and stubborn. For defence of their own interests the workers have repeatedly resorted to strikes as a weapon. The enthusiasm of the strikers discloses the strike as a revolutionary counter-attack. The workers always replied to the ruthless terrors of the capitalist-KMT-military-police-traitors with revolutionary self-defence. The strikers always came to bloody clash with the military and police. The wave of strikes involves not only the whole territory of China but all departments of production. The anti-imperialist strikes of the workers clearly shows the leading role of the workers in the anti-imperialist movement.

The anti-tax, anti-debt, anti-rent, struggles of the peasants and their struggle for the division of rice have always led to armed revolts and formation of partisan troops. The peasants put up high the banners of agrarian revolution. To save themselves from starvation the masses of the peasants have confiscated and distributed the food (rice) and land of the landlords (Tuhao). Under the influence of the anti-imperialist struggle and of the land revolution the KMT troops have been heading for swift decomposition and disruption. Broad masses of the soldiers refused to fight the red army and demanded to fight the Japanese on an increasing scale. Mutinies always broke out. The national minorities have under the ~~influence of~~ oppression of imperialism-KMT and their own feudal princes been drawn into the revolution, fighting for national emancipation, for land, for the overthrow of their exploiters, imperialism, KMT, militarists, bureaucrats and their own princes or chieftains.

The surrender and capitulation of the KMT and the KMT ruthless oppression of the anti-imperialist movement, far from stopping the development of the anti-imperialist struggles of the masses, have rather strengthened the anti-imperialist organisations by shattering the illusions of nationalism and the fading influence of the KMT among the masses. The revolutionary masses have, with the help of this fact, risen to drive out the wavering leaders or reactionary leaders, and gathered around the communist slogan of armed masses for the national revolutionary war. Partisan warfare against imperialism has been developing on an increasing scale. The people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria have been, under difficult conditions, unflinchingly fighting in the sacred war of national liberation. The revolutionary crisis of China has entered upon a new sharp phase, that is, a direct revolutionary situation exists in China.

Growth of the Soviets

The growth of the Soviets serves as the clearest sign of the existence of the revolutionary situation in China. The Soviets are growing stronger every day. The Soviet movement has become a strong gainstay of the Chinese revolution, become the central point of the mass struggle in all KMT districts, will qualify the Chinese revolution as the vanguard in the people's revolutions in all colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Workers and peasants in the Soviet districts have overturned the imperialist-KMT-landlord-bougeois rule, set up their own Soviet government, secured land, work and liberty. With improved life, with higher cultural and economic levels, workers and peasants have been investing all their strength and enthusiasm in the construction of the state under the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants, in the sacred defence of the Soviets, i.e., revolutionary war. The ever victorious red army shattered the 4th campaign of imperialism-KMT into which Nanking threw all it commanded, defended the Soviet territory without loss, expanded the Soviets and conquered a new vast territory in Szechwan and Shensi. With the support of millions and millions of toilers in China the Soviet movement has become an invincible force. The successes of the toilers in the Soviet territory under the hegemony of the proletariat clearly demonstrate to the people of China that only the victory of the anti-imperialist land revolution and the consolidation of the Soviets can liberate China, unify China, emancipate China from imperialist slavery, from oppression, exploitation, unemployment, starvation, brutal fascist terrors.

The present situation in China is characterised by the opposition of two absolutely different powers and two worlds which are fighting against each other in a life and death battle. Before the masses of China is sharply raised the question: Whether the toilers of China are going to become the slaves of imperialism directly or through its tool, the KMT, or the anti-imperialist land revolution is going to succeed with the expansion of the Soviets over the whole of China.

After repeated defeats imperialism and KMT have been mobilizing all they

have at their disposal in a desperate fight against the central Soviet district. This fresh offensive has continued for the several months past but owing to the best fighting qualities of the red army, owing to the support of the millions of the toilers both in the Soviet and KMT territory, owing to the growing contradictions among the ruling classes (and owing to their disintegration), the original plan as mapped out by Chiang Kai-shek has ended in a failure. But the 5th campaign has not terminated yet. Chiang has changed his tactics by moving his base of operations in the east, namely, in Fukien, in a continuous fight against the Soviets. The decisive battle is yet ahead. At this critical moment every worker, every peasant, every red fighter, every revolutionary must win the war by all means, a victory that insure the success of the Soviet revolution in one or several provinces and will lay down the cornerstone for the success of the Soviet revolution over the whole country.

The National Crisis

The deepening of the national crisis, the success of the Soviet movement, etc., has clearly proved the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary landlord-bourgeois rule. The KMT has most shamelessly capitulated and betrayed to imperialism, has most shamelessly played the role of scavenger for imperialist aggressions. Chiang Kai-shek openly declared: "Any one who dares to talk about anti-Japanese resistance shall be beheaded without mercy". This declaration means complete surrender of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism. In theory and practice the KMT has become the spokesman and agent of Japanese imperialism. The KMT suppresses the anti-Japanese boycott and all other anti-imperialist forms, suppresses the anti-Japanese volunteers and disarms them, relies on imperialist aid in a big scale war against the Soviets, tortures and butchers legions of the masses through the white terror, all this for the prolongation of exploitation, for the increase in the sufferings and hunger of millions of toilers. By the Tangu agreement the KMT has virtually turned N. China to Japanese imperialism. The KMT unhesitatingly conducted direct negotiations with Japan to realize a bigger betrayal and to invite other imperialism to divide China.

The Kwangtung fraction of the KMT desires to maintain the bankrupt rule by indulging in anti-Japanese phrases, by agitating against Nanking, in hopes of cheating the people and winning their support. The anti-Japanese propaganda of Kwangtung rather reflects the growing contradiction between Japan and Great Britain. While cringing before British imperialism in the most shameless manner, the Kwangtung fraction has conducted conversations for a loan and for the dumping of Japanese goods.

The militarists in N. China, particularly Huang Fu (chairman of the Peiping political council), are all agents of Japanese imperialism. Differing in nothing from the traitors in Manchuria, they have prepared to set up a puppet government under Japanese domination, only waiting for the moment when Japan may disregard the interests of other imperialism in the north.

Yunnan and Kweichow are brought under the complete control of French imperialism while British imperialism has tightened its hold on Kwangtung and Szechwan. In this picture one may clearly see the extent to which the KMT and feudal militarists have sold the country.

Further disintegration within the KMT is well indicated in the revolt of the 19th route army which, throwing off the KMT mantle, set up the so-called people's government indulging in "left" empty phrases and demagogical propaganda. The short-lived people's government means no more and no less than an attempt on the part of a section of the KMT leaders and politicians to deceive the people, to maintain instead of overthrowing the imperialist-KMT-landlord-bourgeois rule, to divert the masses from the successful anti-imperialist struggle for national emancipation, to divert them from the Soviet revolution.

As a result of being rocked by the national crisis, the economic catastrophe, and the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the landlord-bourgeois rule is facing increasing contradictions and conflicts in its own midst. Such conflicts reflect the acute and irreconcilable struggles of imperialism for the division of China. Each imperialist power is using its own militarist bloc as the scavenger for aggressions in China. The friction and conflicts within the ruling classes, the growing financial difficulties, the bankruptcy of the demagogical propaganda of the counter-revolution, etc., have steadily weakened the political and military strength of the reactionary regime, and will accelerate its decline and downfall. Chiang Kai-shek as an incarnation of the fascist dictatorship in the making does not in the least mean more strength of the KMT but rather the bankruptcy of the KMT rule in face of the revolutionary upsurge which may have to be put down by the combined reactionary forces under a dictator. Likewise the Fukien coup proves the impossibility for the KMT to rule with old methods. For this reason, a section of the KMT militarists and

politicians attempted to maintain the landlord-bourgeois government by abandoning the KMT. The history of the short-lived people's government together with its tragical bankruptcy shows clearly that there is absolutely no middle ground between the imperialist-KMT road to greater colonization and the road to Soviet China with the triumph of the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution. Under such conditions the party, while mobilizing the broad masses for the shattering of the 5th campaign, for the overthrow of the imperialist-KMT rule, for the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale, must be most discreet and careful and prompt in utilizing every split, even the smallest, between the enemies....the inner contradictions in the bourgeois camp but on the other hand seize every opportunity, even the smallest, secure an ally for the masses even the alliance is temporary, wavering, unreliable, conditional, immaterial" (words of Lenin). At the same time, fire must be concentrated on all reformist fractions from social democracy, AB groups, the productive party, etc. These fractions are seeking a middle ground between the colonial and Soviet roads but in fact they attempt to save the bankrupt rule of the landlords and bourgeoisie. They want to camouflage the predatory actions of imperialism in the division of China.

Achievements of the Party

The march of events since the 4th plenary session and the great achievements scored by the party in the leadership of the mass struggle clearly indicate the historical significance of the 4th plenary session in the history of the communist party of China. Under the guidance of the communist internationale and on the basis of a ruthless struggle on two fronts the 4th plenary session dealt a blow to the anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist, semi-Trotskyist line headed by Comrade Li Li-san and severely condemned several comrades of the political bureau on the ground of their hypocritical attitude towards the line of the communist internationale. On the other hand, it directed a decisive blow against the right liquidationism. The rightists waged an anti-party struggle by making use of the dissatisfaction of a section of the worker cadres over the Li Li-san line and reconciliation. This struggle on two fronts coupled with the renovation of the leading organs of the party and the correction of the political line formed the corner-stone for a wholesale overhauling of the work of the party, insured the unity and steadiness (Bolshevism) of the party in thought and action. The 4th plenary session took a long step forward in the direction of the bolshevization of the party.

Since the 4th plenary session the political bureau of the CC faithfully carried out the line of the communist internationale and of the 4th plenary session under difficult conditions, relentlessly fought against all opportunist tendencies and waverings, shattered all shades of opportunism such as opportunism in trade unions, the theory of lagging behind in N. China, the Lomin line in central Soviet districts. In practical work a thorough-going transformation in the entire work of the party, resulting in many major achievements.

The 5th plenary session regards as the greatest achievements of the party the creation of stable Soviet districts, the expansion and improvement of the red army both in quantity and quality, the formation of the central Soviet government with its prestige and authority raised among the masses of the whole country, the destruction of all counterrevolutionary plots, the repulsing of the frantic imperialist-KMT attacks on the Soviets. In Soviet territory the party has made much progress in its political and organisational work. In the first place, the land revolution in the basic Soviet districts has been completely carried out on the basis of which the alliance between workers and peasants is greatly consolidated. With the raising of the militancy and creative power of the masses to a higher level, workers and peasants took an active part in the defence of the Soviet districts, joined the red army, organised partisans, insured supplies to the red army. Tremendous economic and cultural construction has already begun. The establishment of the system of the Soviet delegate conference makes still closer the connection between the Soviets and the masses, with the absorption of large masses into the constructive work of the state.

But, on the other hand, weaknesses are found in the work of the party in the Soviet districts. May, they are serious weaknesses. Especially so with the impotence of the new and border districts, the insufficient development of partisan warfare, the weakness in the work of the party in the KMT district around the Soviets, the prevalence of dictation in the party work. The work in Anhwei-Honnan-Hupah and Szechwan-Shensi is very weak, indeed.

In the imperialist-KMT districts the most ruthless white terror rages, making the work of the party exceedingly difficult. The party, however, has been and is growing, has strengthened its own political influence, has many achievements to show in a number of provinces. In defiance of all difficulties and terrors the party has been making strenuous exertions in initiating and fighting for the leadership of the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese movement, organising and winning over the anti-Japanese volunteers, mobilizing them around the revolutionary programme of the party, strengthening its leadership of the strike movement. In many provinces the party has succeeded in strengthening the leadership of the peasant struggle, raised the militancy and con-

More Victories Scored By Red Army

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On April 4 the red army in Yinhsing, Kiangsi, made an attack on the enemy and defeated one brigade and four regiments, capturing the brigadier-general together with a number of regimental commanders. The said red army took more than 1,000 prisoners in addition to a large quantity of booty. Following the defeat, the enemy came back again and was likewise repulsed. After battling for 4 hours the enemy withdrew to their forts. Before retreat the enemy suffered another defeat at our hands, leaving 600 prisoners to us. In these two battles we seized over 1,000 rifles, 50 machine guns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, more than 1,000 officers and men including the brigadier-general Hou Peng-fei, etc.

A portion of the red army captured Nin-yang, Fukien, for a second time on March 28, capturing 5,000 piculs of salt, 30 boxes of kerosene, etc.

In Yin-feng and Lo-an, two hsien located in east Kiangsi, the crack units under the command of Chiang Kai-shek suffered a defeat, leaving more than 1,000 dead and wounded on the battle field. The heroic red army occupied the forts of the enemy by the thousand. Over 1,000 were taken by the triumphant red fighters.

In Tai-ning, Fukien, the forts built up by the enemy and strongly guarded by white troops gave way before the fierce attacks of the heroic red army in the two days on March 23 and 24. As a result of severe fighting 700 white soldiers were killed, more than 100,000 ammunition taken by the red army.

There are a number of minor victories in addition to the above.

consciousness of the struggling peasants, developed the peasant struggle into partisan warfare, created red armies and Soviet bases in Shensi and Kansu. The 5th plenary session lays stress on the fact that the work of the party in the KMT regions is too weak, especially in the leading industrial centres. The most serious weakness lies in the inadequacy of the work in trade unions, in the under-estimation of the union work, in the neglect of this work. Consequently, certain important section of the working class still remain in the yellow unions. The contact of the party with the factory is extremely insufficient. Red unions are not yet a mass organisation. The united front from below has made little progress in the anti-imperialist movement. The hegemony of the proletariat in this movement is yet weak. Planned work in the village is still lacking. Even under maturing conditions partisan warfare can not be swiftly converted into the land revolution. The work of breaking the white troops from within is yet quite insufficient. Organisational consolidation of the party lags behind its growing political influence. The speedy overcoming of these serious weaknesses is a premise for the success of the Chinese revolution.

Tasks of the Party in the Soviet Districts

Our party organizations in the Soviet districts should, with the Bolshevik stiffness and efforts, fulfill the following tasks:

1. Mobilizing all forces and resources and enlightening and extending to the highest extent the militancy of the masses and the party membership. The party must develop and consolidate the red army, putting all other tasks around this one. All party work should be carried on under the slogan of Lenin—"for the victory in the front of the civil war". The sharpening of the revolutionary situation demands us to realize the slogan of "creating one million red armies within the short period possible". It is necessary to strengthen party, mass, youth and women organizations enabling them to play a bigger role in the mobilization of more fresh fighters. It is far more important to strengthen the red guards and vanguards so as to convert into well-trained reserves of the red army and local forces. The red army, under the leadership of the party, has succeeded in achieving a more effective conjunction in its action with other forces, due to the definite class consciousness of the red fighters, the self-conscious iron discipline, the rich experience of their organization and fighting, as well as the improvement and consolidation in both political and military leadership. In spite of this, we should not, however, discontinue consolidation and improvement of this work. Every revolutionary should regard as his bounden duty and task the promotion of the military and fighting technique of the red fighters and their class consciousness and self-conscious iron discipline. Various units of the red army are required to fight under collective and united fighting tactics. It is much more imperative that the political and military tasks of the Szechuan-Shensi Soviet districts, the Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei Soviet Districts and the 2nd Army Group (under Comrade Ho Lung) must be coordinated with the great task of the Central Soviet Districts. One of the extremely important tasks is to extend partisan warfare, to break the communication and transportation of the enemy, to organize the masses for the struggle, and to develop the agrarian revolution and to create fresh Soviet districts in the rear of the enemy and around the Soviet districts. Partisan forces must become the initiator and organizer of the agrarian revolution, the disseminator of the influence of the party and the Soviet power, and the backbone of the armed struggle of the masses.

2. We must strengthen and improve the work of the Soviets, making the Soviet power to further consolidate their closer connection with millions of the toiling people, drawing the toilers into active participation in as well as supervision over various activities of the government. It is necessary to continue to persistently carry on the struggle against the class aliens who conceal themselves in the Soviet apparatus. It is, above all, necessary to extend the struggle on a large scale against the corruption and the extravagance of the public funds by individual functionaries and against the bureaucratic elements in the Soviet apparatus. Aside from strengthening the organization and work of the workers-peasants' inspection committee and administering a blow at those individuals who are responsible for the crimes, we must elevate the cultural level of the masses. The cultural revolution must be linked up with the supervision and participation of the broader masses in the Soviet work. At the same time, it must be coordinated with the extension of democracy and self-criticism of the Soviets. The upper Soviet governments (the Central and various provincial governments) must strengthen their leadership of the work of the lower Soviets. They should become not only the organ of the workers-peasants' power in the Soviet districts but the organizer and leader of the anti-imperialist-Kuomintang struggle of the toiling masses in the White districts.

3. The correct enforcement of the agrarian and economic policy of the Soviet is the important step towards strengthening the authority and influence of the Soviet power during the civil war and economic blockade of the enemy. While the thoroughgoing carrying out of the agrarian revolution has made a tremendous progress in the principal Soviet districts, the agrarian problem still remains the most serious one in the new Soviet districts and in some sections of the Soviet borderland. The wrong methods and the Kulak line that the party has repeatedly denounced are still more or less in vogue. For this reason, the main problem is to stabilize the land in the hands of the peasants in those principal Soviet districts where the agrarian revolution has been accomplished. The party and the Soviet should employ every means to promote and organize the enthusiasm of the peasants in production, organize the campaign on a grand scale for harvest and for the plowing and sowing, thereby increasing the production of land. Simultaneously they should pay considerable attention to the development of conservancy, irrigation, the suitable distribution and increase of instruments and live-stock, the mutual assistance of labour force, the introduction of scientific agricultural knowledge, etc. In those districts where the agrarian problem is not yet settled, the principal task must consist, in pursuance of the repeated

directions of the party, in rapidly confiscating the land of the landlord and the big private lands and then equally distributing it among farm labourers, coolies, and poor and middle peasants. And the campaign for the inspection of land must be energetically carried on, placing the benefits of the agrarian revolution completely into the hands of the basic masses. In the field of economic construction, it is of paramount importance to widely develop various kinds of cooperative stores, to revive the handicraft industries, to foster commerce within the Soviet districts and to restore trade between the Soviet and the KMT districts. Thus, we can shatter the economic blockade of the enemy, beyond further improving the lot of workers and peasants.

4. For the realization of the great tasks facing the party of the Soviet districts, it is absolutely necessary to develop and strengthen the organizations of the party, workers, youth, women and other toilers.

The trade union in the Soviet districts is the buttress of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants, the most trustworthy bulwark of the Soviet power, and the school of communism. The party should promote the trade union work to the highest level and overcome its neglect of the work of the trade union. In the struggle for the defense of the every-day interests of the working class and in improvement of the economic and cultural life of workers, the trade union in the Soviet districts must persistently draw the broadest workers into the revolutionary war, as well as into various tasks of Soviet constructions. The party should bring forward and realize the slogan that 'each worker in the Soviet districts must become a member of the trade union'. The tremendous role of young workers and peasants both in revolution and war has been shown in the present civil war and in all the work of economic and cultural construction. The party should pay further attention to the work among youths as well as to their economic and cultural demands. The c.y. must within the shortest period convert itself into the more-greater than-now mass organization embracing more young workers, semi-proletariat, poor peasants and the conscious elements of the middle peasants. With the maximum attention, the c.y. league should extend communist and Leninist education among its members. At the same time, it should become the vanguard in all fronts, become the first assistant of the party.

In conformity with the previous decisions of the party, we must "sanitize" the work of the congress of the working-women and rural women in every district, drawing the largest masses of the working and peasant women into economic and cultural construction.

Amidst the serious sharpening of the civil war, it is, above all, more important to strengthen the party organization, adapting it to the steadily changing condition of the ~~growth and~~ civil war. The party in the Soviet district should direct maximum attention to the growth and consolidation of the organizations of the party and the league. It must train more fresh work cadres promoting them to leadership. Above all, our organization must get rid of class aliens and untrustworthy elements. The intensification of the Marxist and Leninist education plus the struggle on two fronts within the party is a guarantee that the party will be capable of accomplishing its great task.

Task of the Party in Kuomintang Districts

1. We must use every possible strength in organizing and leading the strike struggle of the working class. In face of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation as reflected in the steadily increasing strike-wave the party should devote the whole of its attention to this work in which our leadership is insufficient, for the purpose of securing the decisive turn in it. The party should concentrate on the factories, trade union and walkout. We must concentrate our attention on the most important industries, on the big factories in which the capitalist offensive is much more serious, and, in particular, on the industrial cities and regions contiguous to the Soviet districts. The Fifth Plenary Session strictly denounces scores of local party organizations and individual party members that have a tendency to overlook the trade union work. With a view to putting an end to the backwardness in the trade union work, the Fifth Plenary Session asks every organization (from the central committee down to each nucleus) to work out a concrete working programme for organizing the red oppositional groups, cells and the preparatory committee of the mass red trade union in the big factories and enterprises. Simultaneously, we must regularly and constantly examine the extent to which these tasks have been performed. The key to the growth of our influence in the factories and to the successful leadership of a strike lies in the wide application of the united front from below. Only on the basis of the correct united front from below and of the stubborn struggle for every minor demand of workers, are we able to win workers to our side, able to build up the red oppositional groups and cells, and above all, able to victoriously lead the strike and isolate the influence of the Yellow Union leaders from

the worker. The party should carefully be prepared for every strike and put an end to our dull and mechanical slogans and demands. In order to secure the victory of a strike, it is necessary to organize the mass strike committee with many members. Our work among the unemployed must be intensified, and the work of our propaganda and agitation among them must be strengthened and improved. The unemployed workers' committee must be set up. The struggle of the unemployed must be linked up with that of the employed workers. We must lead the unemployed in demonstration and fight for relief funds, for continued payment of wages, and for work. To strengthen our connection with the workers, we must devote further attention to all the auxiliary and recreation organizations of workers.

2. Among the peasants the chief task of the party consists in extending the struggles against taxes, ground rent, usury, for the division of food and rice, and for the seizure of land, and expanding these struggles into partisan warfare and agrarian revolution. The party should focus its attention on those districts that are of vital importance to the development of the Soviet movement, combining these struggles of the peasants in these districts with the fighting of the red army. In those districts visited by flood and drought the party must intensify its agitation and organizational work, organizing the struggles of the famine refugees for food, houses, and relief funds. When working in the villages, the party should pay attention to the differentiation of peasants, and form independent organizations out of rural workers around which the poor peasants must be rallied. In the ~~stiff~~ struggle against Kulaks, the middle peasants must be also mobilized around it. In primitive and religious organizations (like the Big Sword Society, etc.) of the peasants, the party must strengthen its work for securing the lower masses.

Where the condition for struggle matures, the party must firmly organize and lead the peasants for partisan warfare, kicking out the Kuomintang bureaucrats and authorities, overthrowing the landlords and gentries, confiscating their land and distributing it to peasants. The party must intensify its work among the Kuomintang troops and militia. In accordance with the political and economic dissatisfaction on the part of the white soldiers, we must stir up their resentment against the Kuomintang attack on the red army, encourage them to resist imperialist aggression, organize their mutiny at the same time.

3. The intensification of the imperialist aggression and the disgraceful capitulation of the Kuomintang afford us a favourable opportunity in strengthening and extending the struggle of the large masses against the imperialists. The party must decisively fight for the creation of the anti-imperialist united front from below. This united front against imperialism must be realized in different forms according to the definite and popular program of the national revolutionary war. The proletarian leadership must be strengthened and consolidated in the anti-imperialist united front from below. The party must widely disseminate the appeal of the Soviet government and the red army to all troops for concluding an agreement of joint drive against Japanese aggressions, together with the three conditions attached but at the same time expose the role of the Kuomintang and the reformists to pave the way for the imperialist aggression. Making use of various names, the party must create anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organizations, take active part in these organizations, and bring forward our programme, line and proposals for exposing the real face of the leaders of these bodies, and for mobilizing the masses in active opposition to imperialism. It is incumbent upon the party to consolidate its leadership in boycott agitation, developing it into a mass movement. In Manchuria, Jehol, and Hopeh, the party should take active part in the activities of volunteers, dispatching reliable comrades and workers among the volunteers, in order to strengthen our leadership among them. The volunteers and partisans, under the influence or leadership of our party, must, on the basis of a genuine revolutionary programme, enter into an agreement of joint campaign with other anti-Japanese forces and units against Japan, win over these forces and units by the example of heroism and political education. They must link up with the anti-Japanese struggle with the agrarian revolution, smashing the regime of the landlord and establishing the People's power in their partisanized districts. At the same time, they must call on the masses in Manchuria and in other places occupied by the Japanese militarists to stop payment of taxes, and to oppose the laws and orders proclaimed by the Japanese imperialists.

4. The weakness in the party work among the national minorities is clearly revealed in the rising of the national struggle waged by the national minorities in Chinese territory. The party must intensify its work among the mongols, Mohammedans, etc. It must lead the struggle of the national minorities for national emancipation and independence. It is necessary to develop their struggle against imperialists, Kuomintang, Lamas, landlords,

usurers, etc. their struggle for emancipation must be closely linked up with the agrarian revolution. It must be pointed out that nothing short of the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee liberation to the national minorities, that only the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee formation of their Soviet Republics working for real peace and liberty among various nationalities. The Fifth Plenary Session asks the Political Bureau and the various provincial committees to work out a concrete programme of work among various nations in accordance with the revolutionary and national policy of the party.

5. The most important organizational task of the party in the White districts is to consolidate the party organizations, to build up stable factory-nuclei, to improve the underground work and the directing methods and to improve the propaganda-agitation and the methods of approaching the masses. Here, the main task consists in creating and strengthening the organization and work of the party in the leading industrial enterprises. Reliable and capable comrades must be sent to the most important industries in the cities for building up powerful stronghold for the party there. The centre of all party work must be put in the factories, villages, schools, and barracks. Only with these, can we strengthen our connection with the masses and avoid being hit by the Kuomintang-Fascist terror. As a result of the blow of the white terror and the increasing activities of our party, the demand for fresh cadres is greatly increasing. It is only by boldly promoting the worker-cadres having a closer and maximum contact with the masses and showing faith in and playing the vanguard role in the mass struggle that this problem regarding the cadres can be settled. Conservatives that refuse to promote fresh cadres under the pretext of secret work must be denounced. This question is more sharply raised in the provinces like Szechuan etc and in the certain parts of Hupeh where the intellectuals still occupy the leading position. Under the frantic white terror, the party should strictly improve the underground work and the connection between its various organizations. The party should intensify its leadership of the C.Y. league, not only by sending its representatives to work for the latter but also by constantly placing the work and life of the league on the agenda of the party work.

The Struggle on Two Fronts

The success of Chinese revolution primarily depends on the Communist party, on the right Bolshevik political line and practical work of the Communists, on the unity of the Communists, in thought and action within the field of politics, on the Bolshevik discipline of the Communists, on the ability of the party to lead the mass struggle.

Only by an unflinching struggle against all deviations from the Bolshevik line of the Communist International and the C.P.C. can our party lead the Soviet Revolution of China to victory.

Since the 4th Plenary Session the Party has steeled itself in the struggle on two fronts, secured Bolshevik steadiness and unity in ideology, finally gone on the Bolshevik road. But this fact does not in the least weaken our ruthless struggle against "left" or right opportunism, against the two faces. In face of a new situation, of new difficulties, just at the moment of a sharp turn in the revolutionary situation, a fresh tendency towards wavering is bound to occur in the least firm section of the Party. In reality, such a tendency has already come to light. The Party must wage a relentless struggle against "left" opportunism, sectarianism, neglect and underestimation of trade unions, anti-imperialist and other mass organizations, neglect of increasing our strength under optimistic pleas. Only fighting ruthlessly against right opportunism as the principal danger and reconciliation with it can the Party develop the Bolshevik line. The rightists doubt the development of the revolution, sneer at the strength of the masses, jeopardize the development of the revolution by losing their head before the attack of the enemy, lower the level of the worker's struggle by dragging at the tail. By disseminating pessimism among our ranks, the rightists really help the enemy in attacking us and lead the revolution to fiasco. Not infrequently has the rightist put forward a program in opposition to the Party. He often sabotaged the line of the Party in political work by assuming a two-face attitude. Both in theory and practice the Party must unmask the truce face of the rightist with two faces, guarantee the thorough realization of the line of the Communist International and C.P.C. We must develop as widely as possible the Bolshevik self-criticism together with the new living forms of leadership; must fight decisively against the style of bureaucratism and dictation. Only in this way can we play the role of the Communist vanguard in face of the vital happenings of the present day.

Conclusion

Drawn into the vortex of revolution and war, we are facing the decisive battle in shattering the 5th campaign. The question of who shall win, the Soviets or imperialist lackeys, has been sharply raised. The 5th Plenary Session firmly believes that, on the basis of the Bolshevik line of the Party, on the basis of the mass work untiringly carried on by hundreds of thousands of communists, the Party will be able to direct a greater blow against the counter-revolution through fresh victories of the red army and the workers-peasants in struggles under the guidance of the Party. On this basis the Party can increase the leadership of the proletariat in the present revolution, push the bourgeois democratic, anti-imperialist agrarian revolution towards the socialist revolution. As soon as our bourgeois democratic revolution embraces the more important parts of the country, then enforcement of the socialist revolution shall become the fundamental task of the Party. Only on this basis alone can China achieve unity and national liberation, shake off the imperialist-Kuomintang yoke, emancipate the toilers from slavery, exploitation and starvation. Only on this basis can the workers and peasants in China set their feet on the glorious road shown by the nationalities of the Soviet Union in their successful revolution.

NATIONAL ENSIGN, NATIONAL FLAG AND MILITARY BANNER As Adopted by the 2nd National Soviet Congress

The national ensign for the Soviet Republic of China---Hammer and sickle crossed on the picture of earth, in the right there is the ear of rice while in the left there is the ear of wheat, both ears below the earth, above the earth is the five pointed star in which are written these large characters: The Soviet Republic of China. Further above are inscribed: UNITE, PROLETARIANS OF THE WORLD AND OPPRESSED NATIONS. The earth is white in color while the longitude and latitude of the earth are blue. The hammer and sickle are black and the star yellow.

The national flag---The flag is red, 5 Chinese feet in width and 3.6 ft in length, with the national ensign on it. The handle of the flag is white.

The military flag---The banner has a red field measuring 5 ft in width and 3.6 ft in length. In the centre is drawn the yellow hammer and sickle crosswise. On the right corner is the yellow five pointed star. The banner has a white handle.

COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SECOND SOVIET CONGRESS

The delegates to the second Soviet congress may be classified as follows: (1) 8 industrial workers, (2) 244 handicraftsmen, (3) 53 coolies, (4) office employees, (5) 122 ~~peasants~~ agricultural workers, (7) 303 poor peasants, (8) 25 middle peasants, (9) 64 merchants and others.

As is shown by this analysis, the Soviets are the political power of the workers and all other toilers, a hard fact that no body can deny.

E N D

C. & S. B. Registry

File No......

SUBJECT

(29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.

C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.

Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building, North Soochow
Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S-B-REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>April 21</u> , 19 <u>34</u>

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 21, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.14, dated
April 20, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

SECRET

I forward herewith two extracts from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934, entitled "A Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in North China" and "The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Government."

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Local."

The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, on 14.4.34.

D.I. Ross
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of extracts to Messrs Seppie, Kiteon, Van der Berg and Kokelau

23/4

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NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

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A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party
of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.)

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To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the territory to the north of the Huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status quo in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further reinforcements to Manchuria and E. Chahar, mass recruitment of Chinese workers, construction of motor roads for war purpose, incorporation of the bandits (under Japanese instigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Kweitang has devastated several provinces), despatch of numerous planes for reconnoitering purposes, increasing activities of the Japanese spy service (surveying in the provinces lying north of the Huang Ho), construction of more than 20 wireless stations between Jehol and W. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against N. China but against Manchuria and the People's Republic in Outer Mongolia in an attempt to march on the Soviet Union.

Parallel to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are making further attempts to widen their spheres of influence in S. China. England and Japan are said to revive the old alliance. The Yankee imperialism

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

KMT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Pu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Nanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pan-hung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KMT surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the influence of the traitors, repudiation of all debts in order to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,
- 6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobilization of all land, naval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the campaign against the Soviets,
- 7) against the Tangu agreement and direct negotiations.

Here is our programme for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. (Here follows the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peasants, to revolutionary students and intellectuals, etc.)

LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN MINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kai-lan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsueh-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark bedding, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 2 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a miner and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 100 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organized in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Hsiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayals.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gansters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but unfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy they intrigued arresting their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$100 from the management as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers over the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have made progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

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Imperialism and KMT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tie-up for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbidding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc., fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crowd reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and ~~beer~~ bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathy strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage cut", broke through the severe white terror of the KMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organising the general strike of the silk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

CHINESE ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER

1934

.....

Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc, ~~xxx~~ were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 6% likin. Anhwei and Hupeh have followed the example of Tientsin. In view ~~xxx~~ of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin Chun-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 70% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolization of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,785, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the RMT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from Nanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

.....

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yizuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the captain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Heilungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here are but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this point).

E N D

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

SUBJECT

- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Worker Monthly,
162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

SUBJECT

- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date. April 23, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date April 23, 1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on April 21, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, were
in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after
attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

- (1) "Editor, The Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn,
Addressee : London, C.W.I."
- Enclosure: Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.
Vol.IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.
- Contents : (Vol. III, No.88)
 - (a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup.
 - (b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
 - (c) Kuomintang White Terror.(Vol.IIII, No.1)
 - (a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.
 - (b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.
 - (c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.
- (3) "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond St.,
Addressee : London, C.W.I."
- (4) Enclosure : Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.
Vol.IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.
(Vol.III, No.88)
 - (a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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Subject (in full)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.

(c) Kuomintang White Terror.

(Vol.IIII, No.1)

(a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.

(b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.

(c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.

(5) Addressee: "Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Harper Street,
London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.2, dated January 11, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Nanking-Fukien War Against the People.
(b) The 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune.
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Enclosure: Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.

REPORT

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Contents : (a) The Anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.

(b) The National Currency Crisis in Its Acute Stage.

(c) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

(8) Addressee: "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond Street, London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.4, dated January 25, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Success of the Election Movement on Eve of 2nd Soviet Congress.

X (b) Two Appeals against Raging Fascist Terrors in China.

(c) Red Army Scored More Victories.

X (d) Manifesto of C.P.C. on Fascist Kidnapping of Students at Shanghai.

X (e) A Movement Afoot to Demand Release of Rueggs.

(f) More KMT's Desperate Efforts to Push 5th Campaign.

FILE

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[Signature]

D. I.

I would suggest that a copy of 'b. d. & c' be passed to the Chi. auth's. Copy of 'c' attached to file on Nansen & Graves. — Copy of 'b': Officer i/c Special Branch. attached to file on 'China League of Left Writers (D.3388)

[Signature]

- (1) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup
- (2) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
- (3) Kuomintang White Terror

THE MANIFESTO OF CPC ON THE FUKIEN COUP
issued by the Central Committee
on December 13, 1933

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien the so-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d'etat has been forced into the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on the subject an article entitled "The People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 85th issue of our CORRESPONDENCE but there we made a serious mistake in quoting a passage from the China Forum saying that an understanding of non-aggression has existed between the 19th Route Army and the Red Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that Canton and other KMT governments have held out their hands in an attempt to reach a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the KMT anti-Soviet campaign actively prepared for the past five months has been relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarters we are authorized to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepresentation lacking a foundation in facts. All Kuomintang Governments, either central or local, are doing their best in attacking the Soviets and red Armies by an embottling campaign. That fighting has practically ceased between the 19th Route Army and red armies is attributable to the former's yielding to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to demand discontinuation of attack on the Soviets while the red army is making the greatest exertion in shattering the 5th offensive of the Nanking regime. There is not the lightest doubt that militarists of the 19th Route Army are making more effective preparation for another thrust on the red army, only waiting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the atmosphere, the Communist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Fukien government was created, analyzing the true nature of that government grappled up in a mantle of high-sounding phrases, calling on the masses to organize themselves, to arm themselves, to fight for their own emancipation, etc.---Ed.)

To the masses of China,

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria down to the present time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogans have proved utterly false in the light of clear facts. The KMT has ever become a tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of imperialism in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through their own experiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossible to overthrow the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independence and unity of China, and to thoroughly liberate the masses, unless and until the KMT is smashed by self-organizing and self-arming. At the same time, the big victories of the Soviets and the red armies in fighting the imperialists and KMT have clearly pointed out that the road of the Soviet's anti-imperialist and KMT policy is the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist shackles.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in struggling against imperialism and KMT has gone a step further. The masses have shown more sympathy and support for the Soviets and red armies. The masses demand a revolutionary way out of the political and economical crisis. This is but natural under conditions of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation and the further shaking and decaying of the KMT rule.

A fraction of the KMT leaders in Fukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the KMT and the revolutionizing of the masses, have finally cast the KMT overboard and instead created a Party of the Producing Masses. In place of the counter-revolutionary KMT regime, they have set up a "People's Revolutionary Government" and proclaimed a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the further shaking and decaying of the Kuomintang. But a month has elapsed since the inauguration of the People's government, and aside from uttering a few anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie phrases, leaders of the "new" government have done nothing of the sort. They have promised liberty of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc, but they are enforcing martial law in withholding these rights. While in their programme they put down the greatest protection of intellectual and manual workers as a plank, they do not, however, take any concrete steps toward its enforcement, remaining silent on the amelioration of the life of workers and peasants. "Division of land on a per capita basis" means nothing other than prevention of confiscation by the struggling peasants of the land of the landlords. As to the struggle of the peasants who need it

no concrete measures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothing promoting the armanment of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government is neither for the people nor revolutionary.

The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not.

Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike, démonstration, etc, are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations made to concentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the People's Government will not be able to distinguish itself from any reactionary KMT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and Soviets at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by their independent revolutionary action alone can the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, overthrow the counter-revolutionary government of the KMT, that the masses will be utterly disappointed if hoping and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a "revolution" in place of the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselves.

The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien immediately to organize themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the peasant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of workers and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligentsia to be enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organize a people's army against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, to organize volunteers and other detachments under different names, immediately to ask from the People's Government for arms and ammunitions and join hands with the revolutionary soldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in Fukien and to prepare against any intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in Fukien must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession and customs autonomy, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, to develop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to confiscate the enterprises and property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and air forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. Workers must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight for the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the landlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carrying out the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People's Government immediately to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed peasants in the villages, to improve the life of the soldiers. The masses in Fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the declaration and call of the Soviets and red armies **to oppose** and KMT, demand not to attack the Soviets and red armies unwaveringly carrying on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets and red armies by signing a military agreement for a common front against imperialism and KMT, particularly against Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses in Fukien be able to tell how much revolutionary the People's Government is, to tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary camp.

To all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two roads are open to the masses of China: either the one leading to the greater colonization of China under the imperialist-KMT rule or the path to entire liberation of the nation by a merciless struggle against imperialism and the Kuomintang. Only the success of the revolution, as carried on by workers, peasants, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success of the emancipation of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any who seek to find a path between revolution and counter-revolution are doomed to failure and give assistance to counter-revolution.

- (1) Masses! Unite against Imperialism and Kuomintang!
- (2) Masses, Arm Yourselves.
- (3) Down With the Japanese and Other Imperialism!
- (4) Down with the Betraying Nanking and All other Kuomintang Governments!
- (5) Unmask intrigues and demagogical propaganda!
- (6) China Independence Forever!

3
SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE
Against Direct Negotiations Designed
to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of dismembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Kuomintang, it has adopted in face of such imperialist aggression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisie rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Chiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and North China over to Japan by direct diplomatic negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have repeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common interest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to consolidate its position in North China and swiftly turn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Union. On such a basis the so-called direct negotiations have been opened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fu, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with the spokesmen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Negotiations

Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

- 1) resumption of the train service between Mukden and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided between the two parties equally.
- 2) resumption of the mail, telegraph services between Manchukuo and China.
- 3) resumption of trade between Manchukuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchuria not to be marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.
- 4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom duties.
- 5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.
- 6) formation of a military alliance between China, Manchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council as her full representative while Japan designated Okamura who flew to Peiping in the middle of November. These two high officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by Huang Fu).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT dared not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betrayal in a secret, sly manner. North China occupies the centre of the stage in the negotiations but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North China alone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.G.W. Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Nanking as premature. But they secretly negotiated with Chinese leaders Huang Fu in the north, Wang Chin-wei and Chiang Kai-shek in Mid-China, Chen chi-tang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected". (See, The China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, p. 24).

At the same time, the Peiping correspondent of the United Press (American), H. R. Ekin, mailed out a long letter on direct negotiations on Dec. 12 summarising the whole matter with a simple sentence: "China has given de facto recognition to Manchukuo". In his opinion, China may still call it Manchuria for face-saving purposes. "Regardless of whether it is called direct negotiation or otherwise," continues the writer, "Tokyo and Nanking have reached an understanding in fact. The highest authorities of both countries wine and dined each other in Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, and agree-

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc. have resulted therefrom."

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party

on the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty, independence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifesto of November 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implication of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal motive back of the direct negotiations is the KMT's desire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Nanking against the Soviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negotiations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facilitate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revolution. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchurian troops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Shanghai Morning Post, the KMT organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar means nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Kuomintang not only has sold Manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibet, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Yunnan, Kwangsi and the Nine Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, respectively. Continuing, it goes on to say,

"Two roads in opposite directions are confronting China: either ruled by KMT and finally divided or controlled by international imperialism, to be entirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet China liberating China from the misrule of the Kuomintang and the oppression of the imperialism, making China a free and independent country with territorial integrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the factories, schools, etc. It called on them to stage a national revolutionary war to crush Japanese and other imperialism, to wipe out the scavenger of international imperialism in its endeavor to dismember China---the Kuomintang.

Direct Negotiations not Suspended

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "People's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and denouncing Nanking as a group of traitors (Fukien only utilizing direct negotiations as a pretext to assail Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun Fo distributed an inspired interview among the Chinese press in Shanghai, denouncing Ying Tung as the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Peiping line, a notorious pro-Japanese politician depended on by Huang Fu and Japanese imperialism. Having come down to Nanking for an interview with leaders of the KMT over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc, he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from Sun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prime Minister) and others have all agreed to his arrangements (The Shanghai Sun Pao Dec. 22). This means direct negotiations attended by success, so far as the Chinese side of the question is concerned.

But on December 9 G. Zay Wood, Huang Fu's confidential secretary, declared in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Fu and Okamura over the resumption of train, mail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchuria had been suspended for the time being. This announcement is contradicted by the fact that conversation still continue between Ying Er-gin, another confidential man of Huang Fu and a representative of the Kwantung commander's office, Yiwo() with the rendezvous in Tientsin but under a different name: rendition of Shanhaikwan now occupied by Japanese troops.

Furthermore, while the negotiations continue, North China has been more metamorphosed into a Japanese colony. As pointed out by the Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News in his dispatch dated Nov. 14, Peiping has become the Mukden of Manchuria and North China has been converted into the former Manchuria; officers serving in the Peiping and Tientsin governments must be pro-Japanese in attitude or have been educated in Japan otherwise they will be kicked out; Japanese merchants and goods have flooded the North China market. Under the KMT's consistent policy of surrender Ja-

panese goods have conquered the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pao of Dec. 19, the Japanese commercial attachee has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade passing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese wares have increased by 15 millions as against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, respectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the past two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugimura (former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgium; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but a few, visiting Peiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly exchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize China, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, etc. Their mission is attended by varying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attachee of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Peiping to Fukien while Suma, Consul-general in Nanking went on a trip to the same destination on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japanese rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Fukien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hsu. The neutral press in Shanghai is replete with reports to the effect that Fukien has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing money from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such reports are undoubtedly true. But Fukien has been falling into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanese foreign policy of negotiating with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

British Imperialism Active, Too

In the middle of December Chiang Kai-shek invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by carrying the minister in his own airplane, and talked with him over two days, an event that caused much speculation in the foreign papers. The Osaka Mainichi received a report from its correspondent in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formation of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britain demanded Sikong and Szechuen as the price of the aid tendered to Nanking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Nanking through Y. Y. Yan, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Wellington Koo, minister to France; and Quo Tai-chi, minister to England, in a conference held in London in pursuance of instructions from Nanking. This assists England in her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over China. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintang's betrayal of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision over China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS

-- MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worker, organizer, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most heroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuomintang authorities at Nanking on August 29. News of his death, together with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tsah, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Nanking on September 21, has only now been received.

Among many others murdered during the last several months were Hu Lang-gen (June 21), Hsienhuang LI (July 5), Wang Yu-pei (July 29), Chen Heng-shih (Sept. 23), Wang Shen-tang (Sept. 21), Hu Ping (Sept. 23). Executions take place at the various Nanking military prisons almost weekly. These tens and scores of revolutionary martyrs go down to nameless graves.

"Nothing can swerve me"

Lo Tuan-hsien was one of the leaders and organizers of the great Hongkong strike of 1925. He was secretary of the Seamen's Union. In 1927 he served in the foreign ministry of the short-lived Canton Commune. Since

then he had been one of the most indefatigable working class organizers in the whole movement. When the Japanese imperialist invasion began, Lo was among the workers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai and was one of the organizers of the great mill strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

He work in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the ranks of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He returned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Lo and two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his extradition. In court Lo's tall, spare figure stood straight and firm. He looked at his judges and the British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling contempt in his eyes. The charge was readout: Counter-revolutionary.

"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. I shall tell you my record." He went on to describe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanese mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary?" There was no answer.

Lo and his follow-prisoner were handed over. "We didn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand the---over to Chinese," sneered a British detective standing outside the court after the proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in Nanking on one of the rare occasions when visitors have ever been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lo stepped out, still cool and erect when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visitors and into the faces of the guards and soldiers who crowded around.

"I STAND FROM BEGINING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLETARIAT," HE SAID. "I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE. NOTHING CAN SWERE ME."

That was the last time any friend ever saw Lo Tuan-hsien--on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrison Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWERE ME." He was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken. On the morning of August 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Tuan-hsien--"I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."--in the end he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-hsien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary movement long after his Kuomintang executioners shall been exterminated and ground into the dust.

Note: According to the standard pronunciation Lo Tuan-hsien should be spelled Lo Teng-hsien.

Teng Chun-sha Never Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1933, a native of Hunan province, always standing in the van of the communist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organization directed by the party, was shot in Nanking by the Kuomintang hangman. During the 13 years of life he has given all he had to the Chinese proletarian movement, carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Mukden-Peking railways, in the Anquan and Shui Kowsan mines in Hunan, in the factories at Shanghai. Be it remembered that these years marked the beginning of the workers' struggles in a conscious manner, involving large masses of workers in the initial stage.

Serving in 1924 in a Shanghai labour union (just started and not well developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with organizational work among the workers during the February strike of 1925 in Shanghai, preceding the May 30th incident barely by three months. At that time workers of Shanghai began to get acquainted with the name of Teng Chun-sha and to form their own unions at the same time.

Transferred to Kwangtung, he continued his work in collaboration with another worker leader, Su Chao-tsin, among the strikers of Hong Kong who carried on the struggle for 26 months. Closely welded with the worker movement of China, he was repeatedly elected member of the central committee of the All China Federation of Labour until 1928 when the 5th Congress of The Red Internationale of Labour chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1922 he was elected by the 2nd congress of the party as a member of the Central Committee, a post which he held until the time of his death.

Participating in the February strike of 1925, he was arrested by two policemen in Chaokatu, Shanghai. Bound by flax ropes, he was led to the police station, shouting, "We shall never be defeated". End

- (1) The Struggle of The Hopei Workers Sharpens
- (2) Tighter Fascist Grip on The Whole Country
- (3) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking Municipal Government

The Struggle of The Hopei Workers Sharpens

The Japanese attack on North China in this Spring practically turned 17 Hsiens (5,000 sq. miles in area) of Hopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the shameless Tangu truce signed by KMT to sell out N. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed aggression. Supported by KMT and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starvation and death.

Workers's Life Worse Off

The following methods have been employed by the northern capitalists in carrying out their offensive against the workers:

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were generally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly lengthened but wages slashed by 30%. In Paochen cotton mills of Tientsin the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up the meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the charge directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the workers, too.

2) General Worsening of Treatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours more restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in mines and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Men Fu Koo casualties from explosions or collapse occurred every day). Still worse was the treatment for female and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsory Taxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Patriotic or Aviation contributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and stoppage of work, lock-up, etc. The majority of the cotton mill hands were idle or part-idle due to the elimination of the night shifts or the introduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in Tientsin (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Tientsin, the miners at Men Fu Koo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rickshaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and wharf coolies in Tientsin were on the verge of starvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from Manchuria by the hundreds of thousands, concentrating around Tangshan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftsmen from the village to the towns and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Paoting where the monthly wages of farm hands declined from \$5-6 to \$1-2; those for short-termed farm hands slumped from 40 cents a day to 8 cents only. The streets of Tientsin were full of starving peasants attempting to sell their children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialist and KMT Oppression and Massacre. Under the cannon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were crippled as in Tangshan, Chinkwantao and Liukiang. In Kalgan scores of revolutionary workers were arrested and murdered by the KMT. The Kuomintang authorities forced workers to run a train or boat without regard to the lives of the workers. Machine guns were employed to suppress strikes, workers' leaders tortured and shot. Volunteers and pickets organised by workers were dissolved and fascist groups placed on guard. Reactionary

cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Tangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Present Phase

Despite the raging white terror of the imperialist and KMT the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-attack against the capitalist by plunging into an acute struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, municipal, government owned enterprises and handicraft industry. Even outlying regions and backward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and Tangshan, farm hands at Laoting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubtlessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in Tientsin. Under the stranglehold of imperialism, KMT and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the printing bureau of the Finance Ministry at Peiping, the Peiping-Mukden line men and the Peiyang cotton mill workers at Tientsin, the Chising cement works and the locomotive shops of the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tangshan, the Peiping-Suiyuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the strikes gained an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspects to the political, that is, to the anti-KMT, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, demand of the Peiping-Mukden line men for early payment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of anti-imperialism and anti-KMT at the very start. During the process of the struggle the strikers manifested a great persistency. Thus, the Tahsing cotton mill of Shih-ka-chuang called three strikes under the sharp oppression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Tientsin tramway workers held stiffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the struggle assumed the form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufeng cotton mill workers of Tientsin who, completely arming themselves with various sorts of weapons, besieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling a day and night against 2,000 KMT soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of KMT soldiers, the strikers of the Tahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of Tangshan manifested a high sentiment for struggle. Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too, of the Tahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers' families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in.

In face of the Japanese offensive in full swing, workers in N. China took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Tangshan workers voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers. At the same time, the miners smashed the gambling and opium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the peasants to repulse the invaders. In Mentukoo workers organized their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a leading role in the anti-imperialist movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Peiyang cotton mill decided to organize their own class unions and handed their names over to the red unions. During bye election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by red workers. The railway and power men at Kalgan definitely deserted the yellow union and created their own. In the election meeting called by the yellow unions the workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Down with yellow unions", "Set up our own union".

But the strikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-spontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak. Many strikes were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yellow union, thus affording facility to the capitalist offensive. The struggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not well concerted. Different factories of the same enterprise have always failed to enter into the struggle by a united effort.

Yellow Unions in N. China

The bureaucratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in helping the cheatings and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The majority of them came into being in 1928 when the KMT north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led by the reorganisationalists of the KMT, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (CP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the yellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationalists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers.

The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal and tramway unions.

b) Those with functionaries appointed by the KMT offices and chosen by the workers out of their fellow workers as the railway union.

c) Those without the support of the masses, functionaries being entirely appointed by the KMT offices, hence called "empty unions" as the railway union of Tangshan, Loayeh union of the five mines.

d) Those formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when struggles flared up, they pretended to act as unions.

To nip the struggles of the workers in the bud, these yellow unions have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration between labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the national crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling them to fight the competing imperialists, more production to overcome the difficulties of both labour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the general depression), no struggle during the imperialist attack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, wage-cut is better than starvation, etc). On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the workers' interests but at the same time told the workers to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking advantage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at sabotaging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist enterprises or those ~~owned~~ controlled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping postal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-imperialist struggle.

The yellow unions have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers due to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow leaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilized feudal organisations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers.. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and shatter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against yellow trade unionism.

TIGHTER FASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white terrorist acts has just set in. Following the inauguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the Nanking regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the fascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, murdered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route Army, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the KMT controlled regions the white terror is raging with increasing violence.

In the past month or so Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under martial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In Shanghai the activities of the KMT fascist thugs are especially rampant attacking the publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies, etc. Everywhere martial law hit the workers and students hard, forbidding all sorts of meetings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Muzzling of the Press

Aside from maintaining a strict censorship over the press throughout the country, Nanking and local KMT offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to ~~suppress~~ suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago the Life Weekly was suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local KMT office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Shanghai which claims to have a circulation of 150,000 a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leaps and bounds. It has found special favor with students, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeoisie elements. Criticising the KMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy taxation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and wrath of the Kuomintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent criticism of the fascist activities is believed the cause of suppression.

Somewhat allied with The Life Weekly is The Literature published by the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses, The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for proletarian literature, it has just been suppressed by the Shanghai KMT office.

Another Weekly, Paoson by name, published in Shanghai, met with a similar fate. Heaping criticisms on the KMT for its misrule of the country it was for this simple reason suppressed although it pleaded that it is nothing more than a liberalist paper. Alleged to have assumed an unfavorable attitude towards the Kuomintang, the editor of the Pa Mei Wan Pao run by an American concern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Welfare, a popular liberal paper, was assassinated by the fascist thugs. Taking the country as a whole, such examples may be multiplied infinitely, all pointing to the further stiffening of the KMT's fascist terrorist policy parallel to the further decay of the Kuomintang rule and the further sharpening of the mass struggle amid the victories of the red armies.

In Shanghai the fascist thugs made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusing the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue Jacket thugs stormed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot of anti-communist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Star, the Tie e, etc) to produce no more pro-communist films. The book stores not spared either. The Liangyu Book company with its office in N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was the first having fallen a prey to the fascist attack prompted, as alleged, by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more novels and literature in favor of communist activities. But in this case only one man appeared on the scene and finished the job by throwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist handbills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the window with a violent force. A few days later the printing office of the China Forum, a popular semi-monthly devoted to the cause of the worker's movement and liberation of China from the imperialist fetters, formed the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much damage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinchuquokwansheh, a book store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education, a weekly operated by another fraction of Social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the latter's subversive activities in Fukien.

FURTHER VICTORIES OF RED ARMY

Nanchang Menaced,

Lung's Red Army Within 20 li.

Ho Lung's Red Army entered Nanchang.

The Shanghai Mainichi, a Japanese organ, published on Dec. 30 a report to the effect that the red army under Lung Hotsung reached Ersonkien, only 20 li from Nanchang, while the North China Daily News confirmed the report by saying that the red army advanced to a point about 30 mil from Nanchang. The red army swooped down from West Kiangsi.

The rapid approach of the red army caused a widespread consternation among the populace of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. The uneasiness was so general that the police of the city had to post an official proclamation in public places threatening to punish the "rumour-mongers" with death penalty, forbidding anyone to talk about the nearing of the red army.

Another portion of Lung's army was reported to have besieged Tuchi and Hanning on the Tuchang-Changsha Railway in an endeavor to capture Hankow (The Mainichi, Dec. 26, The Shanghai Sinwanbao, Dec. 31).

Marching from West Hanch, Ho Lung's troops took the city of Chienkiang, Szechwan, on December 26, conquerring also a part of Chunhsien and Shichu---these three cities all located in the south of the Yangtse River, opposite to Chungking and Wanhsien, two important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armies under Comrade Chi Sha-chien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

Following the Fukien coup the KMT fascists arrested revolutionaries and other liberals by the score and hundred under the pretext of rounding up the insurgents. In Shanghai, Hankow and Peiping more than 400 were taken into the custody in the last week of Dec.

In close cooperation with the fascist agents of the Shanghai public safety bureau surrounded on Dec. 22 the seven universities of Shanghai about midnight, and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, Kwanwa, Fudan, Chunan, Jasha, Jansen, Tsitse, etc, each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneously, the police of the public safety bureau rushed into the dormitories of the students and dragged sleeping students from their beds, then herding them into the trucks and vans standing thereby. The arrested were checked up by the fascist students with photographs and registers. At the same time, a couple of radical professors, Li Chienwan and others, were also placed under arrest. And the press was interdicted to pub-

lisa any news about it.

The same furious and mad white terror is raging in Hankow. According to the correspondence from Hankow published by the China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, 1933, over 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a stringent order to the Wu-chang government to curb the "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in suchang signified the acceptance of the General's order by forbidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by censoring the letters of the students. Added to this high-handed action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Garrison Commander's office of Wuhan to watch the students more closely. The detectives were empowered to arrest and even shoot any suspicious students or any other persons.

According to the Pa Kung Pao of Dec. 3 there were 62 revolutionary youths and workers escorted under heavy guard to the Nanking gendarmerie office. From authoritative sources it has been learned that one sixth of them has been shot, the rest being tortured. On Dec. 3 seven arrests were made in the Teachers College and the Anhwei Middle School. In the meantime three functionaries of the trade unions in Pien-sin were jailed, and 8 students of the Anhui Normal School arrested for having published a semi-monthly with a tendency against the Kuomintang and imperialism. While brought to Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu, they were prosecuted under the charge of propagandizing against imperialism.

Our list of the arrested revolutionaries or liberalists or others may be supplemented by the following statistics all gathered from news clippings: in the first half of December 60 persons were arrested in Paoing, N. China, charged with communism; 13 peasants in Yangchun arraigned up to Dec. 19 for having refused to pay the KMT's exactions in the form of taxes; Japanese imperialism rounded up 53 in Changchun, Szechuan, etc., charging them with anti-imperialism, etc. Meanwhile executions of the communists and suspects took place everywhere from Peiping to Canton, even not excepting Fukien where the People's government promised to give full freedom to the mass of people.

THE STARVING PEASANTS BESIEGE NANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Demand For Reclaimed Land

Flakes of snow are falling in Mid China and North China, presaging a rigorous winter ahead. Oppressed and exploited by the Kuomintang and imperialism, millions of peasants are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The desperate peasants are facing hunger and starvation. Everywhere the ruined peasants are putting up a resistance more or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord, against the KMT and its master, the imperialist, who are responsible for their miseries.

The struggle of the starving peasants in its commonest form consists in organising the famine-stricken people of a single village into a corps or a band wandering to other districts on a food-begging expedition, seeking to obtain food and clothing everywhere as they go along. Here in Kiangsu, a province supposed to be rich and happy for the peasantry, we observe this year (the year of bumper crops) the widespread development of the famine refugee's struggle. The refugees, though lacking consciousness, manifested however a high spirit and readiness for struggle. Guided by the proletariat, they plunge into a head-on struggle for the division of rice and other cereals, for demand of food from the rich families, etc. Such struggles are brewing almost in every asien.

Even in districts around Nanking the peasants are fearless in their struggle against the government who has, in the eyes of the exploited peasants, taken too much from them. Last week the peasants of Shao-huang-chow, a locality not far from Nanking, marched to the capital and surrounded the municipal government. Undaunted by the bayonets of the gendarmerie and the batons of the police, the angered peasants fiercely demanded land and clashed with the soldiers and policemen, resulting in the wounding of four persons and the arrestation of scores.

Asked For Land

All of the tenant class, the peasants in Shao-huang-chow paid a price of ten dollars for a mou of swampy land for reclaiming purpose. They paid the price to the Nanking city government for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

Last Summer the Yangtse rose causing an extensive overflow, flooding 40,000 mou of land, wiping out all the investment of the peasants, tearing the houses of the peasant into pieces. The flood-stricken peasants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as a compensation for their losses but the officialdom in Nanking turned a deaf ear to their clamour. Seeing that the Nanking mandarins proved adamant to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclamation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barred by the reclamation officer, they however succeeded in reaching Nanking and presenting a petition to the government.

The Clash in Nanking

On Dec. 18 more than 100 peasants and peasant women boarded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yangtse and arrived at Nanking after the elapse of 3 days and 3 nights. Despite the police's interdiction to present the petition or to stay in a hotel, the peasants broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were denied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners. The first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no answer up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Besides, the guards injured one woman-petitioner.

Impatient and indignant, the peasants decided to stay overnight and see the mayor next morning while the injured women and children cried out of hunger and cold. Meanwhile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the guards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetic spectators around them, halting the traffic completely.

One looker-on violently denounced the action of the KMT government in attacking the defenceless and peaceful petitioners. His denunciation immediately elicited a thunderous clap of applause from the petitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Yes, it did come. Because a large armed police force immediately appeared on the scene to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectators, the police arrested 5 delegates of the petitioners and herded the rest into a relief house, there to wait for the punishment to be meted out to them.

This persecution on the part of KMT caused more rage and indignation among the peasantry not yet arrested. More than ten peasant-women met with the secretary of the Nanking municipality and another secretary of the finance bureau on Dec. 25 just coming out of the court of justice where they both defended the bloody action of the municipality, and as soon as they saw these mandarins, they dashed on them, seizing them and beating, too. Meanwhile, the peasants in and around Nanking came to the rescue of the arrested, making considerable noise in the capital.

According to the Sinwanpao of Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1934, the standing committee of the central Kuomintang passed the following decisions to settle the struggle of the Shao-huang-chow peasants: (1) to return the guaranty money of \$10,000 to bring the peasants back home by boats paid by the municipality, (2) to give three dollars to each peasant boy under ten as relief money.

Judging from the outward circumstances, the peasants have scored a partial success but how much the KMT's promises are worth remains to be seen. Yet there is no news regarding the release of the delegates thrown into prisons. The KMT will not release them unless compelled so to do by the pressure of the struggling peasants on a much wider front.

END

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THE NANKING-FUKIEN WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE
Intensifying Oppression and Exploitation of Masses,
Aiding Imperialism in Division of China.

At present Nanking and Fukien are cutting each other's throat in a war that is really waged against the mass of people. It is the masses, especially the toilers, that are forced to pay for the cost of war with their blood and sweat while imperialism, militarists and politicians make the greatest gains out of it. Surely Nanking and Fukien are battling for hegemony and supremacy in order to better serve the interests of international imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie in China. They are fighting for the undivided control of a rotten counterrevolutionary government in order to call a halt to the triumphant march of revolution.

At present the press here is talking about the imminent collapse of the Fukien rebellion. As everybody knows perfectly clear that the Fukien regime devoid of any popular support will not last long, its debacle in the immediate future will certainly cause us no surprise. War dispatches from the front indicate that Nanking has obtained the upper hand in the course of what is called skirmishing, threatening to encircle Foochow, seat of the people's government, from three sides. As far as our memory goes, money has played the decisive role in the recurring militarist wars of the country. With more cash at hand, Nanking has a much brighter prospect of victory.

But the end of the Fukien revolt does not, in the least, mean consolidation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship in Nanking as would be imagined by a superficial observer. It only means that with the removal of a weak rival Nanking has to face a stronger combination of anti-Chiang militarists in the south. Concretely speaking, the crumble of the Fukien government will bring Nanking into a much sharper contradiction with Gen. Chen Shi-tong (warlord of Kwangtung), Gen. Pei Tsun-shi (dictator of Kwangsi), etc, who have been loosely allied with each other in assuming an anti-Nanking attitude.

Nanking's Bombers Active

Fighting is in progress. Some refer to it as skirmishes while others regard it as major engagement. But either the one or other has played terrible havoc among the people. It is a massacre campaign directed against the toiling masses. The slaughter will become more terrific and grim as it goes on. It does not matter which side wins the war, the result is to assist imperialism in mutilating China and to cause China to sink deeper and deeper in her colonial position, bringing more distress and misery to the masses.

The dying Nanking counterrevolutionary regime, apart from carrying on an extensive bombing campaign against the Soviet territory and the red armies, terrorizing the whole country by violent fascist acts, impressing large batches of workers and peasants for military service, has sent in the past month quite a number of bombing planes against Fukien, calculating to level the people's government to ground but, in reality, having dropped bombs indiscriminately upon the populace. On Dec. 1, the date set for celebrating the inauguration of the new regime, six Nanking planes flew over Foochow, Chuanchow and Changchow, throwing heavy bombs on these cities, killing a good many of the toilers. Later when the war was in full swing, the Nanking air squadrons visited again Foochow and Changchow on Dec. 24 and 25, slaughtering the population by the hundred, causing however little damage to the buildings and aerodrome of the people's government.

But at the same time the papers here, both foreign and native, carried the report that the residential districts of imperialists at Foochow, viz., Tsanchuansan, was never subjected to the menace of air attack, the fact that the national government issued strict orders to the air squadrons, forbidding them to threaten the foreigner with the shadow of

bombs, the reason for it being to avoid injuring the friendship of friendly powers (meaning imperialist powers). Bombs may, however, be showered on the Chinese, particularly the toiling masses. To clear the ground for further extensive air drive, Nanking has repeatedly addressed notes to foreign ministers, entreating them to evacuate their nationals in Fukien within the shortest time possible in order to shun the war danger (meaning air bombs). It appears that Japan is the only country that raised objection to Nanking's request, probably for the reason that she wishes to render some help to her tool, the people's government, and set up another manchukuo in Fukien. With more than 1000 Japanese resident in various parts of Fukien and 10,000 Japanese-controlled Formosans, the Japanese influence has steadily gained ground within the whole province. That Japan has been preparing for the occupation of Fukien is clearly indicated in her action of supplying 3-4,000 rifles to the bandits now incorporated into the 19th Route Army—another evidence showing the secret alliance of the people's government with Japanese imperialism. Now Japan is concentrating her warships in ports of Fukien for the realisation of an active interventionist policy converting Fukien into a Japanese colony.

On its side, the 19th Route Army retaliated by sending its airplanes in bombing trips over the Fukien-Chekiang borders, throwing bombs on Pingyang, Taishun, Chinyuan, etc, killing numerous inhabitants, but details as to the number of actually killed are not available at present.

Fukien Unmasked Itself

In the process of fighting against Nanking the People's government has step by step tore down its own mask, showing itself as a counter-revolutionary government pure and simple. With the proclamation of martial law, it took back all the promises of liberty of speech, assembly, demonstration, strike, etc, and it instituted a police system more severe and drastic under the pretext of war necessity. Take the example of newspapers. Now only the government-controlled papers are allowed to be published, putting a ban on all others. Now the houses and pedestrians are searched more diligently and carefully. Persons branded as "suspicious" are required to secure a shop guaranty or that from governmental officials.

The slogan of "the distribution of land on a per capita basis" has proved a pure lie, too. On Dec. 31 the peasant and worker movement committee held a joint meeting with others and, having decided to distribute land within one month, marked Foochin, Yintai, Yinchwin, Chanlo as districts for the experiment. But Chan Feiehun, a leader of the 3rd party, also an advocate of the distribution of land, declared in an interview granted to presmen that "Should the experiment encounter obstacles, we may have to give it up and find other means instead (The Ta Mei Wan Pao, Jan. 3, 1934). The "agrarian revolution" making so much noise in the past has certainly gone no further than the talk stage.

As to the anti-Japanese and other imperialist slogan, the people's government has hushed it for long time. The Japanese papers are perfectly right in announcing that the foreign policy of the new government is conspicuous in the absence of anti-Japanese planks. On Nov 22 the Tokio Nichi Nichi, for example, says that "The Fukien regime, though controlled by leftist radicals, is pursuing a foreign policy without any anti-Japanese slogans". In its editorial of Nov. 22 the Osaka Mainichi has this much to say in regard to the foreign policy of Fukien, "We find nothing anti-Japanese in the political programme of the people's government just announced to the world. It is a fact to which we must direct our attention. This fact provides us a reason to extend a welcome hand to the new regime but the latter's cooperation with the red army, even temporary, commands our greatest attention". Other leading Japanese papers view the matter almost in the same light. Commenting on the departure of Suma, consul general at Nanking and head of the Japanese military intelligence bureau at Shanghai, for Foochow the China Weekly Review, American, displayed considerable jealousy, saying, "Suma sailed for Fukien on a mission to conclude a new deal with the people's government, intending to secure the recognition by that government of a few points of tremendous interest to Japan as are contained in the Japanese 21 demands of 1915; should he succeed in making this new deal, Japan will prevent Nanking from attacking Foochow", (Dec. 30, 1933). Now Japan practically wrecked Nanking's proclaimed blockade by repudiating the right of the national government's gunboats to stop and search Japanese vessels ply-ing on the Fukien coast. In other words, Fukien's

negotiations for selling the province to Japan is crowned with success, just paraphrasing Nanking's betrayal in handing over Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to the Island Empire. A section of the people's government wishes, however, to turn it over to American imperialism.

The Opium Tax

The people's government has certainly beaten Nanking in lifting the ban on the sale of opium. The ban has been only nominal in all the white districts but it is still a ban. According to the correspondence from Amoy, dated Dec. 29, printed by the Shanghai Shun Pao, the people's government has formally legalised the sale of opium, with the subsequent institution of a provincial opium bureau by Gen. Tsai Tinkai, commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army. Opium is taxed according to a schedule prepared by the government. Foreign opium shall pay 50 cents an ounce, the Szechwan-Yunnan variety 20 cents, the native 10 while opium houses are taxed at 50 dollars for the first class, 20 dollars for the second per month. As to the opium dens, 15 opium lamps and upwards cost \$8.00 a day in tax, 10 and upwards \$5.00 while 5 lamps and upwards only \$3.00 a day. The tax has gone into effect at Foochow while at Amoy it is yet hard to ~~xxxxxxx~~ find a merchant to make a contract for the collection of the tax owing to uncertainties caused by the approaching war. This fact helps in exposing Fukien as a corrupt and rotten counterrevolutionary government.

Recently, the people's government has asked for \$1,000,000 war expenses, to be paid within one week's time, attempting to raise \$200,000 from the house tax by collecting it one month in advance. Now it imposes a new tax called "The National Salvation tax" ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 for each individual rich or poor. It means that the people government robs the masses in the same way as the national government which it claims has been smashed to pieces.

The Mass Struggle in S. Fukien

The process of economic devastation in south Fukien has been accelerated to a considerable degree by the ruthless exploitation of the militarist government backed by the 19th route army. Many factories and cities closed their doors while others have curtailed their production considerably as e.g., the canned factories in Taohua and Chaohe, swelling the ranks of the unemployed from day to day. Over 10,000 workers in Amoy have been laid off. The capitalist offensive continues with greater ruthlessness, cutting the wages all around, leaving wages unpaid for several months. Hard pressed workers have brought forward a slogan of "saving stomach" and workers' struggles are developing among the wharf coolies, faecus carriers, street workers, fishers, seamen, rickshaw pullers, etc.

Through their own experience the masses learn that the militarists of the 19th route army have piled heavier burdens upon them since their advent into Fukien, cherishing no longer any illusion on the "national heroes of the Shanghai War". A case in point is the increase of the slaughter tax by 900%, supplemented by the aviation tax, the patriotic tax, etc. No longer to stand up under the overwhelming weight of taxes the workers and peasants, the masses in general, have risen up in a struggle more or less fierce against the imposition of the 19th route army. They fight against the tax, rent, beat the tax collector and storm the tax office.

The militarists of the 19th route army applied different methods of oppression in crushing the mass struggle, butchering the peasants in the village by an encircling campaign or arresting them en masse, then exacting money from them as a security, differing in no way from the kidnappers now rampant in Shanghai, who hold hostages for ransom. The starving peasants have followed the example of other places by waging a struggle of division of rice. Such struggles have arisen in increasing numbers in Changchow and Anchi where the revolution has obtained a strong foothold. In localities where the revolutionary influence is yet weak such as Hweian, etc., the mass struggle nevertheless shows an upward trend. Tempered in the school of these struggles, the workers and peasants know better than any one else that the people's government organised by militarists of the 19th route army is but a fraction of the counterrevolutionary ~~g~~ Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON COMMUNE

(In view of the rising of objective obstacles we have been unable until now to publish this article in our columns---Ed.)

"THE CANTON COMMUNE WHICH REPRESENTS A HEROIC ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE CHINESE PROLETARIAT TO SET UP A SOVIE HAS PLAYED THE MOST DECISIVE ROLE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF CHINA---Decision of the Comintern, Feb.25, 1928.

In spite of its short-lived existence of only three days the Canton commune is tremendously significant in pursuing a policy thoroughly revolutionary. It disarmed the troops of the exploiting class, confiscated their property, promulgated laws and decrees designed to improve the life of the workers and peasants. For the workers, it declared 8 hours and the increase of wages all round, restored and extended the privileges of the Canton-Hongkong strikers, gave doles to the unemployed. For the peasants, it confiscated the land of the landlord class and allotted it among the peasantry. For the poor people in cities, it expropriated the houses of the bourgeoisie to house them, abolished all the onerous taxes and debts, returned the pledges of the pawnshops to the original owners gratuitously. For the soldiers, it promised to give them land and organised the soldier committee.

In one word, the Canton commune desired with such a programme to accomplish the anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution and, overturning the imperialist-KMT rule, to set up a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, thus establishing a fundament for the socialist development of China.

Success of Soviet

At the moment of commemorising the 6th anniversary of the Canton commune in 1933 the Soviet in China is forging ahead towards greater victory. The central government of Soviet China has existed two years already, being able to have weathered violent storms. Now the Soviet territory extends into the ~~farthest~~ farthest corner of the country, namely, Szechwan where the red army has crushed the KMT militarist troops and well entrenched themselves. The red army has swollen up to 400,000 and shattered the four campaigns of the Kuomintang. Now it is directing serious blows against the 5th drive carefully prepared for the preceding 5 months under the direct guidance of international imperialism. The partisans of the red army are operating almost everywhere throughout the country. Even in Manchuria we have red partisans fighting the Japanese and units of the puppet state. Imperialist and KMT influence has been completely stamped out in Soviet territory while the standard of the life of workers and peasants has gone upward steadily.

Precisely for this steady gains of the Soviet in China imperialism and the Kuomintang have been and are still making desperate attacks on Soviet China. At the same time, imperialism helps itself by tearing away Chinese territory piece after piece, considering it as an important step in the direction of suppressing the Chinese revolution by direct intervention. Japanese imperialism grabbed Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China, now setting about to form another Manchuquo in Fukien in pursuance of its so-called 'Southward Policy'. British imperialism has brought under its domination Thibet, Sikong and Szechwan, hoping in this way to effect connections with the British sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley while tightening its hold on Kwangtung. French imperialism, far from content with Yunnan, is planning to round out its possessions by seizing Kwangsi. In this connection, the recent visit of Gen. Li Chunjin (warlord of Kwangsi) to Annam in response to the invitation of the governor of Indo-china is of special significance. With the cotton and wheat loan of \$50,000,000 gold made to China, American imperialism wishes to secure the economic and political control of China, paying, however, more attention as it did to Fukien which it hopes to convert into an American base. The league of nations takes a hand, too, by appointing a technical commission of experts in order to bring the country under international control. Such are all brought about by the KMT's policy of surrender and betrayal.

Further Decay of KMT

The recent installation by Chen Minshu of another counterrevolutionary government in Fukien together with his declaration of deserting the

Kuomintang and the decision of his government to punish Nanking by fighting, will of course precipitate a counterrevolutionary war. At the same time, Kwangtung and Kwangsi are mobilizing for war while in the north the militarists are actively preparing for a fresh revolt. These events constitute further blows to the imperialist-KMT rule. The Kuomintang's hold is breaking down in another aspect: the widely developing mass struggles such as the strikes of workers, the fights of the peasants against taxes, rent, debts, etc., in KMT soil.

The 6th Anniversary 1933

The 6th anniversary of the Canton commune has taken place under conditions of sharp opposition of the ascending Soviet to the declining KMT power. The broad masses of China, in Soviet territory as well as in Shanghai, Peking, etc., have shown greater interest in and more enthusiasm for the commemoration of the Canton commune by holding mass meetings, demonstrations, by firing crackers, etc. While waiting for details concerning the commemoration from Soviet districts, we have here in Shanghai witnessed a series of mass meetings in celebration of the Canton commune. In the industrial areas of Shanghai, namely, in the west and east, memorial meetings were staged in different places and on different days so as to make it possible for the largest number of workers to attend the celebration. Those who attended the meetings range from 70 to 3-400 for each individual district. The participants made speeches, shouted slogans against imperialism, KMT, capitalist, etc, hoisted red flags, marched in demonstration, breaking through the cordons of martial law in Chinese territory and foreign concessions. In some districts the masses fired crackers, clapped hands in praise of the speeches made, converting at once the spot into an exceedingly noisy place. This shows that the Soviet movement has penetrated far deep into the ideology of the workers.

In fear of the mass struggles breaking out on this occasion both the KMT government and the authorities of the two concessions proclaimed martial law for three days from 12 to 14 Dec, forbidding any meetings or assembly, searching the pedestrians, doubling the police patrols with drawn revolvers, thus creating the impression that a giant enemy is coming close. Hearing later on that the commemoration of the Canton commune was postponed, the Chinese authorities declared martial law for another three days beginning from Dec.17.

THE YUFENG COTTON MILL STRIKE IN HONAN

The cotton industry of China, the largest branch in national industry, received this year a further blow from the Japanese invasion of N. China. The open surrender of the Kuomintang proved of little value in alleviating the crisis already assuming tremendous proportions. It rather aided Japanese imperialism in its attempt to monopolize the China market. Suffering from this Japanese onslaught the mill owners of N. China resorted to more drastic attacks on the working masses. Replying to the capitalist offensive, the workers of the whole country have been waging a counter-attack. A case in point is the Yufeng cotton mill strike at Chenchow, Honan, which has ended with partial success over a period of six months. The strike shows not only the struggling spirit of the workers but their stubbornness and stiffness as well. The struggles are assured success if guided correctly by an unwavering revolutionary leadership.

Cause of Outbreak

The predominating cause of the struggle is lock-up proclaimed by the management. Here it may not be out of scope to say a few words about the conditions under which the mill was locked up.

Last summer at Chenchow was perhaps the hottest for the past scores of years. With the temperature always around 119 degrees, hundreds of workers outworn by increased exploitation (lengthening of working hours) succumbed to heat every day and were carried to the mill hospital for first aid treatment. As soon as coming back to sense, the sick workers were hurried back to the mill to resume work. Out of 5,000 employed by the factory, about 200 or 300 workers must go through such a process every day. In the whole summer three died of heat while those struck by burning air numbered hundreds. As for the funeral service of the dead, the mill gave ten dollars with another additional ten dollars from the yellow union. It shows that a man is worth little more than dogs.

At the same time, the factory refused to grant any leave to the sick workers and discharged those who took 3 days leave. As to those going on furlough for less than 3 days, their wages were deducted by 500% a day.

The Yufeng Cotton Mill is a three million dollar enterprise with its board of directors headed by the former vice-minister of industry (Nanking), OoWu Mo, in Shanghai. Like the rest of Chinese cotton mills it curtailed production by 25% last spring attempting to shift its losses to the workers. With the further deepening of the crisis the capitalists found it wiser to lock up the mill, ignoring the rights of the workers. In spite of the cooperation of the management and yellow unions in keeping the news from leaking out, the workers knew something about it before the formal announcement of the lock-up on July 28, 1933.

In announcing the stoppage of work the mill ascribed its action to business depression, dismissing all workers on July 28, cancelling all contracts and agreements made with the workers, stopping all allowances for hospitals and schools.

The announcement was posted at 2 AM in the morning, followed by the arrival of many police and detectives ready to suppress any action on the part of the workers. The yellow union talked about "taking action against the lock-up" and held several group meetings for that purpose but told the workers to be quiet and wait for "good" news at home.

The Struggle Began

The workers were highly irritated by the announcement and manifested a bellicose mood for struggle. Feeling itself unable to stem the tide of the militant workers, the yellow union sought to pacify the workers by such slogans as "Demand for maintenance fee", "All contracts still valid", etc. The yellow bureaucrats led 3,000 workers to call on Liu Chi, militarist chairman of the provincial government of Honan, and asked for his intervention but Liu, instead of handling the matter by himself, referred it to the garrison commander of Chenchow, resulting in the grant of 20 cents for maintenance (the same as provided for in the contract). The yellow bureaucrats magnified the result as their merit and, satisfied with it, shouted, "Long Live Liu", "Down with the reactionaries", etc.

The highest organ of the yellow union is the Group Leader Representative Committee composed of some 200 delegates from various shops. Besides, the yellow union organised 60 pickets against the "betrayers". It also commands the support of a gangster organisation dubbed the Chin-hung-bang comprising all the foremen, detectives from the garrison commander and some 2/3 workers. Helping the capitalist ideologically, the yellow union set up a school with an attendance of about 1,200 workers, educating the workers in such theories as "collaboration of labor and capital", "more production during a national crisis", etc.

Owing to oppression and cheatings of these organisations and the absence of a revolutionary leadership, the workers were easily led by the yellow union to reach a compromise at the very start. The red cells were still weak and could not mobilize wide masses of workers for the struggle. Many of the peasant workers desired to go back to their own farms for one or two months, and actually more than half of the factory hands had left for home. These considerations facilitated the capitalist attack while severe white terror segregated the masses from the revolutionary union. The situation was then unfavorable to the struggle.

Yellow Union Betrayed

The betrayal negotiations untiringly carried on by the yellow union resulted in the compromise of Aug. 15 with the capitalist signed under the supervision of the KMT officers. The compromise as it was provided for the grant of maintenance money for 6 months, the continuation of hospital and school, the dismissal of workers on a large scale, the recognition of the mill's right to hire workers with full freedom. As a matter of fact, the mill secured full liberty to dismiss and hire workers, to cut wages, etc., all recognised by the yellow union who yet shamelessly proclaimed the compromise as a victory.

With its position thus strengthened under the full support of the yellow union, the mill announced at the end of September the dismissal of 1,200 workers, the lengthening of working hours to 12, the intensification of work (increase of 12 to 24 lines per worker in the fine yarn shop, etc).

Angered by this action and beginning to doubt the reliability of the yellow union, the workers gradually rallied to the slogan of the red union: "Not a single man to be fired, not a single minute to be added, not a single cent to be cut, not a single bit of extra work to be accepted without extra pay". At small delegates meetings they accepted the slogan as a basis of their demand. They even openly scored the KMT mediators and refused to talk with them. But the revolutionary union still lagged behind without starting enough organisational work at once.

Sharpening of Struggle

In the mean time, the yellow union resorted to method of intimidation as a means to help the capitalist. It spread the rumour that Chiang Kai-shek prepared to shoot any who dared to persist in making troubles in the factory. It persuaded the workers to make more concessions to the capitalist: dismissal of 500 workers and lengthening of working day to 12 hours. With the aid of the yellow union assured, the mill was getting stiffer and stiffer, even threatening to stop the maintenance money. Finally the management promised to pay the money for maintenance up to Oct. 12, the date set for paying cash.

At that day 4,000 workers gathered at the mill gate for cash, and waited patiently from morning till night without however receiving a cent. The workers then turned to the KMT and obtained the promise that the money would be paid on Oct. 14. Disappointed a second time, the workers were getting out of control and openly shouted "liars", "cheaters" to the KMT mediators who came upon the scene for explicit intervention. Here again the yellow bureaucrats spread deliberately the rumour that if the workers dared to wrest the bales of yarn from the mill as a means to force their demands the government would surely take drastic measures (shooting) for the protection of the mill mortgaged to the American Anderson & Myers Co, that the workers would have to pay with their own lives for \$20,000 taken from the mill.

Now definitely under the influence of the revolutionary union, the workers assumed a threatening attitude and gathered in front of the mill gate, arming themselves with a great variety of arms (stones, etc). They were ready to rush into the mill at noon. At 12 o'clock the situation was very grave with the coming of more workers. The revolutionary leadership immediately proposed to seize the bales of yarn, and many militant workers rallied to the call and rushed to the mill gate. Not followed up by the mass of workers, they however came to a halt. At that time, one brigade of soldiers was stationed inside the mill in anticipation of the struggle.

Later on the KMT officers called a mass meeting apparently with a view to effecting a conciliation with the angry, starving workers. At the said meeting the workers said, "We are struggling against the Yufeng, whether it is owned by Chinese or foreigners; we shall not serve as the running dogs of imperialism if it does come to take over the mill". The speech, concise and right to the point, imparted a pathetic emotion to all present.

Failing to secure their demands, the workers became impatient and finally took positive action on Dec. 5, 1933. On that day they broke into the warehouse of the mill and carried away 369 bales of yarn valued at \$70,000. Incensed by the action of the workers, the capitalist associations of Shanghai, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Banking Association, the Chinese cotton mill association, etc, re-affirmed their class solidarity by telegraphing to the national government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang for emergency aid in behalf of the Yufeng Cotton Mill.

In face of the sharpening of the workers' struggle backed up by a considerable measure of solidarity, the management made a few concession on Dec. 20, promising to pay all the maintenance money as asked for, undertaking to make grants to the hospital and school as usual, raising the wages slightly in certain categories but cutting it in certain others, reducing the working force by 555 workers. Thus the Yufeng struggle ended in success for the workers on most of their demands despite the deliberate betrayal of the yellow union.

END

WORKERS' STRUGGLES IN WHITE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI
DECEMBER, 1937

(For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date--(1)Sept. meaning Date, September, etc.)

1. Strikes Continued From Last Month

(1)Date (2)Place (3)Factory (4)No of Participants (5)Days in Strike (6)Work-Days in Strike (7)No of Petitions (8)Leadership (9)Demands and Proceedings (10)Result
(1)July 2-Dec. 20 (2)Chen-chow (3)Yu-Feng Cotton Mill (4)5,220 (5)14 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Red (9)Against lock up, for relief fund. Relief fund was issued. Factory promised to reopen on Jan 5, but a/555 workers to be cut b/ working hours lengthened from 10 to 12 (Detail see elsewhere of this issue) (10)Partial success

2. Petitions Continued from Last Month

(1)June to Dec. (2)Shanghai (3)Butterfield and Swire, Seamen (4)Union (5)C (6)Yellow (7)The mid-lock seamen on board of the Steamship in Shanghai negotiate with the Co. for the non-recognition of the unfavorable agreements fixed in Canton (10)In process
(1)Nov.-Dec. 2 (2)Shanghai (3)Dry Goods Trade (4)Union (5)C (6)Yellow (7)Against discharge and wage-cut (10)Reconciliation
Sub-total (2)2 (3)2 (7)1

3. Strikes Occured in This Month

(1)12-22 (2)Shanghai (3)Dan-JU-Pao Silver Smith (4)36 (5)4 (6)144 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, union failed to reconcile (10)Not available
(1)13 (2)Shanghai (3)Huchow Silk Filature (4)40 (5)1 (6)C (7)C (8)Sp. (9)Machine shop worker against lock up, prevent machines from being taken away. Received \$600 as dispersing fund in the last (10)Victory
(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Ta-Chung-Hwa Gum Factory (4)650 (5)0 (6)0 (7)0 (8)? (9)For the reinstallation of seven fired Union organizers, clash with the company 449 resulted in 7 being arrested (10)Not available
(1)14-15 (2)Shanghai (3)Yung-Lin Wharf (4)400 (5)2 (6)800 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against monopoly of wharf by contractor, workers demand direct relation wharf management (10)Partial Success
(1)15-25 (2)Wu-soong (3)Nanking-Shanghai Railway Machine Shop and Material Shop (4)1450 (5)8 (6)11,600 (7)0 (8)Yellow (9)Against boss purchasing rotten materials, reconciliation by police and EMT. (10)No result
(1)20-23 (2)Shanghai (3)Fu-Shing Silk Filature (4)300 (5)0 (6)0 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For dues pay, Factory crashed down, also boss's residence and Silk Merchant's Ass. (10)Not available
(1)23 (2)Chen-Kiang (3)Rickshaw pullers (4)2,500 (5)? (6)? (7)? (8)? (9)For reduction of rentals (10)Unknown
(1)24 (2)Ching King Poo (3)Ta-Li Salt Store (4)? (5)? (6)? (7)? (8)? (9)causes unknown, shopowner clashed with salt workers and hurried (10)?
(1)25-26 (2)Wushih (3)Ching-Peng Silk Filature (4)75 (5)2 (6)150 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Stayed at the Boss's residence at Changchow demanding dues payment (10)Victory
(1)26 (2)Shanghai (3)Telegram messenger (4)63 (5)1 (6)63 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For increase of wage, strike one hour (10)Victory
(1)28-29 (2)Shanghai (3)Clerical staff of Chinese Government Radio Administration (4)154 (5)2 (6)308 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For increase of wages, \$3 per month. For bonus. Action not unified (10)Fail
(1)29 (2)Ningpoo (3)Highway workers (4)300 (5)0 (6)0 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Armed and besieged contractor's residence for dues pay (10)Victory
(1)30 (2)North Shanghai (3)Rice market wharf cooli (4)1,500 (5)1 (6)1,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against interference of work by Bureau of Public Safety (10)Victory
Sub-Total: (2)13 (3)14 (4)8,488 (6)14,425 (7)0

4. Petitions of This Month

(1)6-10 (2)Shanghai (3)Dyeing Trade (4)Union (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Warn the capitalists against break of promise (10)Victory
(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)Discharged of World Book Store (4)250 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand for reinstallation (10)In process
(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Mei-Feng Yuen-Feng Silk Weaving Factory (4)650 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against Lock up (10)In process
Sub-total: (2)3 (3)4 (4)900 (7)0

5. General Ledger for Workers' Struggles in Dec.

	No. of Fac.	No. of Str.	No. of Peti- tion	Total	No. of stri- kers	No. of Peti- tioners	Total	Wrok-days in Strike	Clashes	Injured & Arrested
Dec. 26	13	5	19	8988	900	9888	114,426	5	7	
Nov. 21-28	8	9	27	31215	1333	32548	366,880	1	0	

6. Volume of Business

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000----	Total
Dec.	13	2	4	2	21
Nov.	17	2	6	2	27

7. Classification of Trade

	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Tobacco	Gum	Post-Tele-gram	Transportation	Municipal	Electric	Machinery	Hand-craft	Rickshaw	Others	Total
Dec.	1	3	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	4	1	2	21
Nov.	2	2	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	0	4	1	6	27

8. Causes of Struggles

	Dis-charge	Wage cut	Against lock up	Against foremen	Better treatment	Wage increase	Unpaid pay	Political	Others	Total
Dec.	4	2	3	1	3	4	3	0	2	22
Nov.	16	3	1	2	6	4	3	0	8	33

9. Remarks

1) Failing to receive information from south China, we have to compile up statistics more incomplete. Our statistics show that the struggles for the month under review are at a lower ebb than in the preceding, but this is far from being the case. In the first place, the struggle has somewhat sharpened as is evidenced by the fact that workers resorted to direct action much oftener than before. Secondly, more struggles will come up near end of the lunar year which still has a magical hold on the working population.

2) As to the Yufeng cotton mill strike which lasted over six months, our readers are referred to the special article on page 5 which gives details of the struggle.

3) At the end of last year a strike took place among the workers employed by the telegraph administration and the radio-station attached to the ministry of communications. The strike resulted from the demand for higher wages usually granted once every year but recently the ministry changed the practice by promulgating new rules, increasing wages every three years in most cases. Dissatisfied with the new rules, the workers went on a strike. The struggle of the telegraph delivery coolies terminated in success as a result of complete solidarity while the radio-employees lacking unity suffered defeat.

4) According to information emanating from the yellow union nearly 50 silk filatures at Shanghai have of late closed down throwing out 60,000 workers on the street.

5) Quite a number of the 3,000 miners employed in the Wah-tung mine in Hsuehchow were buried alive in the pits owing to the falling in of 30 square li of land from above. The capitalist paid only a ridiculous sum of \$10.00 each piece to the victims as a compensation.

6) In the month under review the struggle of the workers employed by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway ended Dec. 17 in the election of two foremen by the workers themselves and completely repulsed the attempt of the railway administration to revive the contract-labour system. The workers referred to are those engaged in the ware-house located in Markham Road Shanghai.

end

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THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Tangyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipinggu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

...rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen, Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chungku and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pankian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangyuan, Tungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded ~~xx~~ to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Tu, Ting Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc., have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsa Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-twan (money shops), the Yin hao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing--The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the overseas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuechow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Sun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the uncredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chengchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-tsun in Chengchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuechow, Kiangsu, where seven notes-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavily consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuechow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

Today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie rule.

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In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tubao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspectious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

END

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THE SUCCESS OF THE ELECTION MOVEMENT
on the eve of the 2nd Soviet congress

Of vital importance to the efforts of Soviet China to shatter the 5th offensive of the Kuomintang against the red army is the election movement set afoot in connection with the elections to the second Soviet congress. On the whole, the movement is going successful in spite of the raging white terror in the KMT controlled regions. Needless to say, the election campaign in the Soviet districts has certainly ended in complete success.

In its declaration on the eve of Soviet congress the Central Government of Soviet China has pointed out the significance of the congress in question. It has explicitly expressed the view that the second congress is to be entrusted with the tasks of concentrating the leadership of the Soviet movement, of further strengthening and extending the Soviet power and, finally, of drawing a definite lesson from the experiences of the past two years. But it must be remembered that the congress is held in face of the mightiest offensive from the KMT, to wit, the 5th campaign. In the first place, elections to the congress must take place among the broad masses of workers and peasants both in Soviet and KMT territory, thus giving them opportunities and an approach to participate in the Soviet. In other words, the election movement shall be, so to speak, subordinated to the central and urgent task of the Soviet government of China to crush the 5th campaign of the Kuomintang right at the present moment.

Ever since its inception the election movement has achieved more or less positive results. First of all, the masses in the white regions have, from their own class standpoint, clearly recognised the Soviet of China as their liberator and set great hopes on it. In their view the short-lived anti-Japanese government of Gen. Feng Yushiang in Charhar and the recent abortive "people's government" in Fukien are nothing but an instrument of the landlord-bourgeoisie employed to fool the people, differing in nothing from the corrupt and truculent counterrevolutionary government at Nanking. It is of course the more so with the workers and peasants in Soviet districts.

From the incomplete statistics at hand it may be said that the election movement has succeeded in penetrating the wide masses throughout the country. Delegates have gone to the second congress from Manchuria in the north to Shanghai and Fukien and Kwangtung in the south, with others going there from the provinces in the interior. From this single fact we can not but draw the conclusion that the Soviet has secured a stronghold among the toiling masses, more and more workers and peasants are mobilized around the Soviet as time goes on. With its increasing prestige and authority among the masses, with more support coming from millions of workers and peasants, the Soviet is confident in its ability to shatter the 5th campaign to pieces.

Election of Delegates

Let us talk about Fukien first. Recalling that the revolutionary influence has been expanding steadily in the province we can easily comprehend the factors involved in the success of the election in Fukien.

In 1933 the red armies carried out a brilliant campaign against the troops of the landlord-bourgeoisie, namely, the 19th route army, dealing successively decisive blows against it and bringing west and north Szechwan under the domination of the Soviet. At the same time, the masses encouraged by the Soviet influence fought hard against the oppression and exploitation of the reactionary provincial regime backed up by the 19th route army. A multitude of the workers and peasants took part in the election there. The delegates elected in Fochow were chosen by a process of indirect election but they all enjoyed full confidence of the electorate (numbering more than a thousand). Interviewed, a worker-delegate says, "We must go to the second congress and take a look at our own government". Short but brisk, this statement clearly reveals the deepening of the Soviet among the working population. Another 1,000 workers and poor people in Anyang elected their delegates by a similar process and carried several resolutions to be laid before the congress.

In West Henan 80 peasants assembled and elected their delegates. At the election meeting South Honan more than 100 peasants were present. They passed resolutions to aid the red army by public subscription. Some of the peasants proposed to collect 200 cash for the red army while others turned the proceeds from the sale of fruits over to the red armies. A feature in the election there is the large number of communists chosen as delegates.

Besides, a number of delegates was chosen in Manchuria, Honan (The Yuefeng Cotton Mill), Howhei (Anwei), etc. But there we find a few defects in the process of voting. Take, for instance, the election of the Yufeng cotton mill which was carried out within the narrow limits of the usual party balloting. In some cases election was substituted for by appointment as in Manchuria and Howhei. Added to these flaws is the lack of preparation for the drawing up of resolutions due primarily to weak leadership on the part of the party.

Here in Shanghai we have elections taking place among the vast mass of workers, toilers and poor people who went to the polls gladly and enthusiastically, particularly among the youths. In the six industrial districts of Shanghai 716 young workers voted for 47 delegates in 323 mass meetings. Here the result of the election, though satisfactory, is not free from criticism in one respect: the election narrowed down to the masses organized in unions or other associations under the guidance of the party, not yet carried into the unorganized workers. The mass meetings unanimously passed the following resolutions:

- 1) The toilers of the country are glad to be mobilised around the Soviet in their efforts to smash imperialism and KMT.
- 2) The youths of the country shall organize and arm their own self-defence corps.
- 3) Money shall be collected for the red army and the volunteers.
- 4) Fight against the fascist demagoguery to fool the youths as well as fascist terrors against the youths.
- 5) Fight against dismissal and maltreatment of young workers and working children.
- 6) Fight against reduction of work, intensification of work, wage-cut.
- 7) Relief for youths thrown out of work or from the school.
- 8) Confiscate all imported ammunitions for the red army and volunteers.

In addition, these young workers in Shanghai circulated a telegram, saying in the concluding part, "We young workers clearly understand that the Soviet alone can liberate China from the imperialist shackles. Only by rallying to the Soviet can we smash imperialism and KMT, and achieve full freedom and happiness by ousting the landlord-bourgeoisie who sucks our blood. We in the name of all young workers at Shanghai send the heartiest and most comradely greetings to you, the second national Soviet congress", the telegram bearing the date of Nov. 11, 1933.

Preparation for Election in Soviet Districts

In the Soviet districts more elaborate measures were drawn up in preparation for the election scheduled to take place at different dates. The central government sent out its instructions, setting Oct. 26-Nov. 10, 1933, as the period for the district congress, Nov. 11-30 for the Hsien

congress, Dec.1-15 for the provincial congress while the second Soviet congress was to be convened Dec.12, the sixth anniversary of the Canton Commune. Details of the congress will be divulged to our readers later on.

For preparation of the election 15 days were set aside, beginning from Sept.29 to Oct.15. During this period demarcation of local administrative units shall be finished, election propaganda and agitation pushed ahead, town and village Soviets urged to make reports of work before the electorate, election committees organized, electors registered writing their names on red paper while the names of those deprived the right to vote to be written on white paper, all the names to be posted in public. The list of candidates approved after thorough discussion by mass organizations shall be made known to the public in a similar way. The same with the resolutions. Election units shall be small, taking as their basis the trade or productive organization or the village or street as the case may be. The election committees shall make full preparation for the matters assigned them.

In the ten days intervening between Oct.16-25 the elections to the town and village Soviets shall be finished, with the election committees playing the leading role.

The presidiums of the Soviets in the hierarchy shall set themselves the tasks of making preparation for their own reports of work, for the drafts of resolutions and the list of candidates. The provincial Soviet shall make reports to the Hsien Soviet and direct its work through its delegates designated for the purpose. On the part of the provincial Soviet, at least 10 able delegates shall be sent out on the said mission, each taking charge of 2 or 3 Hsien out of a total of 21 Hsien in Kiangsi. Acting in the same way, the Hsien Soviet shall make reports to the district Soviet and guide its work likewise.

Before the elections to the Soviets, each higher Soviet shall map out plans of guidance and train leaders for directive work. Only the politically strong are qualified. Not until they are well trained in a series of conference (discussion, debating, etc) can they be sent out to take up the work allotted them.

Details concerning the elections in the Soviet districts will, we hope, appear in our next issues.

TWO IMPORTANT APPEALS TO WRITERS AND ARTISTS OF THE WORLD
FOR SUPPORT IN OUR FIGHTS AGAINST RAGING FASCIST TERRORS
ATTENDED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS, PROFESSORS, STUDENTS, ETC IN CHINA
.....

To authors, writers, and all cultural groups working
for the betterment of the society and humanity, all over the
world.

Comrades:

Since Feb. 7, 1931 when the reactionary Kuomintang atrociously murdered and buried alive five Left-wing writers together with twenty two communists, the more progressive cultural movements in China have had to go entirely underground. The more significant writers, dramatists, and poets, and other members of the intellectual class who have no sympathy with the reactionary policies of the Kuomintang, are all the time under the threat of unlawful arrest and execution. These last two years, because of the brazen selling out of the Chinese masses by Chiang Kai-shek and his government and their complete surrender to the imperialistic powers, the workers and peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals were aroused to even more determined and forceful struggles. Consequently, fighting to keep their last political breath, Chiang Kai-shek and his gangsters are not hesitant to resort to the most infamous and underhand methods to deal with their political enemies, by organizing the so-called Blue Shirt Society, by kidnapping and private assassinations. The well known cases of such popular left writers and miss Ting Ling, Mr. Pan Tse-nien, Mr. Ying Shu-jen, and others have made Blue Shirt practice an open secret to all peoples, even the foreigners in China. Recently, as the Chinese Red Army has made very rapid, powerful, and substantial gains, and as the people, in general, have shown more marked anti-Kuomintang and anti-imperialistic feelings, the Blue Shirts even dare to come out in open and declare in their publications that the time is ripe to carry out once more the historical "massacre of intellectuals and the burning of all books", and to make a "bandit suppression campaign" among colleges and schools.

4.

They have made good their threat! On the 21st of December, through the working together of the Blue Shirts gangsters and the police, eleven universities at Shanghai were raided in one night, and more than three hundred arrests were made. And in the same week, books of a literary nature or dealing with sociological studies, if they should contain the least bit of advanced ideas, and Chinese made moving pictures, depicting actual conditions, were totally suppressed. Writers arrested without warrants; their homes freely searched; moving picture manufacturers, printers, and bookstores were visited at some uncanny moments to destroy goods, fixture and machineries.

China, at present, is in a more dark state than the Middle Age. The members of the Chinese Left Wing Cultural Movement Alliance, besides organizing the oppressed masses to carry on unrelenting struggle with the atrocious ruling class, wish to report to you the actual conditions here and request you to broadcast the same information to all comrades. It is only through the solidarity of the toiling masses of all nations that such darkness may be ended. Use your pens. Use your strength, to help us put down this inhumane Kuomintang terror!

The Chinese Left Wing Cultural Movement Alliance

To Writers, Artists and Poets of the World!

Under the Kuomintang's bloodthirsty rule, the toiling millions of China have no alternative to choose. The only one path they are traveling on is revolution in the one direction and death in the other.

Revolution which is a matter of life and death to the oppressed masses is raging side by side with the going to pieces of the Kuomintang's rule. The deepened crisis in economic life in this country, the ever-increasing rise of huge masses of workers and peasants to revolution, and the diversion to the left of intellectuals in thought and action have revealed the complete bankruptcy of the Kuomintang in its truculent administration. A giant triumph is no doubt coming ahead to the revolutionary worker and peasant masses.

In its last hour of death, the reactionary Kuomintang is trying once more by its fear-old massacre policy to save itself out of fatal knocks. The world could not forget the death of Hu Yeh-ping and other young Left writers in China who were buried alive by the White Terror of the Kuomintang in February 1931. The previous year the world was once more stirred to two barbarities that happened here: the kidnapping of Ting Ling, wife of the martyred Hu Yeh-ping, and of Pan Tze-nien and Ying Shu-jen, and the open murder of Yang Chien. Now the world is called for the third time to a new drive organized by the Kuomintang, a drive which parallels itself with an ancient despot of China in time out of mind who set every book on fire and buried scholars alive, a drive which Hitler has carried out in Germany.

On the night of December 21 1933, two hundred citizens, professors and students, were kidnapped by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety for no reason whatever, and publications even of free thought were closed by force. The terror is extending to every corner of this country and human lives and culture are being set under the grip of brutality.

We call upon you for support in our fight. In the name of human civilization we call for your comradely support in our knock to the Kuomintang's rule which is on its way to doom.

On to the struggle against the fascist Kuomintang white terror and against the Facist terror throughout the world!

China League of Left Writers
January, 1934, Shanghai, China.

RED ARMIES SCORED NEW VICTORIES in Crushing the 5th Campaign

Since its commencement the 5th campaign has passed through three months under the personal direction of Chiang Kai-shek who acts on direct instruction from international imperialism. Chiang has thrown 500,000 troops into the drive besides more than 100 bombers. Equipped with the newest weapons from Germany and France, the troops are also aided by fascist units. Among the KMT troops at the front we find the Tax Corps reputed to be the best of Chiang's fighting units. In face of this mighty force the red armies, however, won many significant victories over the KMT armed bandits. Recently, they captured Chinkiang, a city not far from Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, and almost reached the outskirts of Nanchang as we reported in our previous issues.

German Adviser Wounded

On Dec. 24 the red armies smashed the greater portion of the KMT cavalry regiment and took Chinkiang while two days later the red army operating in Fengli, a neighboring hsien, defeated two regiments belonging to the 18th and 19th divisions. In their march on Nanchang the red armies occupied Wansukung (near Nanchang). Then the Tax Corps came to meet the advancing red armies but suffered reverses. A red corporal put one company of the corps to flight by throwing a hand grenade. In this confusion a German adviser came forward to reconnoiter but received a serious wound in the arm. Further, a week before the red army in Lichuan dealt a crushing blow to the 5th, 6th, 96th regiments of the KMT bands, wounding dozens of captains.

Turning to Fukien, we have on hand a brilliant record of new victories for the red army. On Dec. 24 the red army fighting in Fukien recaptured Kianglo and Kweihua from the KMT troops and won a minor engagement in Yiping. The Tawannao of Shanghai reported on Jan. 21 the capture of Shansien and Yuchi, two hsians adjoining Kianglo. These triumphs of the red armies extended the Soviet territory by 300 square li.

Along the Kiangsi-Chekiang border the red armies also achieved some minor successes. The Soviet territory in Changsan and Yusan has been enlarged by several hundred square li.

The Brilliant Record

Workers and peasants in China are proud to look back at the long record of victories of the red army. From the spring of 1932 to October, 1933, the red armies won a series of brilliant successes in fighting the KMT armed bandits on all sides. In April, 1932, the first corps of the red army smashed the 49th division of Chang Tsen and the division of Chen Quowhei (the bandit chief but incorporated by the KMT), captured Changchow and Lungai near Amoy, seized planes and an arsenal besides the ligions of rifles. In July, 1932, the red armies crushed 13 regiments of the Kwangtung army in South Kiangsi and chased them out of the province. Now the Kwangtung bandits operating in the Kiangsi-Kwangtung borders dare not to envisage an expedition northwards against the reds.

In February, 1933, the 1st corps of the red army advanced on Hsuehow (near Hsuehow) and defeated three divisions of Chiang Kai-shek, namely, the 90th, 14th and 27th, all crack units. Later in the month two more divisions of Chiang, the 59th and 52th, were practically annihilated. Unable to recover from these decisive blows, Chiang had to close his 4th campaign and prepared for the 5th. During October the red armies shifted to Fukien and captured Yuchi and Yangkow in a triumphant march on Foochow. In the same month the red army met the white bandits at Shaoshi, Kiangsi, annihilated 4 regiments of the 5th and 6th divisions, and smashed the 96th, a victory that compelled Chiang Kai-shek to postpone the 5th campaign by one month.

In our stock-taking of the achievements of the red army we find that the heroic red armies fought on a battlefield extending from Nanchang to the north of Kwangtung several thousand li in length and width, met the enemy in 56 wars major and minor, annihilated 4 divisions, 3 brigades, 26 regiments, 3 battalions, crushed another 4 divisions, 1 brigade, 36 regiments, 20 battalions, captured 41,000 rifles, 250 machine guns, 95 light machine guns, 240 automatic rifles, 12 wireless sets, 3 aeroplanes, 3 field guns, took 40,000 prisoners including 1 divisional commander, 5 brigadier-generals, 9 regimental commanders, 20 captains, shot dead 1 divisional commander, 4 brigadier-generals, 14 regimental commanders, 30 captains.

In addition to these positive successes of the red armies we have also a bright record for the red partisans who, cooperating with the red army or fighting single-handed, have won many significant triumphs in the regions bordering on the red and white territory. In the course of fighting in seven month's time from February to September, 1933, they fought in 113 engagements, seized 1,580 rifles, captured 500 Fuhao.

A MANIFESTO ON KIDNAPPING OF SHANGHAI STUDENTS BY FASCISTS issued by the Communist Party of China, January 11, 1934

(Following is a brief translation of the above manifesto issued by the central executive committees of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League of China on January 11, 1934, on the occasion

6
of the kidnapping of over 100 students enrolled in seven universities at Shanghai, the kidnapping being carried out by the fascists with the aid of men from the public safety bureau and the garrison commander's office of Shanghai—Ed.)

The opposition of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants to the dictatorship of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie, combined with the struggle for the former, is a matter of death or life to the millions in China.

Besides feverish mobilization to attack the Soviet and red armies and the revolutionary vanguard (the communist party) the KMT is actively suppressing every minor struggle or resistance of the worker and peasant, and will not hesitate a single minute in shooting the struggling masses even though no traces of communist leadership are found in the struggles. High handed action is reserved for those students and youths who dare to express any opinion against imperialism and slavery or to come out in the open with liberalist tendencies. Any anti-imperialist movement bent on the liberation of the nation will be ruthlessly put down.

The students at Shanghai were kidnapped simply because they refused to act as slaves of imperialism. They were outspoken in their attitude against the KMT's policy of enslaving the nation and selling it to imperialism. Realising that every syllable uttered by the students may call forth a storm against the KMT's slavery system, the Kuomintang must try everything in its power to wipe out the disgruntled elements, be they students or workers or peasants. It dreams of crushing the mass movement against the 5th campaign by this method of barbarity. It, too, dreams of checking the growing tide against imperialism and the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants led by the proletariat in the same barbarous way. But the victories of the red armies, the ceaseless strikes and the mass struggles against taxes and rent throughout the country, the radicalisation and revolutionisation of the youths on a national scale, etc, can not be suppressed by bloody action. On the contrary, bloody action only means decay of the KMT rule.

With revolutionary experiences of over 10 years and entrusted with the leadership of the revolution against the exploiting system of imperialism and landlord-bourgeoisie, workers of China are absolutely in favor of the movement as carried on by the advanced and conscious, young intelligentsia. The Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China has long ago cast overboard the genuine cultural force and the genuine scientific-artistic progress. What it needs is slaves for the landlord and bourgeoisie and imperialism. It will, to be sure, finish any unwilling slaves at once. Workers of China are developing a prospect for the new social system, nay struggling for this outlook. They place a great value on the advanced cultural forces and will enlist their sympathy and aid in pushing the new cultural development. They will rally the masses in a united front against the relentless dark forces. At present they call on the masses, all of them, to immediately arise against the raging fascist white terrors.

Students, young intelligentsia, advanced members of the liberal profession!

You want a free and independent China in defiance of imperialism. You want democratic rights, free culture and cultured life, too. Just look at the arrest of 100 students at Shanghai. They are innocent but thrown into prison. You must understand that words or actions, bodies or individuals are guilty if they aim to support advanced culture or denounce imperialism.

On this ground alone, many papers were suppressed, book stores stormed, film companies attacked. Not long ago a lawyer speaking in behalf of the anti-Japanese volunteers was dragged into prison and beaten by bamboo poles. Worse still, a journalist at Chinkiang was shot for having written articles depicting miseries and hardships of the people. Now the KMT has added its threat by arresting the students in Shanghai.

Now you must rise up and organise a wide protest movement. Unity is of special importance at present in a movement against the dark force of the landlord-bourgeoisie. Unity assures success in the counter attack against the onslaught of the dark forces. The present mighty revolutionary force emerges from struggles quite unarmed in the very beginning. Otherwise you have but one alternative: submission to the dark forces as slaves.

Students!

Rise at once in a protest against the kidnapping, demand release of the

arrested, ask for freedom of speech, assembly, publication. All advanced journalists, lawyers, artists, authors, scientists, etc, unite in a protest against the raging white terror of the ruling class, against the barbarities of the ruling class in violation of liberty, etc. Build up a genuine united front against imperialism and fascism.

You are faced with two roads: the path to colonization and slavery, the path to the Soviet revolution. The decisive victory of the Soviet is the only assurance against the imperialist attempts at division of China or bringing China under international control. No doubt those joining the united front against imperialism and fascism will work for the success of the Soviet revolution.

MOVEMENT AFOOT TO DEMAND RELEASE OF RUEGGS

Paul Rueggs, a leader of the worker movement in the countries adjoining the Pacific and an active supporter of the Chinese revolutionary movement, was taken into custody three years ago by British imperialist agents and then handed over to Chinese henchmen for torture. His wife, Gertrude Rueggs, met with the same fate, too. The pair languished three years in the filthy and inhuman jail. Quite a number of savants and scientists in foreign countries as well as in China made a strong plea for their liberation and, with this end in view, addressed many communications to the National government at Nanking. In face of this pressure the KMT mandarins promised to release the pair now held in Nanking but never backed up their promise with actions. On the contrary, the KMT officials recently tortured the pair so much that the latter were compelled to go on a hunger strike for nearly a month. During the strike Madam Sun Yat-sen wired Nanking twice asking for the immediate release of the Rueggs but received no answer whatsoever so far. Comrade Harold R. Ithames, member of the committee organised to save the Rueggs, recently went on a trip to Nanking and experienced considerable difficulty in securing the permission to take a personal look at the weakened pair. He gave a graphic account of what he saw in the China Forum, Jan. 13, 1934. The KMT will not release the Rueggs unless forced so to do by the tremendous pressure of the masses. Now a movement is on foot here in Shanghai among the workers as well as advanced intelligentsia to demand the liberation of the Rueggs together with other prisoners of Chinese nationality, all imprisoned in Nanking for no other reason than their identification with the worker movement in China—their leading role in that movement.

MORE KMT'S DESPERATE EFFORTS to Push the 5th Campaign

During the process of the 5th campaign, now feverishly pushed ahead by the KMT, the heroic red armies have successively directed decisive blows against the white bandits of the Kuomintang. Fresh victories of the red armies in the past two weeks in Kiangsi and Fukien have certainly opened a brighter perspective before the eyes of the wide masses of workers, peasants and other toilers but, on the other hand, have provided a powerful stimulus to the different fractions of the Chinese Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie in making new attempts to get together for the badly needed team work, that is, maintenance of the tottering imperialist-landlord-bourgeois rule.

Debacle of People's Government

Since its inauguration on Nov. 20, 1933, the people's government in Fukien has deluged the country with numbers of empty phrases against imperialism, against the betraying Nanking regime, for distribution of land among the population, for democratic rights to be granted to the people, etc. But On Jan. 13, 1934, leaders of the 19th route army and of the people's government sold and surrendered Foochow, seat of the government, to Chiang Kai-shek at a price of \$6,000,000. Another version puts the price only at \$1,500,000. Nine days later four generals of the 19th route army issued a circular telegram announcing their secession from the people's government and their support to Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek offered to buy while the 19th route army to sell, both for the realisation of a more united front in massacring workers and peasants in Kiangsi in the 5th crusade. The crumble of the people's government signifies nothing other than that a handful of swindlers will not be able to maintain themselves in position for a long time, that the people's government is but a farce designed by a fraction of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie to fool the people. ~~that the~~ analysis and conclusions of the Communist Party of China regarding the People's Government have proved entirely correct.

As is known to all, the fall of the people's government will bring Chiang

Kai-shek into a sharper conflict with the militarists in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Certainly the latter will utilize the defeated 19th Route Army as the increased guard against Chiang Kai-shek while the 19th Route Army, both officers and men, is still hostile to Chiang. The 19th Route Army beat retreat but has been able to keep its force of 40,000 intact. Its leaders preferred outright sale to fighting. Since Chiang's offensive began the 19th Route Army offered only weak resistance, everywhere yielding the ground without serious fighting. Now the 19th Route Army is just negotiating with Kwangtung and Kwangsi for an alliance against Chiang Kai-shek. In view of Kwangtung's decision to send five divisions into Fukien the conversations may have probably resulted in some measure of success. The 19th Route Army, therefore, plays the role of a two faced diplomatist in regard to Nanking and Kwangtung. At the same time, the red armies advanced last week far into Fukien, defeating the white bandits as they went along. The hard pressed peasants also fought stubbornly against the 19th Route Army and the hordes of Chiang. Far from being a success in favor of unity and unification of the country as claimed by the fascist papers here, the breakdown of the People's Government can in no sense be interpreted as consolidation of Chiang's power in the south.

The 4th Plenary Session of KMT

As long expected, the 4th plenary session of the KMT opened Jan. 20 at last. The Kwangtung fraction of the members of CEC, as usual, boycotted the session but, in token of their wish for unity, appointed a representative in their behalf. The session will cost the toiling masses \$64,300 in cash. Each CEC member will receive \$1,000 as travelling expense, a usual practice adopted by Chiang-Kai-shek to buy over his opponents.

In delivering the opening speech, Wang Chin-wei (Prime Minister) was quite careful in saying nothing about the Japanese plan of converting Manchuria into a monarchy because this will be deemed as an unfriendly manifestation to Japanese Imperialism. In conclusion, he only exhorted his comrades with "willing to submit." What this phrase means is well indicated in an editorial of the fascist organ, the Morning Post, published in Shanghai. On January 21 the said paper explained "willing to submit" in the following terms:—"At the very beginning of the Manchurian incident we made a great blunder in fighting Japan which is immensely stronger than us. The Tangku Agreement is the natural result. We must not permit ourselves controlled by the spirit of glory even though defeated in a war. We must not run the risk of exposing our vast territory to Japanese bombing and firing." Thus viewed, the KMT's policy of surrender falls entirely in line with the betrayal of national interests. Hence "willing to submit". Besides the KMT papers, other bourgeois journals such as The Ta Kung Pao, Shun Pao, etc, have shown considerable optimism in their views on the probable success of the 5th campaign allegedly facilitated by the Fukien debacle, but workers and peasants are confident that the red armies will shatter the 5th crusade exactly in the same way as they did the previous four drives.

Another 100 million Bonds

The war against the Soviet and the purchase of the 19th Route Army together with minor militarist wars have cost Nanking millions of dollars. Since the Fukien coup the Nanking regime has spent almost 40 millions, \$15,000,000 paid to Kwangtung and Kwangsi in exchange for their friendly neutrality, 10 millions given to the bandit chiefs in Fukien to attack the 19th Route Army from the rear, then finally another 10 millions to buy over the remnants of the 19th Route Army. During the height of the campaign against Fukien many influential but vacillating militarists and politicians demanded and obtained large sums of money from Chiang Kai-shek who always won the war by purchase. In the morning of January 12 the Legislative Yuan passed in a secret session the regulations governing the issue of the 100 million bonds which, as a matter of fact, were long ago turned over to the Shanghai banks for 50 million cash. The remaining 50 millions accrued to the fat bankers as a profit. Under the bankers are but too glad to underwrite the bonds, particularly because the greater portion of it will be used to push the 5th campaign. But the picture has also its gloomy side. According to reliable information from high banking circles Nanking will experience insurmountable difficulties in trying to float another loan of the same disquisitions in Shanghai. In view of present circumstances Nanking must issue another loan within two or three months. The sight of this prospect has depressed the bond market here considerably. In reality, Shanghai is no longer in a position to absorb more huge

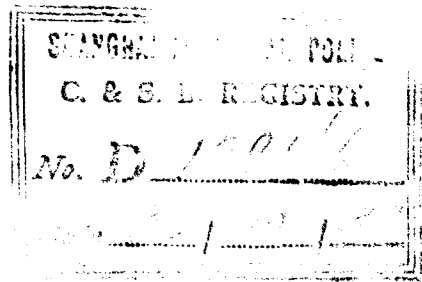
In a word, the surrender of the 19th Route Army to Chiang Kai-shek and Kwangsi, the 4th plenary session of the KMT and the 100 million bonds will further deepen the attempts of the Fuhao-landlord-bourgeois united front campaign and to bolster up its shaken rule on a more or

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

SUBJECT

- (25) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.10.33. C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 20.6.33
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World,
3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W., 38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, C.W.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol.3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormitory, Peiping University, Pei-
ping.



October 30

33.

My dear Steptoe,

x Enclaved 9/10

I forward herewith four copies of extracts^x from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated June 20, July 7 and September 6, 1933, were sent from Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping, but were returned to the Post Office here. The addresses of persons in London, to whom the envelopes containing the Chinese Workers Correspondence were addressed, are (1) "Secretary, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1", and (2) "Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, C.W.1".

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

October 30

33.

Dear Hopkinson,

I forward herewith four copies of extracts from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated June 20, July 7 and September 6, 1933, were sent from Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping, but were returned to the Post Office here.

Yours sincerely,

JHG

✓ *Enclosed 20/10.*

4 Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N., ✓

Royal Naval Office,

British Consulate-General.

2 Lieut. McHugh ✓

4 Mr. Koketsu ✓

2 Mr. Van den Berg ✓

2 Mr. Sarly ✓

2 Capt. Dicker ✓

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S 3, Shanghai, October 15, 1933

Will you please
make for me 25
copies in the copies
of the articles in the
numbers of the
Chinese ~~News~~ Workers'
Correspondence in
this file which are
marked in blue
pencil.

Stephens	4,
Hopkins	4,
McHugh	2,
Holmes	4,
Van der Berge	3,
Sally	2,
Dickson	2,

J. H. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date October 14, 1933

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

S. O. Ernest

I forward herewith four letters containing copies of
the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" printed in the English
language which were obtained by the undersigned from the
Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on October 13.
The letters, which were posted in Shanghai and addressed to
persons in London, New York and Peiping, were in each case
returned to Shanghai by the postal authorities concerned
after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder:-

- 1) Addressed to : "Secretary, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street,
London, W.C.1." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE
WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" issue No. 67 dated June 20, 1933.
The entire contents of this issue are devoted to an
article entitled "TWO YEARS' FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED
ARMIES OF CHINA," which gives elaborate details of the
number of victories gained by the Red Armies and the
number of government troops and armaments captured during
the past two years.
- 2) Addressed to : "Industrial Workers of the World, 3333
Belmont Street, New York City, U.S.A." Containing one
copy of the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated July 7,
1933. This issue contains tabulated details of Strikes
and Sabotage, mostly in Shanghai, during the months of
March and April 1933, under the title, "STRUGGLES OF WORKERS
IN KUOMINTANG CHINA," and two articles entitled (1) "NANKING
UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS" and (2) "DEVELOPMENT
OF SOVIET MOVEMENT IN SZECHUEN."
- 3) Addressed to : "Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ (2)
Forwarded by _____

London, C.W.I." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE
WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated July 7, 1933.

(Contents identical with No. 2)

- 4) Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, 1st Dormitory, Peiping
University, Peiping." Containing one copy of the
"CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" issue No. 76 dated
September 6, 1933. Contents: Two lengthy articles
entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA,
APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2) "LATEST ACTIVITIES IN
THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

fw2
14/10.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

TWO YEARS' FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED ARMIES OF CHINA

In order to regain their rule of landlords and gentry class in the Soviet districts, KMT of China has incessantly directed its attack towards the Soviet districts of China, especially when the Japanese imperialists have taken Manchuria and are pressing towards North China. The two years and three months' fight that the red armies have waged against the KMT in defending and developing Soviet districts has set in the History of Chinese Revolution the following splendid record:

1. 283,000 white soldiers dissolved.
2. 157,000 white soldiers captured.
3. 129,000 Rifles seized.
4. 7 division commanders, 2 vice division commanders, 9 Brigadier generals, 1 vice Brigadier general, & 17 Regimental colonels were captured.

The yearly records are as follows:

1931 1. 3 divisions, 5 brigades, 15 regiments (about 60,000) were dissolved.

2. 52,000 white soldiers were seized.

3. 44,000 machine guns, rifles, mortars, etc.

4. 3 divisional commanders, 2 brigadier generals, 2 regimental colonels and one vice divisional commander were captured.

1932 1. 6 divisions, 12 brigades, 6 regiments (about 16,000) were dissolved.

2. 71,000 were captured.

3. 54,600 guns, two airplanes, 290 cannons & 5 radio stations were seized.

4. 2 divisional commanders, 1 vice divisional commander, 6 brigadier generals, 1 vice brigadier general, 14 regimental colonels, 2 Battalion majors & 1 Staff officer were captured.

1933 1. 4 divisions, 3 brigades, 13 regiments (about 63,000) (Jan. were captured.

to 2. 31,000 were captured.

March) 3. 30,000 guns were seized.

4. 1 divisional commander, 1 brigadier general, 1 staff officer & regimental colonel were captured.

The total strength of KMT governmental force is 90 divisions, (not counting Fengtien, Szechuan, Kwantung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan forces which are rather independent from Nanking) out of which 60 have been sent for the anti-red campaign, now here is a detail tabulation of what these 60 divisions have met during their engagement with the red armies:

Division of	Manner	C a p t i v e s	Munition
White Army	Demolished		Seizure
18 th. D. (Chang Whei- chuan) (張維權)	Whole D. demolished.	Chang, the division commander, Wang Tsi- tsun(王錫俊), a brigad- ier general, & 10,000 soldiers and officials.	1 radio station, 9,000 rifles, ma- chine guns and trench mortars.
50 th. (Tan Dao- yuan) (譚道源)	One brigade demolished	3,000 officials & soldiers	1 radio station, 2,000 rifles, ma- chine guns, etc.
28 th. (Kung Ping- fan) (孔平藩)	Whole divi- sion.	Kung, the comman- der, one vice commander, one regimental colonel and 4,000 soldiers.	1 radio station, 3,000 rifles and guns.
47 th. (Wang King- yu) (王金钰)	Four regim- ents	3,000	3,000 rifles and guns, 2 mountain cannons.
43 th. Kuo Hwa- tsun (郭華尊)	One brigade	3,000	2,000 rifles
27 th. Kao Shu-shun (高樹勳)	One brigade	3,000	One radio station 2,000 rifles
3050 th. Lin Hsueh- ting (林雪廷)	Four regiments	3,000	One radio station 2,000 rifles and guns
54 th. Mon Liao(廖明林)	Seven regiments	7,000	1 radio station 6,000 rifles and guns
47 th. Shen- kwan shiang(沈寬祥)			
8 th. Mao Pin-won (毛品文)	1 brigade	3,000	1 radio sta. 2,000 guns
9 th. Chiang Ping- won (蔣平文)	1 brigade	3,000 and Wang Ming, (王明) a regimental colonel	3,000 guns
52 th. Han Teh-jin (韓德金)	Whole D.	Han himself, Chang Tsu-yi(張子異) and 10,000 strong others	1 radio sta. 10,000 guns
Force Indep- endent 3rd. Brigade Fan Teh-hsin (樊德欣)		1,000	A few hundred rifles and m/c guns
33 th. Yao Wei-chun (姚維勳)	Whole Divi- sion	Yao and 10,000 offi- cers and soldiers	7,000 guns
49 th. Chang-shen (張善)	2 brigades	4,000 with one vice brigadier general & one staff officer	1 radio sta., 2 airplanes, 15 can- nons & 3,000 rif.

Date	Place	Victorious Red Armies	R e m a r k s
1931 Jan. 1	Lung Kong, Yung-Feng, Kiangsi (江西永丰龙岗)	1st Side Army	The Division is reorgan- ized with the released captives under Chu Yuo- Hua(朱耀华) as the new com- mander.
Jan. 4 1931	Tung-Shao, Ning- Tu, Kiangsi (江西宁都东韶)	do.	
May 16 1931	Tsung-Tung(中洞) near Tung-Kuo(東固) Kiangsi	do	Kung disguised himself as a common captive and was released. The d. was reorganised with releas- ed soldiers under Wang Mao-Teh(王毛德)
May 16, 17, 18 1931	Fu-tien(富田) Sui-Nan(水南) Kiu Tsun Ling(九峰) Tung Kuo(東固)	do	Wang dismissed, reorgan- ised under Shan Kwan Yuin Shiang(上官云相)
May 19 1931	K' Sui(吉水) By Sa(白沙) Kiangsi	do	Kuo dismissed Reorganised under Liu Shao-Kwang(刘绍光)
May 22	Yung Feng(永丰) Kiangsi	do	
June 1	Kien-Ning(建宁), Fukien	do	The uniform and sign of Liu, the commander, were seized.
Aug. 7 1931	Near Hsin-Kou(興國) Kiangsi	do	The vice-commander of 47thd., Wei Wo-Wei(魏沃威) was killed
Aug. 11 1931	Hwang Pao(黃陂) Ning Tu(寧都) Kiangsi	do	Tseng Ji-Yuen(曾紀遠), the brigadier commander was seized but released as he the disguised among sol- diers
Sept. 7 1931	near Hsin Kuo	do	
Sept. 15 1931	near Tung- Ku K(東固)	do	Han escaped disguised as a common captive. Divi- sion reorganised under Li Min(李敏) with the 6 brigades out of 11th and 14th D.
Feb. 1932	Kung-Chow(贛州) Hsin Chen(新城)	do	
Feb.	Kwang-Sui(下水) Hupei(湖北)	Fouth Group	reorganised with released captives under Chang Wan-Sin(汪三)
April 11, 21, 20, etc	near Chang- chow(漳州) Fukien	1st side Red Army	The uniform and sign of Yang Feng-Nien(楊鳳年) the chief Front Com. were seized

Division	Manner	C a p t i v e s	Munition
White Army	Demolished		Seizure
75 th. Soong Tien-tsai (宋天才)	1 brigade	2,000 captives with 1 brigadier general & 1 regimental colonel.	2,000 guns
New 20 th. Kao Sze-chu (郭子楚)	Whole D.	4,000 with 1 vice d. commander, 1 brigadier general, 3 regimental colonels	4,000 guns
76 th. Chang Feng (張鳳)	2 brigades	3,000 with 1 brigadier general & 3 regimental colonels	3,000 guns
35 rd. Keh Yui-lung (葛云龍)	Whole D.	7,000 ranging from Keh himself to the common soldiers	6,000 guns
7th Lu Shih-Tin (盧式鼎)	Whole D.	20,000 including 2 brigadier generals & 6 regimental colonels	15,000 rifles, 180 machine guns, 30 trench mortar and 1 radio station
55 th. Yuan Chao-chang (阮學昌)	Whole D.	1 regimental colonel and 4,000 captives	3,000 rifles, 80 machine guns and 50 trench mortars
44 th. Shiao Tze-ts'u (蕭之楚)	1 brigade	2,000 ranging down from Hang Chang-tsung (韓昌俊), the brigadier general.	1,000 guns strong
31 th. Chang Ying-Shiang (張英祥)	2 brigades	2,000	1,000 rifles, 5 cannons and 30 m/c guns
82 nd. Yung Ching-feng (容景芳)	2 regiments	1,000 including 2 regimental colonels	600 rifles, 3 m/c guns, 20 manual machine guns & 30 trench mortars
4th Hsu Ting Yao (徐廷耀)	2 brigades	3,000	10 automatic rif. 2,000 rifles
83rd Chiang Fu-sen (蔣發生)	2 brigades	4,000	3 radio stations, 30 machine guns, 3,000 rifles and 10 trench mortars
7 th. Kao Su-shun (高樹勳)			
New 4th Brig. Chow Sze-shun (周志舜)	1 regiment	800	500 guns
Indep. 24 th Brigade Li Chichiang (李致強)	1 regiment	2,000 Loo wounded	2,000 guns
Hsu Kehhsian (許克謙)	1 regiment	1,000	10 machine guns 1,000 rifles
5 th. Chow Ewon-yuan (周運元)	3 reg.	2,000 including 1 regimental commander, 1 staff officer & 1 Brigadier general	1 radio station 1,000 guns
90 th Wu Chi-wei (吳奇偉)	2 reg.	2,000	2,000 guns

Date	Place	Victorious red Army	R e m a r k s
April 2 1932	Hwang-Chuan(潢川) Honan	Fouth Group Army	
April 2	do	do	
April 4	do	do	
April	Ge-Sui(蕲水) Hupei	Red 75th D. independent Division at Yin-ShanK)	Reorganised with released captives under Feng Hsin- hsiao(冯信晓)
May	Lo-Yan(六安) Su Ka Pu(苏家埠) Anwhai	Fouth Group Army	
June 13 1932	Chien-Kiang(潜江) Hupei	Red 2nd Group Army	Fan was severely hurted
June	Kian-Yan(潜阳) Hupei	do	
July 6	Ma-Chen(麻城) Hupei	Fouth Group Army	
July	Yien-Ning(应城) Hupei	Red 6th Army	Later, another regiment demolished, another re- volted & Joined Red Army
Aug. 11	Lo-An Anhwai	4th Group Army	
Aug. 17-21	LOO-An(梁安) I-Whang(宜黄) Kiangsi	Red 1st side Army	The 26th Route Army of Sheng Liuen-Tsung(程潜) lost one of its Brigades in the war at Chung Chen (中村), while another re- belled at Ning Tu(宁都) the 2th and 2uth D. wor combined. An airplan was was shot down during war.
Oct. 19-21	Chien-Ning(建宁) Shao-Wu(邵武) Fukien	do	Two Regimental commander Hu-Ting(胡廷) Yang Chia-Tsu (杨嘉士) were seized
Oct.	Sui-Hsien(随县) Kiangsi	4th group	10th 44th 83rd Divisions participated the war and were seriously smashed too
Nov. 22 1932	near Nan chen (南城)	1st side Red Army	One Battalion of the 23rd division was also crushed
Jan. 5 1933	King-Chi(金溪) Kiangsi	do	The former division Com- mander Hu Tsu-Yu(胡祖玉) was killed by Red Army at Kwang-chang(广昌), 1931.
Jan. 8	King-Chi	do	Regimental General Chen Yung-chi(陈应奇) seriously wounded. Another 2 Reg. of 27th D. demolished

Division of	Manner	C a p t i v e s	Munition
White Army	Demolished		Seizure
14 th.	1 regiment	1,000	1,000
Chow Chu-roo (周子柔)			
53 rd.	1 regiment	800	700
Li Yui-yien (李維賢)			
Szechuan Force	1 regiment	1,000	2,000
Tim Tsungyiao (田公炎)			
Szechuan Force	1 brigade	1,000	1,000
Tien's Troop			
Wang Ming Chan			
Hwang Chen Kwei (王明桂) (黃正貴)			
52th Lee Ming (李明)	Whole D.	8,000 ranging from Lee Ming himself	1 radio sta., 100 Auto. guns, 8000 rif.
59 th.	Whole D.	8,000 ranging down from Chen	100 machineguns & automatics
Sheng Shihchi (陳時義)			7,000 rifles
11 th. (郭純)	5 regiments	7,000	1 radio sta., 100 auto., 6,000 rif.
Chiao Chien			
9 th. (李廷亨)	1 regiment	1,000	Scores of automa-
Lee Tien-nien			tics & 1,000 rif.
77 th. (嚴雲)	1 brigade		
Roo Lin			
26th (郭汝傑)	Whole D.		
Kao Jui-tung			
46th (張繼)	Whole D.		
Yao Shenhsien			

White Armies Crushed and Dissolved by Red Armies

Division of White Army	Manner Crushed
60 th. Sheng Kwang-han (沈光漢)	2,000 wounded and killed
61 th. Mao Wei-shiu (毛維壽)	Whole Troop retreated from Hsin Kuo (興國) to Kung Chow (共州)
Kwangtung Forces:	1,800 wounded and killed
Independent 3rd. D., 2nd. B., 4th. D., 5th. D.	Retreated to Nan-Yung and Lung Nan (龍南)
Kwangtung Forces:	700-800 killed and wounded
1st. D. & 2nd. D.	Retreated to Ta-Yu-Chen
1st. D. Hu Chung-nan (胡宗南)	1,000 killed and wounded
2nd. D. Hwang Chi (黃杰)	Retreated to Hwang-Pee (黃陂)
88th D. Yu Chi-shih (俞濟時)	
1st. D., 44th. D., 64 th. D. Liu Chen-hwa (劉鎮華)	2,000 killed and wounded

Date	Place	Victorious Red Army	Remarks
Jan. 8	do	do	Hsia, a Regimental General was wounded
Jan.	Wan Nien(万宁) Kiangsi	Red 16th Army	
Jan. 20	Bachung(巴中) Szechuen	4th Group Red Army	One brigadier general, Wan(万) & One Regimental Commander were killed
Jan. 22	do	do	
Feb. 28	Yi-Hwang, Chiao Hu Lake(蛟河)	Red First Side Army	Lee captured and died of severe wounds. 2 Brig. Gen. killed
Feb. 28	Yi-Hwang, Chiao Hu Lake(蛟河)	do	Two Brigadier Gen. killed one Reg. in near escape
Mar. 21	Yi-Hwang	do	Two reg. of 59th D. were demolished too
Mar. 21	do	do	Provision supplied & munitions left to the amount
		Red 16th Army	
		do	
		Red 4th Group Army	

White Armies Crushed and Dissolved by Red Armies

Date	Place	Victorious Red Armies	Remarks
Aug. 1931	Hsin-Kuo(奥国)	Red First Side Army	Chiang Kwan-nai & Tsai Ting-Kai stated in their circular telegram as the fiercest fight ever fought
July 1932	Nan-Yung(南雄)	do	
July 1932	Ta-Yu(大庾)	do	
Oct. 1932	Hwang-An(黄安) Hupei	Red Fourth Group Army	
Dec. 1932	Honan	do	

NOTE: Due to the insufficient availability of informations, this report is subject to revision as well as expansions

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PEASANTS' STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, APRIL TO AUG. 1933

I. Rural Conditions

Except that portion, about 100,000,000, in the Soviet-controlled areas the peasant population of China, amounting not less than 750,000,000 and forming 85% of the whole Chinese population, under the rule of the Kuomintang-Imperialists alliance, suffers more and more every year. Bankruptcy, calamities, famines, caustic taxes, Imperialists' and Kuomintang's exploitations, civil wars and military services have driven them onto the road of hunger and death.

The fact that the Chinese rural economy is worsening with accelerated speed can be shown by statistics of decrease in land possession in the part of peasants and increase in the number of tenants. The statistics recently published by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Nanking University, illustrates very vividly the loss of land in the part of middle peasants, and the tendency of a rapid increase in the number of tenants (mostly poor peasants):

Percentage of Different Strata of Chinese Peasants in Various Years

Kind of peasants	1911	1931	1932	1933
Tenants	28%	31%	31%	32%
Peasants cultivating their own lands	49%	46%	46%	47%

Nanking University is an organ run by American Imperialists, and the above statistics can only be partially reliable, but still it shows how rapidly the Chinese peasants lost their lands. The number of tenants (i.e. peasants who have lost their lands) increased only 3% in the twenty years from 1911 to 1931, but recently it increased so fast that in the period of only one year, 1932-1933, the number of tenants has gained 1% more, being seven times faster than before.

Again, according to China Year Book, Japanese edition, Chinese tenants increased from 26% to 32% from 1918-1919. The number of tenant farmers ~~has~~ ^{doubtless} must be much greater now.

Meanwhile, Chinese peasants are always attacked by floods, insect calamities and famines. The extension of such calamitous areas and the number of suffering peasants grow practically day by day. The official report of the Relief Committee of Kuomintang has announced the following figures:

Year	No. of calamitous districts	No. of suffering people
1928	203	20,456,598
1929	841	25,238,972
1930	830	40,500,348
1931 (Big flood excluded)	519	12,212,456
1931 (The big flood)	290	40,300,899
1931 (Total)	809	44,513,355

In the report, it stated that many districts had not submitted their ~~every one figures for the big flood of 1931~~ ^{figures for the big flood of 1931} ~~can only represent those few~~ ^{can only represent those few} districts where the situation was most serious and where Kuomintang has sent its men for investigation. In reality, the situation is much worse than what ~~the~~ ^{the} above statistics has illustrated.

As to the contents of the calamities, according to the same report, there were 605 cases of floods, droughts, and insect pests out of the 723 cases of 1929, and out of the 1462 cases in the year 1930, 569 cases were floods, droughts and locust calamities, while 488 cases were civil war and banditry calamities. All of them are caused directly or indirectly, by the misconduct of the Kuomintang Government.

1932 was a year Kuomintang has been proud of its good harvests but calamities still devastated seven provinces, such as floods in Kiri, Hailungkiang, Shansi, Kweichow and other provinces, the collapse of dykes in Hopei, and the drought after a flood in Kiangsi (Section P, page 74, China Year Book, 1933). While in the rest of the provinces, the ~~peasants~~ ^{peasants} dropped so much as a result of overproduction, that the ~~income~~ ^{income} for the whole crop could not compensate the payment of rent and taxes. Such pheno-

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 mena gave rise to the contradictory term of "good-harvest-calamity", the sufferers of which in 1932 were several times as great in number as that of 1931.

This year, according to the reports of the above-said Relief Committee, floods have been reported in 151 districts covering seven provinces (Aug. 8 Sin Wen Pao) not including the big flood of Hunan that has done harm to eighteen districts. Presently, due to the overflowing of the Yellow River, and the collapse of dykes in Shensi, Honan, and Shangtung, an area covering several provinces has been devastated by the flood. There is still no official statistics about the damages done, but Sun Pao calculates that there are 2,000,000 refugees in the single province of Shensi, and in those districts in West Shangtung where the Yellow River has bursted the dykes, there are about 2,000,000 people on the edge of being drowned.

Such calamities are of course the result of Kuomintang regime, because the revenues that should be spent in calamity-preventing have been shifted for the use of attacking red armies and slaughtering workers and peasants, and moreover, the bankruptcy of the rural economy—a result of KMT regime too—incapacitates the peasants from doing any preventive work themselves.

In the minds of the peasants, calamities are not as dreadful as the exploitations of the Kuomintang Government. In June this year, the peasant of the Tse District (砦子) of Hopei Province dared not report the existence of a locust calamity in that district, fearing that the Government would utilize the occasion to lay new taxes or other forms of exploitations. "Locusts are terrible, but the mandarins are more so." is a sentence in a popular folk song of the district. (Takunpao, July 11)

Not mentioned about the 'illegal' exploitations, the regular field tax raised by the Kuomintang Government increased year by year. In Kiangsu, this year, it doubles that of 1925, and the condition worse in other provinces. In Szechuen, a year's tax has to be paid every month in time of civil war, and in some districts, as Shang Lou (上流) the field tax has been pre-collected up to the year 1937. In Ching Kan District (清江) of Shensi the field tax is twenty times five that before the coming to power of KMT. Parallel to this regular field tax, there are usually some supplementary taxes collected under the names of irrigation development, education promotion, locusts prevention, dyke construction, self administration and other equally holy terms.

All other kinds of taxes have been highly raised. Salt is six times as dear as it was ten years ago because of the salt tax. Likin has been abolished in name, but in its place, have been installed the Special Tax and Trade Tax which are more annoying than ever, while in Szechuen, the collection of Likin still continues on, and taxes equal to the goods own value will be collected by the half a hundred likin offices, distributed along the 290 miles between Chungking (重慶) and Chengtu (成都).

The Kuomintang militarists spent a portion of their exploitations from the peasants for campaigns against the red armies and the Chinese revolution, while the other portion is to be embezzled and deposited in foreign banks, through which it is transformed again into capitals to exploitate and squeeze the toiling Chinese masses.

The brutality of landlords' exploitations on peasants can be viewed even through Kuomintang's own confessions. A report on peasants financial conditions, issued by an Inquiry Committee under the Committee of Economic Construction of the Kuomintang Sui Yuen Government, after investigating the financial conditions of the Shart District (砦子) of Suiyuan, gives the following figures:

For a peasant family cultivating 100 Mows of fields,
 Their yearly income is \$ 60.00 (50 piculs of grain)
 But their outlays consist of the following:

Cost of production	\$ 77.82
Irrigation tax	30.00
Other taxes	39.76
Total outlay	\$147.58

There was a loss of \$ 87.58 for every 100 Mows cultivated, and if the farmer is a tenant, a rent of \$ 60--80 has to be added to the outlay items (Sin Wen Pao June 17) (Attention must be given that Shart District is the place where Kuomintang, under the cooperation of the International Relief Commission for China, an American Organ, has constructed the Min Sun Chu (民生渠) The Canal of People's Livelihood and has been so proud of it always) Arrests and imprisonments are the common methods of the ruling KMT landlords applied on the peasants who are unable to pay their rents and taxes as a result of being over-exploited.

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Arrests and imprisonments are the common methods of the ruling KMT-land lords applied on the peasants who are unable to pay their rents and taxes as a result of being over-squeezed. To King-Peasants the KMT-landlords

500 tenants in Soochow and 300 in Chang Su (常蘇) have been put to prison by landlords and Kuomintang Governments because of inability to pay.

Besides, there is the Imperialists' exploitations.

The aggression of foreign imperialism has given to the rural economy of China a fatal blow. The former subsidiary business of the peasants, mainly home weaving, can no longer pay since the flowing in of the foreign goods and the price for agricultural products is wholly manipulated by compradors who act for the imperialists. The result has been more miserable in recent years when the big economic crisis that has struck the imperialists so severely has caused them to dump their overproduced rice, wheat, and cotton in the Chinese market, resulting a big drop in the price of the Chinese agricultural products, e. g. the price for rice, the main food of the Chinese people, dropped more than 50% in the latter half of last year. At present, the price of rice is about \$5.00 per picul, which is only one third the price for the same period of last year, but price for rice imported from Indo-China is as low as \$3.00 per picul in the minimum, therefore a still lower price will be expected after the Autumn harvest.

And the "relief" Kuomintang is giving to the Chinese peasants is the big \$50,000,000 Wheat and Cotton loan from U. S. A. which practically makes impossible any production of wheat and cotton in Chinese fields.

The result of bankruptcy in rural economy under the rule of Kuomintang-Imperialists is a great decrease in wages of rural workers. The wages of masons, carpenters, tailors and agricultural laborers in WuRih (吳淞) has decreased 20% in June, and the wages of agricultural laborers in Hang Tang District (行唐) of Hopei has dropped from ten to three cents a day.

Besides all the above exploitations, the Chinese peasants have to suffer the destructions caused by civil wars and wars on China by Imperialists (e.g. Japan) and also the burden of military services required during civil wars.

It is on the basis of bankruptcy in rural economy that the peasants struggles of China have been extensively developed.

II Peasants' Struggles

In the beginning of April, c.w.c. has worked out some statistics of peasants struggles up to March showing that the peasants have arisen to struggle against landlords and the ruling class in the form of petition (soldem) division of landlords' stored crops, antitax movement, guerilla wars, riots etc., In the following table, the struggles of peasants from April to Aug. were summarized: (minor struggles excluded)

Date	Location	No of partic.	Form of struggle	Remarks
23-26 Feb.	Chang Woo (昌吳) Hopei.	1,500	Armed revolt against taxation	The peasants surrounded the city wall for 4 days, opposing the laying of new taxes by KMT magistrate under the name of fighting against Japanese invasion, and succeeded finally.
Feb.-Mar.	North of Kwangsi Province	55,000	Armed revolt against KMT and its taxation by the Yiao race (瑶)	Together with the Yiao race in the districts Chuan, Hsin An (全安), Koon Yang (琨陽), Yi Ning (義寧), Lin Chuen (林川), and Ling Ling (靈陵) in Hunan-Kweichow border, the Yiao race of North Kwangsi revolted against the oppressions of KMT. Hans (漢人) also participated. The district city of Hsin An was once occupied. Being superstitious and believing in the power of Gods, they were finally defeated by the Kwangsi and Hunan troops.
Mar. 30	Yu Yiao district Chekiang Province	2,500	Anti-tax demonstration	Peasants gathered in district city to demonstrate against the laying of wine tax and to demand for release of the arrested.
Mar.-Apr.	Yau Shan & Wan Shan (玉山, 萬山), Yuannan.	10,000	Riot by Miao Race (苗)	Riot commenced in beginning of March in Yau Shan among the Miao race. Their slogan being: "No rent nor any kind of Tax"
April 5-15	Yu Yiao, Lin An, Hanchow, & Shiu Shan; Chekiang.	20,000	Riots	Peasants rioted 5-6 times against silk merchants' monopoly over the cocoon market, and the compulsory consumption of Government silkworm eggs. Over 100 public offices and Government silkworm-

(徐海臨安
杭州蕭山)

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April	District	10,000	Riot	Peasant's armed to fight against KMT exploitations, battled with Kuomintang troops in Shanghai for two weeks; more than two hundred peasants killed.
	Chi Sui (新水)			
	Lu Hsien (魯縣)			
	Lin Chi (臨城)			
	Chu An (諸安)			
	of Shanghai			
May 15	Shanghai	225		Groups of KMT refugees grabbed rice by force. Driven by and dissolved by police force.
June 1	Hung Kien (滬縣) Kwang-si.	2,000	Anti-tax movement	Peasants concentrated in dist. city to hold anti-tax meeting, surrounded the magistrate in the meeting, and finally succeeded in cancelling the sugar cane tax. Tax collectors were beaten by the peasant and 2 tax-collectors killed.
3-4	Wei Chao (威) Kwang-si.	500	"	Peasants organized an 'Anti-tax strike Troop of Nine Districts' to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
June	Hung Lai (滬) & other 8 Dis., Szechuen.	20,000	Armed revolt against tax-tation.	Led by an feudalistic and superstitious organization. Many peasants joined.
June	Kwei Jee (桂) Hunan	2,000	Anti-tax	Peasants organized an "Anti-Japan National Salvation Army". Fought against KMT and have once surrounded the district city.
June	Pak Shang (柏) Dis. (柏鄉) Hopei.	1,500	Anti-KMT, Anti-imp. movement	Peasants battled with KMT soldiers for 3 hours. The latter bombarded the villages with KMT troops with cannons. 79 houses destroyed and 13 squeezing people wounded and dead.
June 14	Ching Ho (清河) Hopei	200	Fighting	Peasants struck, stopped transporting vegetables to cities, or manures from the cities; Held meeting, destroyed the Bureau of Public Safety, forced head of the Bureau to abolish the use of new weighing beams, and confiscated and burnt more than 1,000 new weighing beams collected from the merchants.
June	Nan Tung (南通) Kiangsu	1,500	Strike & Revolt against use of new weighing beams	KMT's soldiers were driven away. Details not available.
June	Jan Chang (建昌) Szechuen		Revolt of the Yi race (夷)	Peasants organized their revolutionary organizations to fight against KMT rule. Several tax collectors have been killed when they were sent by KMT to villages.
May 8	Ching Ku & Aug. Yang Ching (城固洋城), Shensi.		Anti-KMT Movement	Peasants struck and ceased marketing because the Bureau of Public Safety limited the business hours and the times for transporting vegetables and manures.
June	An Ying (安慶) Anhwei	(1,500)	Anti-tax strike	Peasants laid off business tax. One leader was arrested.
Aug.	Su Chin (宿遷) Kiangsu	1,500	Armed revolt against tax	Peasants rioted because tax increases three times suddenly. Tax collectors beaten, and revenue offices destroyed.
Aug.	Pak Ma Hu (蘄山白馬湖) Shu Shan	500	Against monopoly in Fishery	Fishermen drove away the faculty of a monopolizing fishery company.

The period from April to September is the time when the Chinese peasants have to be busy in plowing and harvesting, yet it did not show any decrease in their struggles. This means that the Chinese peasants, on the basis of rural bankruptcy, have generally got up to fight against the oppressions and exploitations of the ruling class. These struggles, participated by thousands and thousands of peasants as well as by the minor races were in a great part carried on with good organizations and plans, aiming at the overthrowing of the ruling power—KMT, although in a few cases, they were guided by feudalistic, religious or superstitious leaders with wrong and immature tactics.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

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To

Extract from
a Communist
Publication in
English Entitled
Chinese Workers'
Correspondence,
Vol III, No. 76,
September 6, 1933.

Being the minor and comparatively backward races, the Miaos and Yiaos have always been treated more harshly and exploited more severely by the KMT regime. The recent revolts of these two races in Kwangsi and Kuannan which have shocked the two Provincial Governments, were doubtlessly revolutionary struggles against the oppressions and exploitations of the KMT militarists and for racial independence and freedom. Although they have been defeated because of lack of good leadership and being superstitious, their struggles have had great influence over the minor races, thus the Yi race of Jen Chen, Kweichow followed them to rise in June.

The struggles of the peasants in Chang Woo, Kung Hsien and Jwei Jue against the orders of the KMT regime illustrated vividly that the peasants can no longer stand the sufferings given by the ruling class, and have to demand for their own right of independence.

Besides these struggles more or less primitive in character, there existed such struggles as the civil-war movements of Hung Lay and other districts in Kweichow, the Soviet powers in the Shensi-Shanhai Border and the workers' march toward the road of revolution. Again, the struggle of the peasants in the four districts around Kanchow in April against the KMT's purchase of Government silkworm eggs and the monopoly of opium and the silk merchants has succeeded in absorbing more than twenty thousand peasants into action, capturing the district city for four times, destroying all KMT organs and offices, and making KMT lose its controlling power for more than ten days. If not for the inability of the KMT to bring the struggle into higher stages, to arm up the peasants with the arms taken from the KMT forces, to organize a power of their own etc., the struggle would not have been a failure.

In other places where the struggles have been more arduous, guerrilla war has been carried on, as that of Koon Yen and other districts in Kuan Kiang Si, and that of Nan Tung and Shu Yee (舒野), all of which are still in steady course of development.

Peasants' struggles in the KMT areas have ^{been} growing, and become a big current in the struggles of the Chinese masses. It will join the struggles of workers in the cities and the revolutionary war carried on against the KMT-IMP in the Soviet districts, to bring the revolution to success faster than ever.

LATEST ACTIVITIES IN THE SOVIET DISTRICTS

I The Red Army Enlargement Campaign

For the crushing of KMT's fifth offensive and the realization of a first victory in one or more provinces, the Central Soviet Government of China appealed to the masses in the Soviet Districts for a campaign to enlarge the red armies up to a million men, and for the accomplishment of this battling task, all the Government machines have been mobilized. This appeal of the Soviet Government was quickly responded by Communist parties, mass organizations and individual workers and peasants in the Central Soviet District. The red guards of many districts have joined the Government red armies, and masses enlisted enthusiastically everywhere.

Over 22,000 men have enlisted in the red armies within one month as District Enlistment from Enlistment from total

	Red Guards	Masses	total	Remarks
Hsiao Hsiao (小虎)	4,505	1,075	5,578	Organized into a "Hsiao Hsiao Division" under the 5th Group Army
Poh Hsiao (虎)			2,750	Organized into a "Poh Hsiao Division" under the 5th Group Army
Shing Li (生利)	2,895	134	3,029	Organized into 2 regiments of the Shing Li Division.
Sek Ching (石城)	500+	390	900+	Organized into a "Sek Ching Regiment", and together with the above two, organized into a Division, under the 5th Group Army.
Yi Jen (义军)	1,000+	2,000+	4,000	Organized into a division
Yi Jen (义军)	1,700	300+	2,000	Organized into a division
Yi Jen (义军)	2,000	1,680	3,680	Organized into a division together with the above
Yu Tao (宇涛)			1,900	Organized under the 23rd Army which has thus been

strengthened and become the main force in the front of south Kiangsi.

Other 7 Districts

1,000

Besides the above, the trade unions of agricultural laborers, shop employees, and handicraftsmen under the direction of the Executive Bureau of the All China Labor Federation in the Central Soviet District have summoned enough men to organize two divisions. The Division of Agricultural Laborers and the Division of Employees and Handicraftsmen. The formation of these two divisions have been formally announced on August 1st, the International Anti-war Day, the anniversary of the famous Manchang Riot as well as the anniversary for the formation of Chinese Red Armies.

The Provincial C. Y. of Kiangsi also appealed for the creation of a 'C.Y. International Division', and to its appeal, the Kiangsi youths quickly gave their response, 500 youths enlisted in the district Yung Fung, 400 in Kan Hsien, 150 in a single c.y. branch of Kung Lui, and several hundred in seven 'regions' of Poh Sun. Other districts have equal achievements.

In this campaign for the expansion of red armies, high enthusiasm was shown among the masses. The number enlisted usually surpassed the planned number, e.g. twice the planned number have enlisted in the Kot Yan region (鄂陽) of the Fukien-Cheking-Kiangsi Border (395 men within one month), 150 men enlisted within ten days in Lai Chuen District (來川), 189 enlisted within 20 days in the Ku Ping Region (苦平) of the Van Tai District, and in the Tai Fong Region (太豐) of Poh Sun District there was an enlistment of 1,5000 within a few days. Most of the masses enlisted very voluntarily and usually demanded to be sent to the front when they enlisted. An example of masses' enthusiasm can be seen in the May 30 Incident Demonstration of Sui Jin when 700 workers and peasants joined the red army after an agitating speech made by a communist member in the meeting. 'It is our task to join the red armies' was the opinion of the masses in the Jim Po region (吉坡) of the Sui Jin District.

Even those old peasants or peasant women who could not join the red army themselves encouraged their sons or husbands to enlist in the army. In the Ching Shi Village (清時) of Hsin Kuo District and in the Chu Yan Shang and Ping Yan Shang (楚顏上, 平顏上) of Sak Ching, there were cases of peasants sending their sons to the red armies, and in the Chu Wup Shang (楚梧上) of Kun Lai and the Ping Shang (平上) of Sai Jin, some peasant women brought their husbands to the Shang Soviets for enlistment. Such phenomena have never appeared in the history of China before.

As to the class composition of newly enlisted revolutionary fighters, only partial statistics is available. In Lai Chuen, it was: youths 50%, workers 25%, agricultural laborers, poor and coolies 20%. In one Shang of the Jan Min District, it was: workers and agricultural laborers 80%, C. P. members 10%, C.Y. members 10%.

I In this movement of red army enlargement, the success is not only in having obtained a big enlargement, but also in the crushing of the backward and right ideas toward the expansion of the red armies. Under the influence of this campaign, the masses in the Soviet district will surely be more positive and energetic than ever in their participation of the revolutionary war, and thus will assure the crushing of the fifth offensive of the KMT and guarantee the first total victory of the Soviet power in one or more provinces.

II. The Current of Returning Government Bonds by Masses revolutionary war, the Red China Government has issued a big scale district appealed to the masses for a movement of returning \$ 800,000 Government bonds to the Soviets and saving \$300,000 out of the public expenditures to enrich the war expenses.

The masses in the Central Soviet District responded to its appeal immediately, and within two months, a bond value of \$210,679 was returned to the Government and \$22,596.97 was saved from the public expenditure. Many people contributed money to the Government besides returning the bonds, while a portion of the faculties of the Soviet voluntarily demanded a reduction in their salaries.

III. Struggles for Increased Production and the Saving of Foodstuff

A movement for a 20% increase in production and the saving of foodstuff is now being organized among the masses in the Central Soviet District un-

the leaders of the Communist Party, in order to make futile the economic blockade of the enemies. First attention is given to the cultivation of the uncultivated lands. In this, the toiling masses of Poh San District has had surprising achievements. In that district, 6023 piculs of fields (i.e. fields producing 6023 piculs of grains) have been cultivated within ten days and in the Gai Shu Shang (大樹上) of Kung Lai where there are only 1,200 inhabitants a field area of over 5,300 Saks have been cultivated. The junkmen of Yutao District voluntarily demanded the Bureau of Post-staff Regulation to reduce their wages, so that the price for rice could be cheaper because of smaller cost in transportation. The peasant women of Hsin Kuo organized themselves into Production Brigades, to help and supervise production in the district. Students of the Red Army Academy assist the peasants to plow their fields whenever they can find time, and "not a single minute of time nor a single foot of land is allowed to be wasted" is their slogan. Everywhere, the masses have foodstuffs so that they can lend it to the red armies. Besides, the receipts for the borrowed grains were always returned to the Society e.g., the Yung Fung region of the Hsin Kuo District has returned 1,000 piculs of grains in three days, the Gai Shu Shang in the Wu Yen region of Sui Jin District (蘇進) has returned 102 piculs, and the Ma Shing region (馬興) of the Poh San District 100 piculs.

IV. Recent Victories of the Red Armies

The Red Armies of the Central Soviet Districts set out for an Eastern campaign at the end of July, and disarmed a great part of the army under the Kuching General LU Shin Pong (盧興邦) in the first battle, capturing the districts Chuan Sheng (穿生), Chai Lai (柴來), Kwei Hwa (桂化) and T'ai Ning (泰寧) in north Fukien. A second battle in the beginning of August annihilated a great portion of the Au Shiu Nien's (區秀年) Division of the KMT 19th Route Army, recapturing the districts Pang How (朋和), Lien Cheng (連成), Hsin Chuen (新泉), and Pak Sha (柏沙) where it has once been red areas and forcing the rest of the KMT 19th Route Army to retreat to the district city of Lung Yen and Fung Shing (龍巖, 永定). An area of 5-600 square li was added to the regime of the Soviet Government of Fukien in this battle. Following is a list of capture:

(a) Munitions: Rifles 4,600, Machine guns 50, Light machine guns 50, Other guns 500, Bullets 400,000, Shells 5,000, Wireless transmitters 3, Military rice 2,500 piculs, Helmets over 2,000.

(b) Captives: Soldiers 3,300, Brigadier Gen. 1, Regiment Col. 3, Battalion Lieut. 3, Company captains numerous.

(c) Districts captured, as mentioned above.

Again, at the end of August, the red armies captured the district Yen Ling (延平), 120 miles from Fuzhou, and have seized the KMT authorities in the port. Fighting for their common benefits, battle-ships of the Japanese, American, British and French Imperialists headed for Fuzhou by tens to guard the port for the corrupting KMT Government. The drive of the red armies still continues on at present.

In the above battles, the opponent had some of the 19th Route Army, the soldiers of which have once so bravely fought against the Japanese invasion in Shanghai. However, it is different this time, because at the time when they joined the Imperial forces, the soldiers were misled by the commander of the front. Later on, after shipping the soldiers to Fukien to attack the red armies, another wholesale slaughter of revolutionary soldiers was practised by the higher officers of this Army when the soldiers expressed their unwillingness to attack their own brothers, the red armies. The revolutionization of the KMT soldiers and the capability of the red armies have caused KMT's defeat in every battle.

At the same time, the red armies in North Kiangsi are always threatening the cities of Fu Chow (浮城) and Nanchang along the front of Chang Yan (長煙), Loh An (樂安), Jee Hwang (吉黃), Nan Chang (南漳) and Fuchow. In the south part of Kiangsi, a recent battle against Wang Chan Pin (王贊賓) Division of the KMT army in Kiang Kow Ping (康谷平) of An Yuan Dis. at the end of July (Kwangtung) has crushed and disarmed its two regiments.

While in the Hupei-Honan-Anhui-Border, the 54th Division of the KMT force have been surrounded by the red armies, and two regiments of the Division completely disarmed. A part of the Yang Hoon Ying (楊厚英) Division in South Henan surrendered to the red armies.

As to the development of the red armies in Szechuen, still greater success has been gained recently. Only 10 regiments have been left out of the 46 regiments of Tien Chung Yiao's force (田中耀) and 6,000 rifles, 100 cannons and machine guns, 8 brigadier Gen. and regimental col., 25,000 lower officers and soldiers were captured by the red armies, excluding the 10,000 killed and wounded in battle. Seeing Tien's great loss, the troops of Lui Shang (刘尚) and Yang Hu Cheng (杨虎城) dared not advance a step into the Soviet Districts, which has now covered 14 districts in the Szechuen-Shensi Border—Tung Kiang (潼关), Han Kiang (南江), Pa Chung (巴中), Kwang Yuan (广元), Wan Yuan (万源), Sui Ting (绥定), Wing Shan (营山), Suan Ean (宣恩), Long Chung (龙川), Chang Chi (长池), Cheng Kow (城口), Ning Jang (宁江), Si Shang (四上), and Chan Pa (丹巴), the first three being the most well organized districts. In this area, ten thousand people have energetically enlisted in the red armies: division of land has been completed; and Soviet of various ranks have been established. The sentiments of the masses in the bordering districts, between the red and white areas, are so high, that they continue to send delegates to connect with the red armies, hoping that their own districts will soon become a part of the Soviet area.

In front of the victories of the red armies, and under the condition of revolutionization among the soldiers and their support to the Soviet Governments and red armies, there is only one way left for the Kuomintang militarists, the way leading to its corruption and final death.

V. Other Tidings From the Central Soviet District

Subscription to Help The Volunteers In Manchuria and Jehol—A movement is now being started in the Central Soviet District to help the volunteers in Manchuria and Jehol by subscribing among the masses. The Political Department of the red armies in Chien Ning (乾宁), the Military Hospital of Sek Ching (塞清), the workers in the post offices, and the mass of other organizations and places are carrying on this movement with great success.

Masses Demand Government to Issue \$3,000,000 Bond For Economic Construction Purposes. For the purpose of strengthening and developing the economy in the Soviet area, and for nullifying the influence of enemies' economic blockade, the mass organizations, as well as the armed forces in the Soviet districts unanimously demanded the Government to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds to carry on big scale constructions of cooperative societies, factories and other productive enterprises. More than ten such demanding letters have been received by the Central Government every day. The masses in the Yuan Chap region (元昌) of the Sui Jin district have even prepared a sum of \$40,000. to purchase the bonds.

Good Harvest Expected Everywhere In the Soviet District This Autumn—Contrary to the Kuomintang areas, where floods, droughts, civil wars and other calamities rule, good harvest is expected everywhere in the Central Soviet District this Autumn. The Land Department has now

(END)

After reading, please send it to somebody who may be interested in informations about China.

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

SUBJECT

(23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,
King Albert Apts.,
Rue du Albert, Local.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No.

N. D. 1791/6

REPORT

Section 2, S. B. Registry

Date August 1, 1933.

Subject (in full) Copy of "Chinese Worker's Correspondence" delivered through the post addressed to V. Rover, former Tass Agent in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Tchermahansky Forwarded by

J.B. Kim A.I.

I forward herewith an incomplete copy of a communist publication entitled "Chinese Workers' Correspondence", issue No. 67, dated July 7, 1933, which was delivered through the post addressed to Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apartments, Avenue du Roi Albert. The letter, which had been opened and later torn up and discarded by some unknown person, was obtained by an informer.

The publication in question, which is typewritten in English, contains a list of strikes and disturbances which took place in Shanghai and other parts of China during April, 1933, and an article entitled "Nanking under the Spell of the League of Nations." In this article it is said that Sommervell, former labour member of the British Government, will soon come to China to act as advisor to the Nanking Government in order to reform the executive system and that Von Seeckt, prominent German ^{military} staff officer, will assist the Nanking Government in reorganizing the military system and in guiding the Fascist movement in China. In conclusion the writer alleges that the League of Nations is an organization of the imperialistic robbers formed for the purpose of exploiting weak nations and that the cooperation between the League and the Kuomintang aims at the oppression of the Chinese people ^{and} the slaughtering of the red armies of workers and peasants and all revolutionary masses.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S.

Key. Copies of Chinese
Workers Correspondence
sent to various authorities.
Please file. J.B. Kim AUG. 2 1933

- (1) Struggles of Workers in Kuomintang China, March-April, 1933
 (2) Nanking Under the Spell of the League of Nations
 (3) Development of Soviet Movement in Shanghai

STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

In April
 (1) Strikes and Sabotages

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Details and Demands	Result
1-5	Chengchow	Yuehang Parking Factory	---	Acc. collection of war-torn victims	Successful
3	Wusih	Rivordigging worker	800	Opposition of un- fair treatment Des- tructing offices of Sheriff and Bureau of Public Safety	won
3	Shanghai	Fashin Workers Union	45	Opposition of wages of being	"
2-6	Shanghai	Umbrella Workers	all	Opposition of capitalist manipu- lation	Subject to abstration
2-3	Shanghai	Kiasin Dock	350	Opposition of un- reasonable dis- charge	suc.
4	Shanghai	Yusung River diggers	65	Opposition of for all dis- missal	missd
4	Wusih	Yunfeng Mill	35	Opposition of dis- charging workers fought with mana- gement	Over 10 workers arrested
6-7	Kiasin	Road building worker	700	Demanding high wages	Partially Successful
8	Shanghai	TsinWoh Cloth weaving Fac.	---	Opposition of in- terfering the wor- kers eating su- gar-cane by mana- gement; collision occurred	13 Arrested
13	Ihing	Marson	---	Refusal of accep- ting 20% deduc- tion in wages	Unknown
13-18	Shanghai	Tung-Pia Wharf Transporters	450	Demanding pay now	Suc.
6-12	Shanghai	Yiyuen Rubber Factory	400	Opposition of re- ducing wages	Unknown
20-21	Shanghai	Fau-fung Flour Mill	850	Demanding increas- ing 20% in wages. Workers throw stones at the Police who cause to oppress during meeting	Suc.
24	Shanghai	Shanghai Iron Work	all	Opposition of dis- charging	Unknown
24	Shanghai	Kuohua S.I.F. weaving Fac.	---	Demanding increas- ing Wages	"

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(2) Demands and Petitions

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Organized or Demanded to	Demands	Result
4	Shanghai	Families of victims of Tsing-Tai Fac.	Repression	Municipal Government	Demanding salarium	Unknown
6	Shanghai	Wu Tsing Silk Weaving Fac.	"	"	Opposition of discharge of working worker	Subject to arbitration
7	Chiao Tso	Coal Mines of Peking Syndicate	"	Co.	Increasing in wages	Fail
8	Shanghai	Yang Yu Mill	"	Kuomintang	Demanding re opening of the factory	No re
15	Shanghai	Discharged Chinese seamen of American boat	"	Kuomintang	Demanding retaining allowances	Unknown
24	Shanghai	Hua sun Rubber Factory	"	Municipal government	Demanding re opening of factory	Subject to arbitration
24	Shanghai	Tien Wi Silk Weaving Factory	"	"	Opposition of 20% deduction in wages and collation of extra pay for overtime or good work	

B In March

(I) Strikes and Sabotages

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Crises and Demands	Result
7th	Shanghai	Blue Funnel Line wharfs		Opposition of beating workers by police. Collision with police	Several wounded
7-9	Chiao Cho, Honan	Coal mines of the Fu Co.	300	Opposition of deducting wages by contractors	Successful
10-24	Tientsin	Peiyang match Factory	850	Opposition of closing factory	Successful
12-14	Shanghai	Shanghai New Mills, No. 1 Mill	8,500	Opposition of searching workers and firing at and wounding workers by guards	Partially successful
18	Shanghai	Norwegian ships	40	Refusing to transport munitions for Japan for the use of attacking China	All left boat
20-31	Shanghai	Wang Yang workers	2,500	Opposition of oppression of workers' union	Unfinished
21	Shanghai	Wang Silk Weaving Factory	65	Opposition of reducing 20% of workers' wages	Unknown

a former Labour Depart officer of the British Government named Sommer-
vell is also introduced by the League as the adviser for the refor-
mation of the executive system, and will soon come to China.

Seect, being the Chief Military adviser for Germany during the
war was particularly notable for his work in reorganizing German troops
after the war. He is a close follower of Hitler, and his position in
Germany corresponds to that of Hata in Japan. His faction for Nan-
king is to reorganizing the military system, to guide the Fascist
movement and to be one of the highest military adviser for Chiang Kai-
shek. They are not the first ones in the series of League's advisers
and experts for China, those were Dr. Maggi, silk expert of Italy; Dr.
Dragoni, secretary of International Agriculture Society; Langiven, a
French Professor; Paliski, Educational Ministry of Poland; Prof. Tanne-
of London School of Economics; and many others.

All of them were requested by the National Economical Committee
presided by Chiang Kai-shek, according to a plan for cooperation be-
tween China and League passed by the League's Executive on May 19, 1937.
and were recommended by the League's Chief Secretary.

Some 20 of such experts and advisers have been introduced into the
China since these three years, covering fields ranging from Finance,
Irrigation, Agriculture, Education, Executive, Law, Hygiene and Com-
mercial ports to Military operation, etc.

At Shanghai, League keeps its own special office for the carrying
out of this "cooperative enterprise".

"For the discussion with your government of how to carry out con-
struction work in cooperation with the League; for the investigation
of the financial problem of your country, with an eye for reconstruc-
tion" - declared Charron, new League's representative to
China, in a talk with the Chinese press men.

The League of Nations, ostensibly, is the organization of the im-
perialist robbers for the exploitation of the weak nations. It is there-
fore its job serving as their scavenger, to request the "cooperation"
of such advisers and experts for the oppression of Chinese people, the
slaughter of workers and peasants' red-armies, and revolutionary mass-
es.

Before the continuous victory of the revolutionary workers' and
peasants' red-armies and the ever rising upsurge of the Chinese Soviet
movement, Kuomintang will display ever clearer its function of hunting
dogs and more such executioners will be needed!

P.4

20,385 (Shanghai Evening Post, 24th March). That means, there will be about 30,000 rickshaw pullers. Shanghai rickshaw pullers have to pay a rent as high as \$1.30, small money, a day, and besides, they are fined frequently. The taking away of their licences or seat cushions by the policemen is a common scene in the streets of Shanghai. Hanchow has 4,800 rickshaws, Shu-Chung, of Honan Province, has 1,000, with at least 2,000 pullers, each of whom earns about 1,500-2,000 cashes a day, with a rent burden of 800 cashes. The total number of rickshaw pullers in China can be conservatively estimated as 200,000. This big number of people, living under a condition so horrible, and unbearable will of course struggle for better living and more human conditions.

Then, from the above data, there is the question of the unemployed. New means of production and communication, that have come to China thru Imperialist aggression, have driven millions of Chinese handicraft workers out of work, to be wanderers on the streets. For example as shown in the table on opening of the Nanking-Pukow steam carries which is expected in August this year, will deprive of the living of some 3,000 shanpan men and luggage transporters. Again, the transportation of salt by steamboats instead of by mules, as the result of a suggestion by the foreign advisors of the Bureau of Salt Revenue, will ^{cause 30,000 people in Yangchow} lose their means of living. (Sun Pao, 17th March) In fact much more can be said about these ~~victims~~ victims of Imperialist aggression and traitorous Kuomintang rule. Now they are arising to demand the right of living, the right of having work from Kuomintang rulers! Unfortunately, they have not had the right guidance, correct leadership, thus they are cheated and sold by the gentry class. This is why the struggles have not developed to higher stages than that of petitioning.

The reason why there are so few struggles in North and South China as indicated the above tables is because of the handicap in gathering data from these places. The toiling masses in China are suffering and struggling everywhere.

Summarizing the tables, there are 21 case of struggles in March, of which 9 are strikes; and 23 cases in April, of which 15 are strikes.

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NANKING UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Advisers and Specialists Introduced by the
League

Von Seeckt, Former German General and Jonicke
Vice-governor of Prussia, join the list

On the 1st of last month, the news of Von Seeckt, Germany's famed war-time staff general, to act as the adviser of Nanking Government, has attracted the attention of the public. And around 10th, another German named Jonicke arrived Shanghai with family. It is said that 2

(2) Demands and Petitions

Date	Location	Enterprise	No of Patron	Organ- Appealed	Demands and Fact or Petition	Result
7	Shanghai	Natao Tran way	Repre- senta- tives	Municipal Gov't	Opposition of us- ing Public sola- tium for other purpose	
7	Shanghai	Tsungtai Silk Wea- ving Fact.	30	"	Opposition of closing factory	fail
7	Shanghai	Ricksha Puller	Repre- sentatives	"	Reduction of ricksha rent	fail
12	Nanking	Shakwan Shampan Men	3,000	Gov't	Demanding relief after steam fer- ries are in use	
14	Shanghai	Sh'ai Prin- ting and Dying Co.	60 Dis- charged workars	"	Demanding reins- tallation	Subject to abi- tration
18	Shanghai	C.S. Kiang- yu of C.N.S.K.	The Co.		Demanding resum- ption of sailing	
16	Si-er-Yu, Yangchow	Salt Trans- porter Boat- men	Repre- senta- tives	Nanking Gov't	Opposition of steamship trans- portation. Demand ing relief	no result
20	Shanghai	The Great Coralum Fact.	Unemp- loyed Gov't workers	Municipal	Reinstallation	Successful
28	Shanghai	Discharged Employer, N-S-H Line	Represen- tatives	"	Reinstallation	---
29	Shanghai	Yi Wo Mills	"	"	Opposition of stopping work	Subject to abitation
30	Shanghai	Wharf boat- men East Gate	140	"	Demanding reduc- ing working hr.	Successful
30	Hankow	Sun-sin Mill	Repre- sentatives Co.		Relief after destr- uction by fire	---

From the above tables, some particular phenomena are worthy of our attention.

First, we can see that struggles of rickshaw pullers practically occurred every month, altho these struggles have not yet developed into higher stages (general strike etc.). Rickshaws are the prevailing means of communication in China, in big cities, like Shanghai, as well as small towns and rural districts. The exploitation exerted by the rickshaw owners upon the pullers is extremely cruel. From the investigations of the Lingnam University, there are 5,500 rickshaws in Canton, with a number of 15,000 of pullers. Each puller can earn \$1.30 a day, Canton currency, while the rent for the rickshaw costs \$.60. According to the "Year Book of Yushih, 1930", there are 2,300 rickshaws in that city, and calculating on the basis that one rickshaw is pulled by three men, there are about 7,00 pullers. In the British Settlement of Shanghai, the number of rickshaws is

ROVER, V.

Former Tass Agent in Shanghai.

Resides at King Albert Apts., Avenue du Roi Albert.

SMP

SMP: No. D 1791/6
1 August 1933

SUBJECT

- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsang Tai Rubber Factory
Explosion - dated 1.3.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65, Germany.
- (22A) Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in Peiping and
Tientsin - dated 21.3.33. (Addressed as above).
- (22B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 64, 14.4.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa, Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (2 copies). No. 61, 15.3.33 (2 copies).
Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding, Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 62, 30.3.33; No. 63, 3.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr. 97F, Berlin, No. 65.
- (22E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33; No. 60, 11.3.33.
(Address as above.)
- (22F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33; 57, 18.2.33; No. 58, 26.2.33;
No. 59, 1.3.33. (Address as above)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
File No. 5. REGISTER

REPORT

S.2. Special Branch

Date July 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

DB Ru 21

I forward herewith seven letters containing communist propaganda in the English and Chinese languages which were obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 4. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai to persons in Australia, Germany and Japan, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the Postal authorities concerned marked "Addressee unknown." Particulars of the various letters and their contents are given hereunder :-

Addressee	Contents
1. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr, 97, F., Berlin N.65, Germany.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.56, dated 11.2.33. 2 : : : 57, : 18.2.33. 2 : : : 58, : 26.2.33. 4 : : : 59, : 1.3.33.
2. ditto.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33. 2 : : : 61, : 15.3.33.
3. ditto.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.62, dated 30.3.33, 2 : : : 63, : 3.4.33.
4. Mr. O.S. Spedding, Brine St., Sydney, Australia.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 1 copy Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33. 1 : : : 61, : 15.3.33.
5. Mr. T. Watanabe, 825, Shimokitagawa,	"Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence" -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19__

- 2 -

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Setagaya, Tokyo - 2 copies Vol.3, No.64, dated 14.4.33.
Prefecture, Japan.

6. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, 12 sheets of thin paper containing
Mullerstr, 97 F., four articles of a communist nature
Berlin, N.65, written in the Chinese language, a
Germany. summarized translation of which is
attached marked appendix "A".

7. ditto. 4 sheets of paper containing an
article of a communist nature and
a letter addressed to one "Vee Zuh"
(维笑) in the Chinese language.
Summarized translation of the
article and full translation of
letter are attached marked "B" & "C"
respectively.

The copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence"
contained in letters numbered 1 to 4 appear to have been printed
on the same typewriter as previous copies of the same paper
which came into our possession during the past twelve months.
Copies of the "Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence"
contained in letter numbered 5 were also printed on the same
typewriter, and, in so much that the numbers of the issues
are a continuation of the last numbers of the "Chinese Workers'
Correspondence", it is surmised that it is one and the same paper.

Letter numbered (1) addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier
what paper is this
bears the address of the sender - "I. James, 125 Nanking Road,
Shanghai," on the top left hand corner. The only "I. James"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date, 19

- 3 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

YR

in Shanghai is a member of the Municipal Police Force, while enquiries at the S.M.C. Revenue Office reveal that No.125 Nanking Road does not exist.

R.B. Ernest

D. S. I.

(Note: None of the names mentioned in this report are on Officer i/c Special Branch. "Isaac" mailing list 1941)

Reg. These papers have been shown to Mr. B. Please file.

JH

APPENDIX "A"

Summarized translation of four documents contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr, 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, Germany, bearing Shanghai post-mark 12/4/33.

- 1) Document dated 1.3.33 bearing on the explosion in the Tsung Tai (正泰) Vulcanizing Works, corner of Tongshan and Dalny Roads, on 21.2.33 and in the Vulcanizing Department of the Yoong Woo (永和) Industrial Company, Chapei, on 27.2.33, and urging workers to inspect factories on their own initiative and to demand the enforcement of labour insurance.
- 2) Document dated 25.3.33 bearing on the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx which fell on March 14, 1933. It states that owing to the strict precautions taken by the authorities no demonstrations could be held on the anniversary and that only the writers in Shanghai held a memorial meeting in the French Concession in honour of Karl Marx.
- 3) Document dated 9.4.33 entitled "Red Armies Besiege Nanchang", dealing with the victories alleged to have been won by Red Armies in Kiangsi.
- 4) Document dated 11.4.33 telling of the opposition of farmers in Chekiang province to outrageous taxation.

APPENDIX "B"

Summarized translation of document contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, bearing Shanghai postmark 21/3/33.

Document dated March 21, 1933, entitled "Peiping and Tientsin will fall into the hands of the Japanese troops and the Powers are preparing a war on the Pacific". This document tells about (1) the advance of the Japanese troops on Peiping and Tientsin after taking Jehol, (2) alleged danger of Japan launching an offensive on the Soviet Union, (3) alleged possibility of a conflict between America and Japan on the Pacific as a result of the situation in North China, (4) alleged intention of other imperialist nations to partition China, and (5) the suppression of the Chinese revolutionary Soviet movement.

APPENDIX C.

Translation of a letter posted in Shanghai on March 21, 1933, addressed to : Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97, F., Berlin N.65.

Vee Zuh (维笑) :

Your letter by air mail dated February 26 reached me yesterday. I have not yet seen a copy of "Inprecor" as the local bookstore has closed down. A letter has already been sent to Peiping asking them to act accordingly, but delivery by air mail may not be put into effect owing to lack of funds.

Have you distributed the drafts throughout Europe? Commencing from the 1st (since the receipt of your last letter) I have sent drafts in English to the various parts of Europe. If you cannot distribute them please give us another address as we understand that many former addresses are now unsuitable and require revision. There will be a change in the contents of the drafts in future, that is, in connection with current affairs, social life, struggles and correspondence on internal affairs. Have you any opinion to offer? Owing to shortage of staff the quantity of drafts may be reduced somewhat.

There is a person by the name of Kong Jing Un (江靖恩), who according to a report of a class mate of his, assists the "Right Clique" during ordinary and anti-Li San (立三) times, but has not yet clearly committed acts of destruction. Nothing further is known about him but it is advisable that you pay attention to him.

The anti-Imperialist letter has been passed on and your address made known to them.

With regard to the last problem (the returning of students), I cannot understand and shall inform you when I have discussed the matter with my friends.

(2)

Can our drafts produce any effect? We cannot see the result of our work as we do not receive the publications from the various places. Should we change our policy if we cannot obtain results after expending labour and money? Please let us have a satisfactory reply regarding this matter.

(Signed in English) Robert. March 26.

CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE VOL 3 NO 6 11 FEB. 1933

- 1) Triumphant Report of Red Army From North Szechuan
- 2) Japanese Soldiers in Manchuria Refuses to Fight for Imperialism
- 3) Workers in Soviet District Answer the Capitalist Attack with Struggle -- Central Soviet District Letter.

Triumphant Report of Red Army From North Szechuan
Peasants at Pa-Chung who rich and poor
Whole Brigade Armed to Red
Comm-2, alarmed

Incense triumphant reports of Red army reach Shanghai bringing to the imperialist paper a "serious alarm", especially that of the big victory in North Szechuan.

130 Miles From Provincial Capital The victory of red army in Szechuan has so much credited the sympathy of the peasants masses. We have reported the capture of some ten Hsien south of Pa-Chung in the previous correspond now Pa-Chung has fallen to the red army, another excellent example of cooperation between military force and the enthusiastic peasant masses. Sin-won Pao of Feb. 3rd States: "The communist bandits occupy Pa-Chung by first inciting a big anti-taxation riot in which the magistrate of the Bureau of Public Safety was killed by the masses." And when the Szechuan militarist Tien Chung-Yao (田中尧) engaged a resistance against the red army at Pa-Chung, whole bridge under Major Shueh Tsun-Chi () was lost (join the red army) and Shueh found Killed." (Feb. 3rd Same Paper) Under this condition, to the west of Pa-Chung "an important city of Paoning (保宁) has been occupied by an army of 60,000 reds, under the leadership of a man named Kwang" and "the distance between Chengtu and Paoning is 130 miles by map and this menaces the capital" (Feb. 3, North China News) "The regular troops in Chengtu are believed to contain an appreciable number of sympathizers with the communist creed... Residents in Chengtu are comforting themselves with the 'promise of a month or more of peace'." (Feb. 4) Not only the capital is alarmed, Chungking (重慶), the economical center of Szechuan is shaken with terror. Communist bandits are active at Chuhsien (徐县), 100 miles north of Chungking. Christian commissioners at Chuhsien and Pa-tso (巴所) (10 miles east of Chuhsien) escape to Chungking" (Feb. 2 Reuters Peiping Wire)

South Honan East Hupei South Honan and East Hupei are described by KMT to have the last trace of Reds expelled, but Raugo wire from Hankow, Feb. 2nd States, "Signs of growing activity among the communist troops under Kung Ho-Lung (Not Ho-Lung, but Hu-Tsung o. n. c.) along the Hupei Kiangai Barres have become apparent... The communist force are now in close proximity of Lung Shan (隆山) and Lung Cheng (隆城), it is reported."

In north Honan, reports appeared on Peking Pao of Feb. 2nd to the effect that 5000 red army are attacking Shang Cheng (商城) and Li-Khang (息县)

That the Red Army of workers and peasants can not be suppressed but would develop with the development of workers' and peasants' revolution is emphatically proved here. (Feb. 4, 1933)

Workers In Soviet District, and the Soviet
Leadership Of The Soviet Government And Red
Trade Union, Answer The Capitalists' Attack
With Struggles.

Central Soviet District Correspondence.

"Under the direct organization and instruction of the imperialists, the KAI force is commencing a drive toward the central Soviet district accompanied with intensified, economic blockade. The capitalists and ship owner in the Soviet district take the chance of this blockade to arrange positive attack against the workers, sabotage, planning to shut the factories, intentionally violating the labor law and the labor contracts. The various workers of Ping Chow (Shanghai), under the leadership of city and provincial Trade Unions, have risen to meet this challenge with struggles.

"One is for the paper industry. Due to the sabotage of the capitalists in Ping Chow, their not to issue paper products and sell the same, many coolies, wood boatmen, paper workers and basket workers are made jobless. The workers, in order to answer the capitalists' attack, have gathered and have their representatives elected, to lead the workers' struggles under the leadership of the trade unions.

"Textile workers are staging their fourth struggle against the sabotage of shop-owners, who close the factory and run away, making the fifth of the textile workers in 70 factories of Ping-Chow jobless. In spite of the blockade, there are possibilities of obtaining raw materials through organized purchase, but the capitalists refuse to do so. Later, they more they threaten the workers that if they strike, the factory will be ruined down and also that the white 19th route army is coming to Ping Chow which will not only, compel the workers to pay back their increased wages but also with interest. However, such threats are openly denounced on the workers congress. The workers', high in sentiment after 3 successive struggles, unanimously ask the struggle committee to obtain answers to the following conditions from the capitalists:

- A) Purchase raw materials within half a month (up to end of Dec.) and should not stop the work whenever.
- B) Wages during the unemployed periods of three months should be paid to the workers.
- C) Immediately pay the year end bonus agreed on the contract.
- D) Immediately pay the New-Year dues to the workers, 13 each.
- E) Immediately carry out all conditions on the contract.

And the struggle committee has decided to stand to the last word in case of the capitalists' refusal to admit such conditions.

"Tailor workers have organized a sailors' producing cooperative, and they raise a struggle to restore their rent-payment from the capitalists on their machines during the past two months. The city congress of the tailors adopts a strong stand and finally succeeds in threatening the capitalists to yield.

The workers of all Ping-Chow are preparing to assist the struggle of the wood boatmen, basket workers paper workers and the tailor workers for a complete triumph."

JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN CHINA REFUSE TO FIGHT FOR
IMPERIALISM

200 Rebels Shot

Anti-imperialist Slogans before Execution

(Jan. 22 Peiping Letter) Revolution rebellions have been repeatedly carried out since Sept. 18, 1911, by Japanese soldiers in Manchuria and Shanghai for opposition of the invasion of China and alleged offense against Soviet Union.

Recently due to the lengthening of military service period so as to match the increasing need of China invasion and Soviet attack, the Japanese soldiers have raised fresh opposition in struggles.

In the beginning of Jan., 200 soldiers of the 10th divisional group at Harbin and Manchuria demanded sending-back for the expiration of their service year; being rejected, the soldiers went on a revolutionary rebellion by dismissing themselves. The divisional headquarter, alarmed, sent air forces and army soldiers to encircle the escaping group. Failing to persuade the resolute rebels with sweet chestings, the commander shot the 200 home-seeking birds right away, who, before pointing rifles, shouted slogans to the opposition of aggression toward China and attack of Soviet Union. (End)

Still
Poor Copy

- 1) Positive Intervention of Chinese Revolution by Japanese Imperialism
- 2) Slave-life of Mine Workers in Siansi
- 3) Independence Plot of Kuangtung Militarists
- 4) Anniversary of Jan. 28 in Peiping

POSITIVE INTERVENTION OF CHINESE REVOLUTION BY JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

British Imperialism suggests Partition of Manchuria
Japan plots to attack Jehol, Lu Kow, and Lukien

More menacing is the outlook of the imperialist war for partition of China. We have already reported the British paces played in the attack of east of King-sha River (1929) by the Tibet Army, and the expedition started by Kuangtung Militarist Chen-chi-tang. (See the 3rd article of this issue) the huge military plot of Japanese Imperialism in China is near its perfection. Aggression and expect both in North and South China.

The arrival of Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, at Shanghai last month is believed by most of the Chinese press to be involved in a plot of imperialist partition of China and is said suggest "internationalist governing of Manchuria" to Hanking. This is proved by the ~~London~~ wire from London of Feb. 2; "Roth, member of British Royal Geographic Society, suggests that a temporary international protecting system established under the maintenance of the League of Nations." Such an international government system means nothing more than the supply of a strong military base to the international imperialism for the armed intervention of U.S.S.R., only with the leading control in British hands.

But the Japanese imperialism has already positively completed its plot of attack of Chinese Revolution and U.S.S.R.

The Japanese Diet has passed a huge budget for 1933, the "war time Estimation." Among the 2, 239 million yens of expenses, 819 million are directly for warfare or 36.57% of total. 446 million for army (20%) 372 million for Navy (11.6%), while in the central executive expenses and other items, 200 million of "medical expenses" for military equipments are involved. Therefore, for 1933, the total expense for military purpose of Japanese Imperialism will not be less than 1915 million yens, or 41% of the total expenses!

Besides the huge budget passed, the South Manchuria Railway British has doubled its capital to 800 million yens for constructing new railroads, highways and aerodromes for military convenience. The ministry of war has decided to strengthen the tank troop and mechanical troops, and double the strength of its present force. (Feb. 6 China Times) All these are obviously for the preparation of the military intervention of U.S.S.R.

The United Press of Paris issued an alarming news that "big quantity of munitions and explosives sufficient for a big war have been shipped to the Far East."—Japan. And meanwhile, conspicuous plots are soon made by Japanese in north and central China for the attack of Chinese revolution.

tion as well as the U.S.S.R.

The Ha-Hung-Chiao-Chao; Feng-San railways of Manchuria have stopped the passenger and commodity communication this week for the transportation of Japanese army. The 6th, 8th 10th, and 30th battalions of 50,000 Japanese army have gathered around Chao-Yang(朝陽) and Bailoo(開魯). The reserved units of the 8th, 10th and 14th division, together with the 30,000 newly recruited soldiers have been dispatched from Korea to Manchuria front at the beginning of the month. The 16th division and the second fleet are now the main reserve force.

Meanwhile, the third expeditionary fleet of Japanese Imperialism makes an elaborate military arrangement intending to stage a direct attack of Chinese Revolution, to fight the workers and peasants red army which has declared war on her. One month ago, the commander of the fleet, (Yamamoto) reviewed the fleet between Hankow and Ichang. On the 2th inst the same (Yamamoto) called a secret military meeting at Hankow. The 5 Japanese battle ships at Hankow are now having their guns pointing the bank of Hankow, and on the border of Japanese settlement, guns as big as 20c. m. diameter are placed, electric barbed wires are installed with anti-aircraft alarm system. All young Japanese residents are armed up and are being trained. The regular troops practise street warfare and shooting in the morning, aboard in the afternoon. A certain Japanese resident at Hankow declares that the cannons of Japanese fleet in Yangtze River are equipped with shells sufficient for 800 hours of continuous shooting.

Similar arrangement, are made at Tientsin and Pishanwangtso.

In so north Formosa, an air station of 5000 metric acres is being constructed, obviously read to attack the base of Chinese red army at West Taidien. Japanese Imperialism was wise enough to predict that on further aggression, the toiling masses are certain to rise up to overthrow the imperial rule and fight under the banner of soviet China, so she was preparing in every detail towards a war with Chinese soviet.

The murder in Jehol has already started. 350 people in Kailoo(開魯) were killed by 300 Japanese shells within a single day, Feb. 9th. In the morning of 10th., "Japanese planes being to bomb the city, 300 casualties and resulted. It does not stop up to noon time"(Feb. 10, Eastern Times) The war for partition of China, for intervention of China ~~for intervention of China~~ for Chinese Revolution and for attack of U.S.S.R. is developing along the path of imperialistic plot.

While Chiang Kai-Shek is busying in directing 300 thousand white army to attack the central soviet district, so as to prove his loyalty as the forward of imperialist butchery. "Long-Period Resistance" is cheating the anti-Japan masses. But the toiling masses of China have long recognized the intrigue of imperialists and the subservience of Chiang.

Slave-Life Of Mine Workers In Shansi

Outside of Taiyuan city, in the Tungshan and Sishan mountains, there are about 50 to 60 coal mines all operated with manual proceeds. The mine workers, known as "Yao-Hui-tso"(mine-blackies), mostly bank rupt peasants or refugees from the exploitation of landlords and usurers entrapped by the mine foreman, live a life worse than those of houses and

The mine foremen are to be responsible for the worker recruiting. ~~xx~~
They usually entrap the refugee farmers who run away from their home
either for run having comitted crime or being unable to pay the debts--
people seeking some place where the law is not reaching. Or they dispatch
men to the small highway taverns or inns where they cheat the passing idle
peasants by offering them "job" or ^{lending} borrowing them money. Once the peasants
are entrapped, they could hardly get rid of the ^{dark life} ~~refugee could not~~ ^{as for every} ~~xxx~~
~~xxx~~ new worker, the foremen could get about one or two hundred dollars ~~fr~~
from the mine capitalists.

More than fourteen hours the "blackies" work a day, by night and day in turn. The foremen supervise the work with a leather whip. The chopping work is particularly dangerous, the narrow paths in the mine are rarely well supported, plus the suffocating coal gas, accidents, are very frequent happenings in the mine by which many lives are buried either as a result of explosion or some collapses. Those who do the carrying work have to carry hundred cabbies (about 140 lbs) or more each time, to walk stooped the four miles of dangerous, airless, dark paths with oil lamp in mouth and a short club in hand. Fifteen times carrying are the required amount of work to do every day, never less.

There is one more time called the carrying of "Obligation coal." Those who should be unable to fulfill the required number of times due to sickness or physical exhaustion are to be whipped mercilessly, have ~~xxx~~ wages or provisions cut. Similar treatment for those who could not carry the required weight of coal. Frequently, some workers, due to exhaustion, fail to fulfill the requirements, escape to the innermost mine without ~~t~~ dare to ~~xxx~~ ~~inn~~ come out until starved to death.

Every blackie in the Tungshan is paid 60 cents a day, but this amount could never enable them to live without going into debt under the additional exploitation of the foremen, who supply their daily provisions at a cost 50% higher than it really worths. In the Shishan mines, no cash wage is paid, every worker is given, instead, twenty or thirty dollars before he enters the mine, and then during his work, he is paid daily two catties of flour, half a catty of millet, two lians of oil and a small quantity of other necessities from the mine office. When they leave the mine every May festival, each of them is given a suit of summer dress and a pair of old shoes. That's all they got after a year of hardship and risk of life. They live in small dirty stone houses by the mountains. Bared wires and locked doors are equipped in the night to guard them from getting into contact with the outside world.

Such dark conditions are not only prevailing at Taiyuan, the Capital of Shansi, but in all mines of Shansi and Suiyuan, for several hundred thousand of enslaved laborers.

drive eastward. (Feb. 9 Lin Sen 180) Cheng Kai-sung's move in south China therefore is one more or less dictated by the imperialists toward partition of China.

The toiling masses of China, however, understand quite clearly such a civil war would mean heavier taxation and more impoverished ~~material~~ life. They are fighting and would fight against such imperialist rule, overthrow the imperialist rule and establish their own free and independent power of soviet.

Anniversary Of Jan. 28 In Peiping

Mass Meeting At Tien Chiao Market

Arrest Of 18 Girls And Boys Students

Jan. 30 Peiping letter Jan. 28th, the sorrowful anniversary of the bloody resistance of Japanese Imperialism at Shanghai, is also significant as the first voluntary cooperation in anti-Imperialist movement of soldiers, students and petty civilians, led by the Chinese proletariat. The KMT government, on such occasions, as a rule, declares martial law in the major cities.

The peoples anti-Japanese association of Peiping decides to hold a mass meeting on Jan. 28 at Tienchiao market for discussing the peoples' armed guard of Peiping and Tientsin, the opposition of military passivism, policy, the ~~type~~ of self-out, and other important problems.

The ruling class mobilizes the whole apparatus of police, gendarmes and plain clothes men; major passages are guarded to prevent the masses from forming the mass meeting. In the TienChiao square, every 5 steps are attended with one armed police, while plain clothes men are numberlessly scattered. When the "big Ching" strikes one in the afternoon, the street car station of Tienchiao is gradually crowded with students and workers. One with a bamboo stick, one with a big banner and another student are immediately arrested by the Police. But the meeting starts right on that moment, the chairman makes a short speech explaining the aim of the meeting in brief and clear words, revealing the sell-out police of imperialist--KMT. While the 400 participants are listening to it, the surrounding police suddenly stages a bayonet rush toward the masses. Colorful handbills are scattered, slogans are shouted, a serious fight ensues with the policemen. The meeting is dispersed and the chairman together with ~~several~~ others are arrested.

Not far from Tienchiao, the Hsin Shih-chieh, a district of soldiers and famine refugees, some 30 students holds there a short meeting. First a brief speech is made, about one hundred poor people gather up. Then the group marches along the street shouting slogans as "Down with Japanese imperialism" "Down with nation-seller KMT" and "Arm up people to guard Peking and Tientsin." The toiling masses along the street are very anxious to read the bills distributed, some even shout spontaneously "Down with small Japan!" Then a troop of police and soldiers rushes to the crowd and arrest seven students. The total arrest is 18 students, among which 5 are girls and most of them are middle school cadets around fifteen or sixteen years of age.

(End)

- 1) Address to Fraternal Party of France for the 62nd Anniversary of Paris Commune
- 2) Tsing Lai-Shek at Nanchang

ADDRESS TO THE FRATERNAL PARTY OF FRANCE FOR THE
62nd ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COMMUNE

The c.e.c. of c.p. of China and the Provisional Government of Soviet Republic of China, have, on Feb. 19, sent^{an} address to c.p. of France for the 62nd anniversary of Paris Commune which reads:

Dear Comrade of Communist Party of France:

On this occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the heroic Paris Commune, we, representing all the comrades of the c.p. of China, the Chinese proletariat and toiling masses, beg to extend to you our hearty revolutionary salutation.

Sixty two years before, on March 18, 1871, the precedents of French Proletariat which you represent--the heroic Paris ~~Commune~~ workers, raised up the banner of armed riot, overthrew the bourgeois "national defence" government and established the first Proletariats' own government in history--the Paris Commune. The great Paris Commune strove a new century for the Proletariat Revolution, wrote the most glorious page on the history of International Workers' movement and with its own blood experience, told the proletariats of the whole world just what is proletariat dictatorship. Despite its many mistakes despite its eventual collapse amid the "blood-soaked week" ~~confronted by the~~ reactionary French bourgeois and the beast-like Prussian military force, the great Paris Commune had left its most precious experience and lessons to the world proletariats to live forever in the hearts of revolutionary workers and the toiling masses. Its historical merit towards the struggling for liberation of Proletariat as a class is always existing.

The Sixty Second Anniversary of Paris Commune is marked with the terrific intensification and sharpening of the world crisis of Capitalism, with the commencing of the Second Five Year Plan with which Soviet Union, the successor of Paris Commune is so gloriously constructing the Proletariat Socialism, with the ever-rising upsurge of proletariat struggles in the capitalist countries and national liberation struggles in the colonial lands, with the triumph of the Soviet power of China over one hundred million of people and with the growing development of the imperialist war to attack Chinese Revolution and intervene U.S.S.R. ~~excited by Japanese Imperialism~~ With all these, the anniversary of Paris Commune is particularly significant. In this anniversary, the international Proletariat is to learn the revolutionary lesson and experience of the Paris Commune, to learn the great triumphant experience of the proletariat of U.S.S.R., to unite its own strength, to oppose the capitalist ~~offense~~ political reaction and Fascism, to oppose the Imperialist war and the military intervention of U.S.S.R. and to fight for the Proletariat ~~Dictatorship~~.

On the 62nd anniversary of Paris Commune, we are, particularly, to concentrate our effort and direct our strength to mobilize under the leadership of Proletariat, the vast masses in the Soviet Districts and the white districts of China for the firm opposition of International Imperialism and its puppet, K.M.T., for the struggle for the liberation of Chinese nation and people, and for the complete victory of Soviet China.

Dear Comrades of France! Our common enemy is the International Imperialism, particularly the French Imperialism and its running dog, Chinese Kuomintang! The French Bourgeois, the executioner of Paris Commune, embodied now in French Imperialism is the organizer and vanguard of the imperialist campaign against Soviet Union, the fatherland of world proletariat. The French Imperialism, under the direct assistance of its loyal servant Social Fascist, has not only unified all of the European anti-Soviet forces, led and organized Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Balkan states and Baltic states to carry on the lunatic direct preparation for the military intervention of U.S.S.R., but also rendered direct help to the Imperialist venture of Far East, the Japanese Imperialism, which, together with the consistent policy of subservience of the Chinese K.M.T. government, has already completed in Manchuria the base for attack of Soviet Union, organized the bandit troop of white Russia and carried out various shameless offense. The white Russians in Paris, under the direct instruction of French military forces, are openly carrying out various anti-Soviet activities and challenges. The war of anti-Soviet has never been so pressing and dangerous!

The executioner of Paris Commune, the French Imperialism, is also the enemy of Chinese workers and peasants masses, the direct suppressor of Soviet Revolution of China and the supporter of the bloody rule of K.M.T. The French Imperialism, with her money exploited from the French proletariat and other slaughtering instrument as airplanes, cannons and battleships, has afforded effective help to the reactionary K.M.T. to suppress the First Soviet Revolution in the Far East--the Canton Commune! With its army, navy, air force and artillery supposed to suppress the national salvation struggle in Indo-China, the French Imperialism has bombed down the Soviet government in Lungchow, directly killed numberless Soviet citizens and restored the reactionary rule of Imperialist-K.M.T. at Lungchow! Since the occupation of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931, the Japanese Imperialism has not the open assistance and support of French Imperialism on its job of wholesale slaughter of Chinese people, cruel suppression of Chinese Revolution, bombing and occupation of Shanghai, Shanhaikwan, Jehol and North China, and every other imperialist deeds. The military industry of France is working on double rate for the help of Japanese Imperialism. The diplomats of France are making open speech at Geneva supporting Japanese Imperialism, active fro the plot of partition of China, attack of the Chinese Soviet and armed intervention of U.S.S.R. Utilizing the imperialist privileges and concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow

and Canton, the French Imperialists are mobilizing all their army, navy, police, spies and assassins to suppress and destroy the strikes, demonstrations, demonstrations and other revolutionary struggles of the Chinese workers and toiling masses. They arrest, confine, and kill revolutionary masses and leaders, especially members of Communist Party. French Imperialism, organize and lead the Chinese to carry out a systematic plot against Chinese Soviet and heroic workers and peasants Red army. In the Shanghai settlement, White Russians are allowed to carry out freely anti-Soviet activities with the finance and support of the French Imperialism, while revolutionary leaders of Indo-China, Korea, or Japan are cruelly oppressed or slaughtered.

Comrades, we completely believe that without the termination of French and International Imperialism, Imperialist war as well as the armed intervention of U.S.S.R. will not be stopped. Without the termination of French and International Imperialism, the emancipation of French and Chinese people will not be secured, the triumph of Soviet China will not be perfectly gained. But, without your help, without your help of revolutionary struggle against the French Imperialism, we the workers and peasants of China will meet much difficulty in combating the Imperialism and war, and will meet even more sacrifice!

Comrades! Every strike you organize, every revolutionary struggle, every anti-Imperialist war demonstration and resistance to the militarism, every organization of workers and peasants, every action is a direct, direct help to the Chinese National Revolutionary war, to the development of Chinese Soviet and Red armies. The Chinese workers and peasants are ready to send you full enthusiasm and sympathy to response every triumph you win in your revolutionary struggles, every call and action you lead to oppose the imperialist war and support the U.S.S.R., every campaign you fight within or without the parliament and every enlargement and strengthening of your ranks and strike file. Comrades! Unite the more! Fight closer to worker class and lead their economical and political struggles: struggle for the opposition of Imperialist war, support of Soviet Union and support of Soviet China! Only through you that the Proletariat of France will inherit and develop the great undertakings of the Paris Commune and the establishment of Soviet France! Comrades, rise higher the banner of Leninism! Fight harder to realize the revolutionary duty before you! Victory will belong to us, the proletariats and the toiling masses! We shout:

Celebrate the Great Paris Commune!

Support the Fatherland of World Proletariat--U.S.S.R.!

Oppose the Imp. war and the armed intervention of Soviet Union!

Down with French Imp., International Imp. and their running dog--Kromintang of China!

Long live the International Union of Proletariat!

Long live the World Revolution!

Long live the C.P. of France, Long live the C.P. of China!

Long live the Communist International!

C.E.C. of Communist Party of China.

The Government of the R. of Soviet China.

Feb. 19, 1933

United Attack of Soviet Government
and Imperialists
Stop surrender to Red Army by "Willing"
But New Triumph to Red Army

With danger of Imperialist partition of China more pressing on fall of Shanhaikwan, the Soviet Government of China, in order to effect a general anti-Japanese Imperialist Movement among the toiling masses, issued a manifesto on Jan. 10 to the effect that under the following three conditions, the Soviet power is willing to cooperate with any force to resist the Japanese Imperialistic Invasion:

- (a) Immediate cessation of the advance against the Soviet districts
- (b) Immediate granting of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, freespeech, press, etc.)
- (c) Immediate arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for the defence, independence and unity of China.

But the Kuomintang's answer to this manifesto is a more severe attack against the workers' and peasants' red army. Because "if the Nanking Government sent a large number of troops to the North after a compromise with the Chinese Red troops, they might lose the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interest in the provinces along the Yangtze" therefore "the leading members of Nanking government decided to decline the proposal (by p.c. of Soviet Government) on account of the present situation" (the development of Red Army---C.W.C.), (Evening Post. News from Japanese Information Bureau) and concentrate its effort in fighting against the Red Army, for the common benefit of Imperialists and Kuai.

Half month has been elapsed since Chiang Kai-shek's arrival at Nanchang. He shocked in a mass meeting on Jan. 30, "we are inconsistent with the red bandits, either they or we should perish." An "anti-Communist Year" movement is being staged in Kiangsi. Chiang's answer to the call of China Soviet Government and the Revolutionary Military Council of the workers' and peasants' red armies for the united front against Imperialism is only a doubled effort in attacking Soviet China, especially the central Soviet district, with all the landlords, battle ships of Imperialists, and 300 thousand soldiers mobilized,---to fulfill his function as the way-clearer for the suppression of Chinese Revolution and partition of China by the Imperialists.

Another reactionary mobilization is that the Kuai ministry of Finance has decided to issue from March 20, 20,000,000 dollars of lottery tickets for airplane and highway, and starting from February, a movement is being carried out to raise 1,500 airplanes for military use. Recently, selling the Canton-Nankow and the Changshu-Nanking (蘇寧) railways, the Kuai national government gains 24,050,000 and 50,000,000 for communist-suppression. Besides, severe economic blockade is being enforced stringently, particularly on salt, against the Soviet district. Even people in non-Soviet districts are limited in everyday material supply, "the Fukien people beside the Changshu (蘇寧) Soviet district are allowed to buy one catty (about 1.3 lb.) of salt each time, other things are also restricted." (Sun Pao Feb. 11) This is due to the frequent supply of

provisions to the Soviet District by presents on the border line.

According to Chang Tso of Feb. 10, Chiang Kai-Shek in Kanchow has gathered a group of landlords expelled from the Soviet districts, to form a committee called "the situation committee" which is supposed to govern over every city or village conquered.

What annoys the Red most is the unwillingness of the White soldiers to fight. A cruel "vertical and horizontal system" has been worked out to drive the soldiers to fight on machine gun points. The horizontal system sees that soldiers and units of the same fighting rank should be so related as to advance and retreat simultaneously, otherwise all of the horizontal rank has to be shot. The vertical system requires the uniformity in action in every fighting unit, death is the only penalty.

Such oppression only arouses rebellion on the big scale, soldiers are often found to revolt by whole regiments or battalions. On the beginning of last month, a complete regiment under Tien Tsung-Tao (田頌堯) of Kweichow turned to the 4th Red Army when they fought in Pa-Chung (巴中) (the Regimental chief was shot) "At Kosheng Chiao (渴水橋), 150 Li east of Chung Lake) two complete regiments of White Army 2nd Division revolted, escaping to Hsiangyang (向陽) (50 Li from Chung Lake) (Jan 31. Eastern Times) Chung Lake is a base of West Kuan Chai Soviet District. Also the White 21st Division, on the border of Chekiang and Anhui, refused to be dispatched to fight the Red Army, and two regiments of it revolted at Paisheng (裴生).

Every possible means has been mobilized by KMT, under the open and direct assistance of Imperialism, to attack the Chinese Revolution, to fight against the workers, peasants and soldiers masses of the whole nation. But half month in Kiangsi, Chiang Kai-Shek has won nothing but only to see Kwangsch (光緒) and Tsungpu (崇浦) of North Fukien fallen into the hands of heroic Red Armies. (Feb. 12 China Evening Post) Whom does the final triumph belongs to; them?

Bernard Shaw's Visit to China

Big Gun Factory Disaster in Shanghai

BERNARD SHAW'S VISIT TO CHINA

Warm welcome by the people and revolutionary youth;
Cold approval from the imperialists and their puppets
"What do you want to do?"

"Of these people should choose for their rulers not
a scoundrel or a feudal baron," says Shaw

Dr. Lu Hsiang suggests "leaving Shaw to himself"

Bernard Shaw in his world tour passed Shanghai on Oct. 17. The workers masses and revolutionary writers playwrights prepared a warm welcome for him. But, as he passed Hongkong, he made the following address to the Chinese students of Hongkong:

"If you are not a red revolutionarist on your year of 20, you will be most impossible fossil on your age of 50. If you are a red revolutionist on your age of 20, you will have a chance of being up to date on your age of forty."

To this, all the news papers in Shanghai reported in bold headlines "Bernard Shaw Denounces Communism." Indeed, the Shanghai Municipal Council (Imperialist puppet government) and the British Consulate General took a special precaution to insure Shaw's "safety" and "measures were arranged". In his address to Hongkong, Shaw has actually expressed his feeling of already being in a state of siege and refused to answer any questions of a political significance. It was indeed Shaw Kuo-sun who seemed to be a fanatical pro-war house and had the left writers and like any one interviewed with him, the famed old revolutionary writer Lu Hsiang was also present,--only thus it at last seemed to get rid of those spies and gangsters; it is world-wide to mention here, by the way, that the exercise of white terror in China has been so intensified that the ruling class arranges kidnaps and murders of revolutionary leaders even publicly on occasions such as the welcome of Bernard Shaw. A recent example could be cited is the arrest of two revolutionary students who were just walking out from a show of the soviet movie "Come Along to Life". Thus Shaw has almost lost his courage by stepping on this land of savages.

Shaw's observations were nowhere made public without certain criticisms or even direct distortion by the shameless Kuo organ paper.

Nevertheless, in spite of the great spread of the imperialist lies, the flame of revolutionary call penetrates right through on the occasion of the arrival of honorary chairman of the International Anti-Imperialism League, G. Bernard Shaw. On the bank of the Yangtze River, handbills of various colors were distributed among the revolutionary masses waiting for Shaw, slogans were printed both in English and (in Chinese): "Welcome Shaw, the revolutionary artist; welcome Shaw the sympathiser of Chinese Independence and liberation; welcome Shaw the Anti-Imperialism forward; down with imperialism to welcome Shaw; Oppose Japanese invasion of North China to welcome Shaw; Oppose Shaw's visit to welcome Shaw."

world war to welcome Shaw," Foreign Writers strolling on the beach were surprised with the enthusiasm with which the Chinese masses were welcoming Shaw, the "forward of anti-imperialism".

Shaw did not land on the shore people expected him to. However, Shaw has said, during his interview with the reporters and Chinese writers: "The British people had killed their parliament, to overthrow the rule of emperors first and then that of the Church, but finally they did not overthrow the power of Capital in the real control lies." He then followed a praise of the revolution those lands of Soviet Russia by saying "Socialism will sooner or later be realized in every corner of this world." About the oppressed India and China, he observed: "The oppressed nations have to solve their own problems, and so has China. Chinese people should organize themselves, and choose for their rulers not an actor or a feudal baron." To all these, the Chinese revolutionary masses welcoming him perfectly agree, as the Chinese people have been ruled too long and too badly by the "actors and feudal barons" and now they have already in several provinces chosen their "own ruler" -- the Workers, Peasants' and Soldiers' Soviet Government. While these KMT "barons" are still playing on the "Gone with the Wind" comedies like "Long-term resistance" and planning to swallow for many million dollars of "anti-imperialism" bond!

Not only revolutionary workers, not only a revolutionary poor students masses, not only those toiling masses of China who esteem such a Shaw springing out of bourgeois simply to expose the ugly in and even of the bourgeois class, but also those proletarian, radicalized people in the United States and the Philippines were also enthusiastic to follow Shaw's every statement, every "saying" that pierces right through the mask of the capitalist and imperialist world. The revolutionization of the people, bourgeois of China is once more clearly reflected on this occasion. Of course the proletarian literary field knows that Shaw is not a proletarian nor a proletarian writer, but they know equally well that the mission of Shaw is one of the expression of the struggle for the liberation of revolutionary literature.

Although most of the Chinese people have not changed to know the content of Shaw's criticism, the very fact that Shaw has been recently in Soviet Union and expressed himself as a friend of the world proletarian attracts the interest of them.

Shaw, numberless pamphlets and special numbers appeared in Shanghai and other cities. "G. B. Shaw", even those liberalist boss papers did not forget to print their "supplement of Bernard Shaw".

As to the Imperial papers, once more they reveal their rotten and dirty appearances. They not only purposely manufactured much slanders about Shaw but as in one of the Shanghai paper a paper even scolded Shaw as being old, dissolute and woman-crazy. The imperialist North China Daily News and the semi-official anti-paper, China Press, unanimously reprove Shaw's "selling dog-head while hanging lamb-head as example" charging him talking communism with millions of property. "Why should Shaw not distribute his property to the poor?" asked one paper. The Chinese masses however can easily see such dirty tricks. The North

China Daily News tests flow as a "P. w." who intends to get in place of Michael Morodin. What is more funny is a headline spread by the China Press to the effect that the Chinese journalist as a whole was disapproving the unpopularity of Shaw. It is as if the same paper tries to put Shaw in a position of supporting the ruling Government by utilizing his saying, "a good ruler is never popular with the people." And the Japanese Daily News built a story of how Shaw scolds the Red Army and Communists as bandits.

Unfortunately, these only serve to prove that Kunging will never be "popular" with the people and that the imperialism and IIP are always cooperating in opposing the Soviet District and the Soviet Movement, the emancipation and independence movement of China.

Shaw left Shanghai for Peiping on the same day. Information comes from Peiping that the Chinese ruling class and its running dog, "scholar" are evil and more still, the Reuters wire on Feb. 21: "The British Press on the eve of Shaw's arrival at Peiping that he should be the best welcome to such a distinguished guest being to leave him to himself and let him do evil on anyone he likes to. The Peiping sensational field has resolved not to welcome Shaw" such representation is doubtlessly originated from a disappointment the ruling class felt from what Shaw has done and talked in Hongkong and Shanghai, that Shaw could not be easily made to be a decoration for the white career of China. And here, again, a story is involved.

That the world-famous Dr. Lu Hsiang has long before become the loyal scholar of Imperialism and Chinese landlord's is well-known fact. But recently, he has advanced a further step to be the symphonist of the "Young Marshal". Recently, the China League for Civil Rights led by Madame Sun Yat-sen has received an appeal from five political prisoners of the Peiping Military Detachments expressing the forwarding and maltreatment they received in the prison. Dr. Lu Hsiang cunningly did not refuse to join that league and was actually made the chairman of the League branch of the League. He then secretly went to Marshal Chiang and informed the latter of an expected operation to seize prisons. Then he made other members to lead a prison visit to those prearranged prisons and afterward, in the capacity of member of the prison-visit committee, he published an open letter on a big paper that: "I could not find the slightest sign of maltreatment in the prisons" and "The letter from the Military Detachment was utterly forged." In the open letter, Madame Sun Yat-sen was described as a counter-revolution. And actually, information has been leaked out that the five political prisoners who wrote that appeal were secretly executed. Such is the world-famous Dr. Lu Hsiang, recently he suggested the "leaving Shaw alone" policy wisely out of fearing that Shaw should say anything unfavorable to "his government." And he was asked to face Shaw who might be told by Madame Sun all about his dirty tricks.

The European and American workers might have heard much of this Dr. Lu Hsiang of China. Here is a glance of knowing him more closely!

DIG GUN FACTORY DISASTERS IN SHANGHAI

Capitalists have goods labor workers

death and wounded well over 100

Workers demand strict action of the government

Two successive big, disastrous disasters struck the workers of Shanghai on Jan. 24 and 25, with more than 100 dead, 1000 more wounded. The dead and wounded are not yet said any pension whatever.

As the building where the disaster near the factory, the workers' house is on a high hill. The workers are working with high speed. The amount of production is more than 10 times that of the capitalist workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers.

The first accident happened in the Chen-Wei Gun factory, located in the district of Shanghai, where there were many workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers.

Workers showed, escaped from the scene. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers.

At about 9:45 a.m. on Jan. 24, a big bomb exploded in one of the workers' houses. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers.

It is quite clear that the capitalists looked upon their commodities as more important than the lives of the hundreds of workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers. The workers are working for the benefit of the people and society of the workers.

After the disaster, the bourgeois papers in Shanghai, foreign or Chinese, began to defend the capitalist by blaming the electrical short circuit as the only "helpless" cause, leaving the explosion of the vulcanizer due to over speed of work, totally unaccounted. The Labor Social Bureau also was asserting a lot of propaganda to the necessity of attending their factory-inspection to the workers.

But, within the same unlucky week, another disaster of the similar kind happened in a similar Yung Ho Industrial Gun factory which was paid by the Labor Factory Inspection. The disaster happened 11 a.m., Feb. 27 when the vulcanizer exploded and building collapsed. 17 dead and 32 wounded.

All the paper, bribed by the Yung Ho capitalist, shortly after the accident, unanimously adopted the unreasonable accusation of the short-circuit in the motor room as the main cause of the burning of gasoline in the vanishing room, hence the disaster.

This explosion actually exploded off all the Imperialist-Kuomintang social equipment for laborers in China!

For the Chen-Wei incident, the Provisional Soviet Government of China issued a manifesto pointing out the cruelty of the Imperialist-Kuomintang exploitation of the toiling masses, the improvement for the workers in the Soviet District and call for the struggle for the security of the lives of the workers, labor insurance, etc., especially those workers as in mines or railways, where there are more risks.

The families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding 1,000 for every dead. And, a "workers' self factory inspection" movement is being launched, calling all the factory workers in Shanghai as well as workers in whole nation to struggle for the security of workers' life and labor insurance.

(End)

CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE VOL. 3: NO. 61 MAR. 15 1935

JAPAN CAPTURES JEHOL; FALSE RESISTANCE OF KMT POPELIX EXPOSED

While the Soviet Government Intensifies the leading and Development of National Revolutionary War

(1) Total capture of Jehol Province, Extending to Charhar, Peiping and Tientsin in Peasants

The capture of Jehol, sweeping of North China and attack of Mongolia are apparently only prearranged plots of Japanese Imperialist's plan of dismemberment of China, armed interference of Chinese Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore within expectation that after months of preparations and a few weeks of air bombing, Jehol, following Shanhaikwan, will eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although KMT and bourgeois papers are still telling the story of resistance at certain points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunteers and people resisting Japanese with partizan and irregular struggles. All major fortress and cities are occupied by Japanese at the early retreat of the KMT forces.

The Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine searching and slaughtering of Chinese people, does not lose time for the arrangement of an attack of Charhar, to which the Shun Pao reports on March 5th. "The Japanese Ministry of War declares on the day of occupation of Chengteh that the Charhar authority has already sent message to the Manchukuo for negotiation of submission which shows clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gain of Jehol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chinese papers indicating that operation in Charhar is only a matter of time.

Peiping and Tientsin are even in worse tension, the Shun Pao wire states on Mar. 4th. "Message from Chingwhangtao tells that active movement of Japanese army is seen at Shanhaikwan; utmost tension felt at Shihao-river front; Japanese reinforcements are made at Lu-tong-miao (柳塘苗) Chao-Shan (赵山) and Lu-chuang (柳庄) villages; one Japanese battleship arrives Chingwhangtao." And on the same day, Shun Pao reports: "As a result of repeated secret military meeting the Japanese military authority has divided Tientsin into several districts.... Some three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and ordered to create disturbance at any time by first throwing firing bombs in Chinese streets and fire to the Japanese settlement so as to offer the Japanese an excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situation at Shanhaikwan has been much intensified since the fall of Jehol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the night of Mar. 4th. with one armored train; four airplanes are seen decocting the city in the noon time of 5th." Reuters reports on 6th. "Situation is grave at Shanhaikwan, Japanese troops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are very active over the Chinese front." The Eastern Times wires on 6th. "The Japanese force at Tientsin is preparing defense...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese settlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strongholds are being build in these houses" Shun Pao states on Mar. 5th.: "The Japanese military at Tientsin declares emergency preparations from 5th. to 10th. It is widely believed that the Japanese force is planning to beat the troops retreating from Jehol at the west of Shanhaikwan." And again on March 8 "Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or-

...dared the Japanese forces not to enter the great wall gate which may very possibly be only some sort of smokescreen propaganda as the positive action on the Japanese part is clearly seen from its repeated protest to the Pientsin authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around there, the plot of blockade of northern ports by the second fleet unit of Japanese navy and the recent bombing of Lanho (蘭何), Sifeng (石封) Chien An (乾安) and Tushan (都山). All these news serve to explain the conspicuous Japanese desire of taking Peking and Pientsin in the new future.

Military preparations are also being made along the Yantze river.

(2) Fall of Jehol Exposes the New Sell-out Trick of KMT Government.

But the quick success and realization of the Japanese plot can only be obtained with the help of the KMT government and militarists, as the forfeit of Jehol is one part of the KMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the past months, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the Japanese in Jehol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang Tso-Hsiang and Wan Fu-Ling did not do the least fighting. Tang Yu-ling evacuated Changteh on Mar. 1st with 200 trucks following him full of his private property; while Chang Tso-Hsiang retreated on the same day. That the KMT's hand is behind the Tang's retreat has also been openly known. The Chinese people learn once again the dirty trick of Imp.-F.

Since the loss of Manchuria through its non-resistance policy, the KMT government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the mask of aggression--resisting to cover up its real subservience nature. That's why a shower of "armed resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the endangering of Jehol and North China. Militarists, ranging from Chiang Kai-Shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all proclaim their firm determination to "fight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by KMT government which, while assuring the people not to lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all those antique of old palace to the South, winds up universities in Peiping for removing to safer parts and even prepares to remove the government to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further to North China than either Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, minister of Legislative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newspapermen just after the fall of Jehol, stated that "the central government has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Fo appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged plot of KMT government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

Such dirty tricks of KMT, however, could not escape the detection of the revolutionary masses and the soviet government which points out the major functions of such a trick as:

- 1) To cover up its persistent policy of submission and sell-out, to smooth down the masses' anti-KMT struggles,
- 2) To place itself under a better name for fresh exploitation, (P.V. Seong, the minister of Nanking Finance, has declared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to cheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise big scale imperialist loan for the military expense against the workers' and peasants' red army,
- 3) Especially, to cover up its real intention of suppressing the only

anti-imp. force---the workers and peasants' red armies (300,000 troops were mobilized against the Kiangsi red army only next day of Chiang Kai-Shek's announcement of "going north to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at Kiangsi was marked with the Central Soviet Government's setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the North-eastern volunteers and develop the national revolutionary war, and the unanimous call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's soldiers to restore lost territory".

- 4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and North China, the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S. A. is looking forward to a KMT resistance as the vanguard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of KMT might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist partition of China is well understood and supported by all imperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous learned by the vast masses of Chinese toiling people on the occasion of the fall of Jehol.

And what is more, situation becomes more grave after the fall of Jehol: KMT continues on to play its part of false resistance although Nanking manages to issue the arrest of Tang Yu-ling, the former governor of Jehol, and Chang Hsueh-Liang adds one more resignation telegram to his frequent resigning record. Even Chiang Kai-Shek, after being defeated badly by the Red Army at Kiangsi goes north, issues talk of self reproach regards the Jehol affair and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the Japan-opposing action will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central News agency, Chengchow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, knowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of Tientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of KMT militarists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Army at Fukieu, etc, are only busying in competing the play of false resistance with Chiang Kai-Shek and Chang Hsueh-Liang. In spite of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strengthening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Armies under the imperialist hint.

- (3) Upsurge of peoples' anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement amid increasing white terrorism

Soviet Government's firm leadership in the development of National Revolutionary war

The fall of Jehol and the exposure of KMT's false resistance only bring higher upsurge of the anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern volunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constantly in the danger of being dissolved by the KMT forces, are fighting desperately and militantly; the students and workers at Tientsin and Peiping are furiously waging anti-imp. movements; while the workers, peasants and revolutionary

11 Mar. 1953

REVOLUTIONARY LINE OF THE GENERAL SOVIET DISTRICT

Revolutionary composition as means to strengthen the Red Army, mobilize the masses, develop the Anti-Imperialist and Soviet Union and Soviet movement, struggle for Soviet Districts--the former the "Suppression Campaign" of Imp.-ism and the latter--the aggression of Japan.

In February, C.W.C. has reported to a news about the revolutionary competition in the General Soviet District. Recently, we have obtained some more information about it, and, although mostly about carried out in July, August and September last year, which due to the white terror come to our hand rather delayed, we still find them interesting and significant enough to be recorded here:

The first competition started on 1st March. It has reached their fourth day against the white reactionaries. Involving all the actions of the central to the district, the following are the competition items:

- (1) Red Army and composition of the Red Army
- (2) Mobilization of the masses towards revolutionary war
- (3) Young and old and agricultural movement
- (4) Anti-Imperialist
- (5) Education of national economy and mobilization of governmental finance
- (6) Trade union movement
- (7) Anti-imp. and U.S.A.R.--support movement
- (8) Classification of the reactionaries
- (9) Women and culture
- (10) Improvement of Soviet organs
- (11) Party and C.Y. work

Here let's see a few examples depicting the results in general.

Taking Shengli Hsien (Triumph Town) as an example, 793 men were incited to join the Red Army in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading composition; 274 men to join the Independent Guard Regiment, 25 truck work to the Red Army Academy. Meanwhile, the mobilization of Red Army was in accordance to the "Regulations for the Favor of Red Army". The organization of Red Army Supporting Committee was very much raised. The phenomenon of running away in Red Army was instantly checked. Further, all in the Red Army enthusiastic competitions were carried out for rifle polishing, drilling, reading and political analysis--thus the fighting power of Red Army was greatly increased.

Secondly, within three months, the Shengli Hsien succeeded in establishing the guard regiment and three parting units. Especially merits were contributed

the model young pioneers, which, being distributed to the various districts, villages and army units, revealed excellent help to the regular fighting force.

Third, the masses of Shengli Hsien were particularly active in participating in war to help and comfort the Red Army, 29,000 dollars of Soviet Bond were distributed and received in cash. Almost the whole population was organized into troops for frame-carrying transportation, destruction, guiding, medical-relieving, washing, and comforting. 30,000 people were recorded to have joined the frame-carrying and transportation work in three months; although the destruction and guiding work were not well done, the participants were large in

number and were quite enthusiastic. Comforting movement had been held for 20, times within three months, with about 10,000 pairs of straw shoes donated and a considerable amount of eggs, pork, bean stuff, cakes, fruits, towels, tooth-powder, and cash money. What is worth of particular mention is that the women masses participating the washing, relieving and comforting work were not less enthusiastic than their male comrades in joining the competition, and in many instance they were even superior than the men. Some women joined just as those males could do. Most of the young women revealed their desire to be red soldiers too. (a general phenomenon in soviet district not only confined to Shengli.)

Fourthly, as to the land problem, a big change has been effected in the three months. Investigation revealed many instances needing redistribution, the landlords having been given good land, or the landlords having stolen some pieces of land, etc. These were all rectified and the land revolution was carried deep.

By progress has been resulted also in trade union movement, majorly struggling for the realization of soviet labor law. The trade unions and hire assistants unions were strengthened in Shengli Hsien; members were increased and dues were approved. The trade unions also played an influential part in questions like land revolution, etc.

The anti-imperialist and U.S.S.R. support movement were formerly rather weak. But these three months brought a radical change to them: The leading organization of anti-imperialist League was reorganized; 36942 members were recruited; lantern parade demonstrations and mass meetings were held to elevate the masses' anti-imperialist sentiment, playing a big part in supporting the policy of central soviet government of directly answering Japanese Aggression by crushing the KMT attack. Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R.-support league also developed 15,191 members in Shengli Hsien within those 3 months. The masses' understanding towards the necessities of armed support of U.S.S.R. were elevated.

Besides, the clarification movement, the work in soviet trunk, the party and the c.y., culture and education, recreation equipment, women's problem (especially those anti-Feudal struggles and struggles for participation of politics), construction irrigation, forest, and improvement of agrarian instruments all won big progress with relatively satisfactory results. We are not going to detail due to space.

But Shengli Hsien is only one Hsien taken by random as an example and in many respects it was not yet the best Hsien we could give. Yet it is sufficient to reveal the enthusiasm of revolutionary masses in the soviet district, the strengthening of the Bolshevik leadership and the activity developed by means of "Revolutionary Competition". It is needless to tell that the leadership of the competition was held by the Bolsheviks--the party provincial and the Hsien councils, while the masses, encouraged by the Bolshevik leadership were able to start spontaneous competitions in many work.

Of course defects were existing, and the main defect was still due to the insufficient mobilization of the masses. The land confiscation, the check of the kulaks obtaining better lands and the restoration of stolen lands from the landlords were in many cases done without the real masses' struggles; traces of orderism were still seen in the trade union movement instead of

3
 having the realization of Soviet land law through automatic workers' struggle.
 In some very rare cases, the distribution of Soviet Bonds were done with compulsion. And lastly, although the Soviet women have revealed their position, awakening ~~xxxxxxx~~ enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary war, the women movement was still under estimation and backward.

SUMMARY OF THE VICTORY OF RED ARMIES IN 1932, GENERAL SOVIET DISTRICT++

"Armed Revolutionary Masses Opposing the Armed Counter-Revolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chinese Revolution.---Stalin"

The small forces of airplane and cannons are not used against the Japanese but of suppressing of Soviet China, here is the reply by our valiant Red Armies:

Total seizure of

Rifles	91280
Cannons	34
Trench mortars	155
Machine guns	1090
Airplanes	6
Radio transmitters	13

Five white army officers captured:

Division heads	3 (Lieut. general)
Brigade heads	11 (Brigade general)
Regiment heads	18 (Colonel)

Shot:

Division heads	3
Brigade heads	6
Regiment heads	10

number less majors and captains are killed during the war.

White soldiers rebelled and turned to the Red Army 3452 men.

BIG TRIUMPH OF KIANGSI RED ARMY in 1933 (Jan. 1 - Feb. 15)

Seized:

Rifles	12,363
Big guns	5
Trench mortar	2
Radio Station	1

Live Capture:

Brigade generals	2
Regimental generals	1

Killed:

Brigade general	1
Regimental general	2

CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE VOL. III NO. 62 MAR. 30, 1933
PEASANTS' STRUGGLE IN THE WHITE DISTRICTS OF CHINA
IN THE PAST HALF YEAR

Peasants struggle is an important phase of Chinese Revolutionary movement.

Under the oppression and exploitation of imp.-KMF, the rural economy of Chinese farm villages has completely become bankrupt.

The self-support economy has been swept over by the invasion of imperialist commodities which enslave the agrarian people with commodity economy. The bankruptcy is further intensified with the capitalist economic crisis which sweep the whole world. The silk trade, for example, has been completely broken, with the few million silk worm raisers in Kiangsu and Chekiang starving. The prices of rice and other agrarian products have been brought so low by imperialist dumping and the exploitation of landlords that farmers simply couldn't afford to pay the due rent and tax.

The rule of KMF is primarily constructed on the feudal exploitation of the farmers. Due to the continual outbreak of militaristic wars, maintaining of the campaign against the ever-growing red armies and the support of the reactionary force everywhere for the suppression of revolutionary movements, the KMF-landlords has burdened their farmers to a terrible extent.

Szechuan, for instance, has "its corn tax precollected as late as 1971, not to say other taxes as those for opium and others" (Feb. Ta Kung Pao) Yu-Mao (袁茅) of Chekiang, under the headings of national, provincial, Hsien and districtal taxes, there are Field tax, national crisis tax, stamp tax, house tax, field surveying tax, sand-field tax, slaughter tax, cattle tax, guard tax, self-government tax, police tax, material tax, insect-curing tax, house numbering tax, material tax, education tax, village tax, tea cup tax, population tax, and fund for Agrarian Bank, totally 34 varieties of tax. (Nov. 3, 1932, Chung Hwa Daily News) And the taxes are collected not in a gentle manner: "The tax collector often resort to force. A certain hsien government took away a certain farmers coffin to settle a due payment. Old rugs and cloths are all taken away as payments. The only food of the poor farmers such as potatoes and cabbages, were all emptied by the Hsien missionaries." (Jan. 28, Ta Kung Pao) What a cruel sketch!

The only way out for the farmers under such greedy exploitations is to crush the shackles of the imp.-KMF.

The four times of great victories won by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Armies have not only brought deepened belief of Soviet Power among the masses but have also excited the most backward peasants to bravely join the revolutionary front.

Since the past half year, tax or rent-opposition, armed uprisings and partisan fighting have been broken out for many times. The following is a list arranged according to time sequence of the Peasants struggles during the past half year as appeared on the boss papers:

				2		
Date	Province	Hsien	No. of Participants		Nature	Remarks
15/10	Szechuan	Kiangtsin (江津)	-----		Armed Tax- Opposition	Oppose the civil war, fight with local troop
24/10	Kiangsu	Hangchow (杭州)	12,000		Tax- opposition	Several thousand of peasant on 22nd, to petition the Hsien Government, riot out broke, destroy the Hsien gov't, land certificates burned. 200 arrested. More than 10,000 gathered on being alarmed. all the local offi- cers' houses were destroyed.
8/11	Anchei	Shiuching (赤水)	1,500		For lands	The Hsien magistrate assists the landlord to expel the farmers from their lands; clash results in the magistrate being killed.
10/11	Shantung	Jehchoo (巨野)	2,500		Partizan	Division of corn and land.
13/11	Kiangsu	Weini (淮陰)	700		Tax-op- position demonstra- tion	Opposing increase of tax, men and women demolished the Hsien office, then demon- stration.
20/11	Suiyuan	Lingno (凌河)	260		Tax-opposi- tion Demon- stration	Cultivation Bureau besieged for cancel of tax.
16/11	Kiangsu	Shanghai	500		Demonstrat- ion	Farmers at Pangpu (滬浦) besieged the city government opposing the compulsory en- closing of lands by ministry of Railroad for new station to be built replacing the one demolished by Japanese becom- ing.
27/11	Szechuan	Shengkang (彭康)	2,000		Partizan	Airbase seized only ten mi from Chungking, important commercial center.
---/12	Jahol	Linnan (凌南)	-----		Tax- opposition	One regiment of KMT soldiers dispatched to the scene.
13/12	Kiangsu	Shainyai	1,200		Demonstra- tion	The men and women of Pangpu demands train to go to Nanking for petitioning. Trouble on the station.
1933 7/1	Szechuan	Wan Hsien (萬縣)	3,000		Partizan	Ministries seized. riches burned, once captured (江蘇) Hsien
8/1	Kiangsu	Taichow (太倉)	550		Petition	War district farmers demanded free for tax.

3/2	Chekiang	Chapoo (乍浦)	150	Riot tax- opposition	village mag. opps compel the collection of guard tax several peasants were arrested. Peasants gathered and demolished the guard bureau, seized the arms. Troops dispatched to sup- press them were defeated and dispersed.
15/1	Kiangsu	Nantung (南通)	3,500	Tax- opposition	Oppose the guard tax, de- molish village bureau disarm the guard militia; Four peasants killed.
20/1	Kiangsu	Nantung	60	Partizan	Peasants of East villages attack the guard militia and seized the arms.
25/1	Chekiang	Hongchow	250	Petition	Demand Relief after being imprisoned by taxation and low price of corn.
1/2	Chekiang	Chenhai (鎮海)	2,000	Armed uprising	During the new year, on the occasion of police- men's preventing of peo- ple's festivity, peasants and petty citizens joined to attack the bureau of public safety, disarmed the police.
7/2	Hopei	Ting- Esien (定縣)	7,000	Anti-Japan- ese demon- stration	Led by the Ting-Esien Agrarian Education coun- cil, many participated with high anti-Japanese sentiment.
12/2	Chekiang	Chiki (慈溪)	600	Tax-own- ing riot	Demolish and disarm the police.
13/2	Chekiang	Tinghai (定海)	500	"	Oppose the guard tax.
13/2	Chekiang	Yuhao (餘姚)	6,000	"	Oppose the wine tax, de- molish the residence of the tax contractor and disarm the police suppre- ssing them. Bureau of Public Safety burned.
15/2	Kiangsu	Wushih (無錫)	7	Division of corn	
28/2	Saiyuan	Sailian (薩縣)	5,000	Demonstra- tion for Tax-opposition	nation government besieged, tax-collector maltreated.
3/3	Kiangsu	KwanFuin (灌雲)	300	Division of corn Riot	A committee is organized to divide the corn, seize arms. Led by a primary schoolmaster, still devel- oping.
17/3	Hopei	HsinTang (行唐)	450	Partizan	5 villages as hope, land and corn divided, arms seized, developing.
17/3	Kiangsu	Yichow (儀徵)	3,500	Tax- opposition	Oppose guard tax, demolish major's residence.
18/3	Chekiang	ShiaoShen (蕭山)	---	Armed Riot	Oppose compulsory use of improved silkworm, armed riot demolishes schools and offices.

The above list is by no means complete as such news are generally suppressed from bourgeois papers, and that the bourgeois informations reach only those places where communications are relatively easier; that's why we have more about Kiangsu and Chekiang in our list than

about remoter provinces such as Suifu where we depend upon own c.w.o service alone.

From this incomplete list, never the less, we could see the general situation of the peasants struggles in China's white districts.

(1) Armed riot in the major form of peasant struggles

(2) Tax and rent opposition is the central demand of peasant struggles

(3) Peasants are brave, organizing and solidary. The every struggle was participated with peasants by thousands and thousands is a strong rebuttal to those who claim that peasants lack solidarity. The main message the peasants used was the gong which can usually call up thousands of peasants in a very short time. In the city-besiege of the Yangtze peasants were all directed with gongs.

The bravery of the peasants can be seen from the fact that every time the rifles of the police or guards were defeated by the hoes and spades of the peasants. During the Pangnoo peasants' besiege of the railway station at Shanghai on Dec. 13, the peasants were pointed with pistols and swept with water jets, but "although the peasants become very wet, some of them dash to the policeman, rob down the jets and beat the policeman. The policemen were reversedly compelled to hide up their pistols to avoid being beaten by the furious peasants" (Sin Wen Pao, Dec. 14)

What is most significant is the manifestation of political ideas. Everywhere partizan fighting outbreaks; the peasants almost instantly arm themselves with the reactionary forces disarmed. The Chinese peasants doubtlessly are confronting and approaching the foremost front of the Revolution.

Especially in Szechuen and in Hsintang Hsien of Hopei.

The peasants of Szechuen welcome the Red 4th Army with riots and partisans, the most glorious example is the fall of Paching (Ch) caused by the tax opposition riot of the peasants who captured the city for the Red Army. (Feb. 2 Sin Wen Pao)

Hsintang is 20 miles north-west of Shih-chuang where Chiang Kai-shek settles himself for the surrender, cheat and slaughter preparations. The people of Hsintang answer him with revolutionary partisans which eventually drives Chiang to move to Peking.

Further, anti-imp. surge among the peasants is excited with the Japanese aggression. A 7,000 peasants anti-imp. demonstration was held at Ting Hsien, Hopei.

And the direct oppression of Japanese Imperialism, the peasants of Manchuria develops into even higher stage of armed revolt; the main basic components. Revolutionary partisans are spreading elsewhere, especially at the border of Manchuria and Korea and the Railroad zone.

(End)

SITUATION OF IMPERIALIST WAR OVER PACIFIC

PEIPING AND TIENTSIN POTENTIAL PREY OF JAPAN

- 1) Antagonism between Japan and U.S.A.
- 2) Danger of attacking Soviet Union
- 3) Partition of China
- 4) Attack of Chinese Revolution

With regard to the situation in North-China after the fall of Jehol, we have made two correspondences which may be summarized in the view that Japan, after seizing Jehol, is positively preparing to advance into North-China and KMT government of China, having lost Jehol under its pretending resistance, is now going to surrender North-China in a similar way. What we want to point out in this passage is the conflict between the Imperialist Powers, especially that between Japan and British and U.S.A., as reflected from the present situation of North-China.

The attitude of British and American Imperialism towards the Japanese Imperialist activity in North-China has long been unchanged in principle, that is, agreeing Japan's advance westward to Chahar and Mongolia so as to grasp more strategic point against U.S.S.R., but international imperialist interest are complex.

Japan's policy is to advance towards Soty, which she is now actually realizing. In spite of the Anglo-American interference, Japan, in order to win the leadership of U.S.S.R., attack, and in order to be superior strategically in the future Pacific War against U.S.A., is urgently planning the capture of North-China.

Thus the inter-imperialist conflict is tensed with the tension of Japanese invasion of North-China. While at the same time, the imperialist dismemberment of China, as well as the imperialist suppression of Chinese revolution is correspondingly intensified.

1) Antagonism between Japan and U.S.A. The Japanese Imperialist has dispatched during her invasion of Jehol her first and second navy squadrons, composing of 39 battleships, to North-China, Yangtze River and South China as a precaution to guard against possible intervention by U.S.A.. The fall of Chengteh, capital of Jehol province, was taken place on March 3rd., then followed the fall of Kupeikow and Haifengkow successively on Mar. 9. Japanese forces then concentrate themselves around Shanhaikwan, keeping a closer relation with the fleet in the Chili Gulf, has making the situation of Tientsin and Peiping very much in danger.

Japan's advance towards Tientsin and Peiping intensifies the antagonism between Japan and Great Britain and U.S.A., especially the latter.

Meanwhile the American authority issues the decision of dispatching 32 ships of her Asia fleet to the China Sea and that a maneuver of defending Philippines will be held in the South-Pacific. All these make the Japanese feel uneasy. "It is undeniable that the American Navy has turned its attention to the China coast and Nor-

th Pacific. If the Asia Fleet is to stay in China long, serious situation will be created." (Mar. 23 Shanghai China Evening News stated the National Defense News issued by the Japanese War office)

The same Japano-American policy may be seen from the KMT attitude towards Japan.

Since Washington agrees to take part in the League's Advisory council, KMT attitude towards Geneva has been changed from her superficial negative attitude into one of positivity. Loo Won-Kan, the Nanking foreign minister states on 15th: "As we have shown our cooperation ^{with the} League of Nations, we have only to follow what the League's report has indicated and shall not change our view however." (Mar. 18, Sun Pao)

Again Chiang Kai-shek, directly supposed by U.S.A., has gone north to replace Chang Hsueh-liang. Plantation of Chiang's own forces in North-China means a direct contact between the Vanguard of Japanese and American Imperialism.

2) Danger of Attacking Soviet Union The imperialist antagonism aroused by Japanese invasion of China is expected to be mitigated amid the attack of U.S.S.R. That's why after the fall of Jehol, the Japanese force, besides its advance inside the great wall, is directed westward to Chahar and Suiyuan surrounding the boundaries of U.S.S.R. Sun Pao of Mar. 20 states that big force of Japanese is pressing towards Dolonoy of Chahar from Fengning of Jehol. The offensive against U.S.S.R. is becoming more and more urgent.

3) Partition of China While Japan and U.S.A. are conflicting to dismember China, other imperialists extend their own interests in their respective circles of influence. Great Britain, France & Italy have all strengthened their military forces in China. The China Times of Mar. 20 reports that French Imperialist is driving from Indo-China towards Yunnan of China.

British Imperialist utilizes Tibetan Lama to attack Sikong and Ching-Hai, which we have repeatedly reported. Recent report reveals that the Tibetan forces, under the direction of British military officers are now concentrating at Pa-an (or Patang, on the East bank of Kingsa River, Sikong) and Changtun of South Chin-Hai expecting a drive into Sikong and Ching-Hai. (Mar. 23, Sin-Wen Pao) Meanwhile, religious rebels are incited in Sing-Kiang by British Imperialist for political speculations. Reuters have reported the occupation of Aksu, on the Border of China and U.S.S.R., by rebellious Mahomedans.

4) Attack of Chinese Revolution The development of Chinese Revolution and Soviet Movement and the upsurge of the anti-KMT movement make the imperialist indispensable to attack the Chinese revolution for the protection of their prey.

At Shanghai, imperialist base for invasion of China, heavy military force are arranged by International imperialists: There are

16 men-of-war (Mar. 16, China Times), 9,000-10,000 of regular troops (Mar. 22, Evening Post) and 2,500 of volunteer corps in the settlement.

Shanghai Municipal Council (Imperialist government), What's more, increased the tax burden of the Chinese residents to strengthen the police of the settlement. The newly adopted budget for 1933 has increased 3,390 taels, making 7,000,000 taels for the enlargement of prisons, police and volunteer corps, (Mar. 18, Min Pao), to enlarge the force whose sole purpose is to suppress the Chinese revolutionary masses.

Over the upstream of Yangtze, imperialist battle ships are many to help KMT in attacking the Red Armies. Recent London Reuters state that the British imperialist has manufactured high speed small gunboat with drainage below two feet, power 600 h.p. and equipped with 7.3 in. dia. trench mortars. These new killing machines are sent to China only to take part in the campaign against the Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies.

But in spite of the lack of such efficient equipments, the workers' and peasants' Red Armies have won through their concrete policy the support of millions and millions of Chinese people and the sympathy and help of the proletariat and oppressed nations of the world.

As we are already well informed with cases in which revolutionary Japanese Soldiers in Manchuria refuse to fight China, Sin-Won Pao of Feb. 5th. give us another instance to the effect that on Jan 25, the mariners of the British battleship Alfis (retranslated from Chinese) stationed at Changsha of Hunan sent one steel gun and box of bullets to the red armies. All these come to manifest how securely the victory of Chinese Revolution is being supported!

(END)

11 Mar. 1953

REVOLUTIONARY COMPETITION IN CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT

Revolutionary competition as means to strengthen the Red Army, mobilize the masses, develop the Anti-Imperialism and Soviet Union Support movement, struggle for New Soviet Districts—To answer the "Suppression Campaign" of Imp.-Am. and the Imperialist aggression of Japan.

In February, c.w.c. has reported some news about the revolutionary competition in the Central Soviet District. Recently we have obtained some more information about it, and, although mostly about carried out in July, August and September last year which due to the white terror come to our hand rather delayed, we still find them interest and significant enough to be retold here:

The 1948 competition started after the masses had launched their fourth drive against the Soviet Districts. Following all the missions of the central Soviet District, the major subjects of the competition were:

- (1) Military and political education of the Red Army
- (2) Mobilize the masses to the revolutionary war
- (3) Young Pioneer and Soviet Union Support movement
- (4) Land Problem
- (5) Elevation of national economy and stabilization of governmental fin
- (6) Trade union movement
- (7) Anti-Im. and U.S.A.-support movement
- (8) Clarification of the reactionaries
- (9) Women and culture
- (10) Improvement of soviet organs
- (11) Party and c.y. work

Here let's see a few examples depicting the results in general.

Taking Shengli Hsien (Triumphant Town) as an example, 793 men were incited to join the Red Army in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading in composition; 274 men to join the Independent Guard Regiment, 25 trunk workers to the Red Army Academy. Meanwhile, the families of Red soldiers were helped in accordance to the "Regulations for the Favor of Red Army" and the organization of Red Army Supporting Committee was very much revised. The phenomenon of running away in Red Army was instantly checked. Further, within the Red Army enthusiastic competitions were carried out for rifle polishing, drilling, reading and political analysis—thus the fighting power of Red Army was greatly increased.

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Big progress has been resulted also in trade union movement, majorly struggling for the realization of soviet labor law. The trade unions and hire peasants unions were strengthened in Shengli Hsien; wages were increased and treatments improved. The trade unions also played an influential part in questions like land revolution, etc.

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anti-... force---the workers and peasants' red armies (300,000 troops were mobilized against the Kiangsi red army only next day of Chiang Kai-shek's announcement of "going north to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at Kiangsi was marked with the Central Soviet Government's setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the north-eastern volunteers and develop the national revolutionary war, and the unanimous call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's soldiers to restore lost territory"!

- 4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and North China, and the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S.A. is looking forward to a KMT resistance as the vanguard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of KMT might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist partition of China is well understood and supported by all imperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous learned by the vast masses of Chinese toiling people on the occasion of the fall of Jehol.

And what's more, situation becomes more grave after the fall of Jehol. KMT conceals ^{itself} on to play its part of false resistance although Nanking manages to issue the arrest of Tang Yu-ling, the former governor of Jehol and Chang Asueh-liang adds one more resignation telegram to his frequent resigning record. Even Chiang Kai-shek, after being defeated badly by the Red Army at Kiangsi goes north, issues talk of self reproach regards the Jehol affair and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the Japan-opposing action will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central news agency, Chengchow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, knowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of Tientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of KMT militarists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Army at Fukien, etc., are only busying in competing the play of false resistance with Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Asueh-liang. In spite of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strengthening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Army under the imperialist hint.

- (5) Upsurge of peoples' anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement amid increase in white terrorism

Soviet Government's firm leadership in the development of national Revolutionary war

The fall of Jehol and the exposure of KMT's false resistance only bring a further upsurge of the anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern volunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constantly in the danger of being dissolved by the KMT forces, are fighting desperately and militantly; the students and workers at Tientsin and Peiping are furiously waging anti-imp. movements; while the workers, peasants and revolutionary

JAPAN CAPTURES JEHOL; FALSE RESISTANCE OF KMT LOCALLY EXPOSED

While the Soviet Government intensifies the leading and
Development of National Revolutionary War

- (1) Total capture of Jehol Province, Extending to Charhar, Peiping and
Tientsin in Tension

The capture of Jehol, sweeping of North China and attack of Mongolia are apparently only prearranged plots of Japanese Imperialist's plan of dismemberment of China, armed interference of Chinese Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore within expectation that after months of preparations and a few weeks of air bombing, Jehol, following Shanhaikwan, will eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although KMT and bourgeois papers are still telling the story of resistance at certain points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunteers and people resisting Japanese with partizan and irregular struggles. All major fortress and cities are occupied by Japanese at the early retreat of the KMT forces.

The Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine searching and slaughtering of Chinese people, does not lose time for the arrangement of an attack of Charhar, to which the Shun Pao reports on March 5th. "The Japanese Ministry of War declares on the day of occupation of Chengtsh that the Charhar authority has already sent message to the Manchukuo for negotiation of submission which shows clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gain of Jehol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chinese papers indicating that operation in Charhar is only a matter of time.

Peiping and Tientsin are even in ~~more~~ tension, the Shun Pao wire states on Mar. 4th. "Message from Changwhangtao tells that active movement of Japanese army is seen at Shanhaikwan; utmost tension felt at Shihho-river front; Japanese reinforcements are made at Er-tong-miao (= 二通廟) Chao-shan (朝山) and Lu-chuang (柳莊) villages; one Japanese battleship arrives Changwhangtao." And on the same day, Shun Pao reports: "As a result of repeated secret military meeting the Japanese military authority has divided Tientsin into several districts. Some three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and ordered to create disturbance at any time by first throwing firing bombs in Chinese streets and fire to the Japanese settlement so as to offer the Japanese an excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situation at Shan haikwan has been much intensified since the fall of Jehol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the night of Mar. 4th. with one armored train; four airplanes are seen detecting the city in the, noon time of 5th." Reuters reports on 6th. "Situation is grave at Shanhaikwan, Japanese troops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are very active over the Chinese front." The Eastern Times wires on 6th. "The Japanese force at Tientsin is preparing defense...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese settlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strongholds are being build in these houses." Shun Pao states on Mar. 5th.: "The Japanese military at Tientsin declares emergency preparations from 5th. to 10th. It is widely believed that the Japanese force is planning to beat the troops retreating from Jehol at the west of Shanhaikwan." And again on March 6 "Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or-

dered the Japanese forces not to enter the great wall gate which may possibly be only some sort of smokescreen propaganda as the positive action on the Japanese part is clearly seen from its repeated protest to the Chinese authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around there, the place of blockade of northern ports by the second fleet unit of Japanese navy and the recent bombing of Lankow (兰口), Sifong (石坊) Chien an (乾安) and Fushan (抚山). All those news serve to explain the conspicuous Japanese desire of taking Peiping and Tientsin in the new future.

Military preparations are also being made along the Yantze river.

(2) Fall of Jehol Exposes the new sell-out trick of KMT Government.

But the quick success and realization of the Japanese plot can only be attained with the help of the KMT government and militarists, as the forfeit of Jehol is one part of the KMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the past months, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the Japanese in Jehol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang Tso-Hsiang and Wan Hu-Ling did not do the least fighting. Tang Yu-Ling evacuated Chengteh on Mar. 10th with 200 trucks following him full of his private property; while Chang Tso-Hsiang retreated on the same day. That the KMT's hand is behind the Tang's retreat has also been openly known. The Chinese people learn once again the dirt trick of Imp.-KMT.

Since the loss of Manchuria through its non-resistance policy, the KMT government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the trick of aggressive resistance to cover up its real subservient nature. That's why a show of "armed resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the endangering of Jehol and North China. Militarists, ranging from Chiang Kai-Shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all proclaim their firm determination to "fight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by KMT government which, while assuring the people not to lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all those antique of old palace to the South, winds up universities in Peiping for removing to safer parts and even prepares to remove the government to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further to North China than either Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, minister of Legislative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newspapermen just after the fall of Jehol, stated that "the central government has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Pao appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged plot of KMT government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

Such dirty tricks of KMT, however, could not escape the detection of the revolutionary masses and the soviet government which points out the major intentions of such a trick as:

- 1) To cover up its persistent policy of submission and sell-out, to smooth down the masses' anti-KMT struggles,
- 2) To place itself under a better name for fresh exploitation, (C.V. Seong, the minister of Nanking Finance, has declared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to cheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise big scale imperialist loan for the military expense against the workers' and peasants' red army,
- 3) Especially, to cover up its real intention of suppressing the only

3

having the realization of Soviet land law through automatic workers' struggle. In some very rare cases, the distribution of Soviet Bonds were done with compulsion. And Lastly, although the soviet women have revealed their positivism, wakening ~~xxxxxxx~~ enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary was, the women movement was still under estimation and backward.

SUMMARY OF THE VICTORY OF RED ARMIES IN 1932, GENERAL SOVIER
DISTRICT 444

"Armed Revolutionary Masses Oprosing the Armed Counter-
Revolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chinese
Revolution.---Stalin"

The RMP forces of airplane and caunons are not used against the Japanese out of suppressing of soviet China, here is the reply by our militant Red Armies:

Total seizure of

Rifles	91280
Cannons	34
Trench mortars	125
Machine guns	1090
Airplanes	6
Radio transmitters	13

Five white army officers captured:

Division heads	3 (Lieut. General)
Brigade heads	11 (Brigade general)
Regiment heads	18 (Colonel)

Shot:

Division heads	3
Brigade heads	6
Regiment heads	10

number less majors and captains are killed during the war.
White soldiers rebelled and turned to the Red Army 3452 men.

BIG TRIUMPH OF KIANGSI RED ARMY in 1933 (Jan. 1 - Feb. 15)

Seized:

Rifles	12,363
Big guns	5
Trench mortar	2
Radio Station	1

Live Capture:

Brigade generals	2
Regimental generals	1

Killed:

Brigade general	1
Regimental general	2

masses in Manchuria, Tangshan, Paku are particularly active under the leadership of c.p.c., to the cooperation with the Korean revolutionary masses and Japanese Proletariats. The furor of the Shanghai people towards KMT is so intensified that the slogan of "self-arming up" of the people is gaining wild popularity, while especially the workers, with their elevation of their struggles for their own interest, have their anti-imp., anti-KMT struggles elevated too, the Shanghai masses are now organized under the "anti-imp. League" "Committee for Restoration of Lost Territory" "People's self salvation Association" and the "Committee for welcome of the inquiring commission of the world anti-imp. war League". The anti-imp. league is leading a wild struggle against the KMT giving up of Jehol and north China and is planning to hold a nation wide congress of the in the coming May.

Nevertheless, the white terror of KMT increases with the rise of anti-imp-KMT movement Chang Hsueh-Liang of Tientsin and Peiping puts an absolute bar towards any anti-Japanese meetings, expressions and demonstrations, arrest and kill of revolutionary fighters have become commonplace in the North. While the long suppressed people of Nanking lose their freedom even to express their mourning after the Jehol fall. Shanghai is even more serious where the KMT bureau of public safety, the Fascist blue shirts and the united police (of KMT AND Imp) carry out whole sale arrest and slaughter of revolutionary members. Along the Yangtze valley, the KMT has good reasons to put stringent martial laws against any anti-imp. revelations in the name of guarding the Japanese, as in Hankow, a martial law has recently been put into effect charging with summary execution to any participants of labor strikers, and student meetings. But despite all these, the heroic revolutionary masses of China know how to crush the KMT white terror militantly.

While the imp. partition of China comes to a new stage with the fall of Jehol and the sell-out of all North China by KMT, the struggles of Soviet China and the Red armies are worth reporting:

(1) The c.p.c. and Soviet Government, in all their analysis, opinions and calls, expose to the bottom the crime of the imp-KMT and convince with facts after facts the Chinese masses that their analysis, opinions and calls are correct, that the way they pointed out is the only way out for China to get rid of the yoke of imp.-KMT.

(2) The red armies which fight militantly against the KMT forces hoping for a direct crush with the Japanese imperialism win all-line victory in Kiangsi, Fukien, Kupei and Szechuan, Such a victory is absolutely imperative for the development of the national revolutionary war!

Meanwhile, on the eve of the fall of Jehol, c.p.c. promulgates its manifeste pointing out the pressing danger of imp. partition of China, the sure fall of Jehol and the absolute necessity of peoples' self arming up and the development of the national revolutionary war. Especially the military compromise for the united anti-imp. front suggested through broadcast by the central Soviet Government has been repeatedly stated to the masses. All the workers, peasants, and the revolutionary people now know that only through the national revolutionary war and the realization of the conditions suggested by the c.p.c. and central soviet government in the military compromise, which imp.-KMT savurely could not realize, that China may be really saved from the fate of imperialistic dismemberment! (Given in previous correspondence---c.w.c.) (End)

RED ARMY SURROUNDS NANCHANG!!

The Red Army of the central Soviet district attacks Nanchang. Its main force has reached Fu-chow and Chang-shu-chen on 3rd. The city of Nanchang is threatened. The White army suffers a great loss, the soldier unwilling to fight. The Red Army in Szechuen, and Hupeh is also mobilized in great force. The first Victory in whole Kiangsi province will soon be realized.

After having gained several brilliant victories, the red Army of the Central Soviet district advanced to Nanchang from two routes. One route has reached Fu-chow, and the other, Chang-shu-chen. The Red soldiers in plain clothes appeared near Nanchang. In view of the present situation, Nanchang will soon be captured by the Red Army. Now, the city has fallen into great terror, though Chiang-Kai-shek arrived here on 5th and, following the suggestion of a German adviser, he defended the city with a moat, and he himself went to the front to lead the troops. But the soldiers are unwilling to fight, and most of the officers fear of death. It is reported that even Cheng-chen, the commander-in-chief, deserted the front and escaped to Nanchang. Even after Chiang-kai-shek's arrival, the Red Army which had been fighting bravely against Kuumintang troops at Fu-chow and Chang-shu-chen still advanced victoriously.

Kuumintang has lost Jehol, and prepared to give up North China. After the seizure of Jehol, Japanese imperialist planned to capture Mongolia (in order to attack Soviet Union), and to occupy North China. Evidently, their purpose is to divide whole China and to oppress Chinese revolution. At the same time, American, English, French, and Italian imperialists are also preparing this brigand war for the same purpose. It gives the masses under Soviet control and Red Army of Worker's and Peasants a great impetus and responsibility to oppose the imperialists and KMT which is always faithful to the imperialists. It is one of the main causes of the recent victories of Red Army. The news of Red Army's victory and KMT's defeat has been confirmed even by the Bourgeois newspaper on which such news is always forbidden to publish. Even according to the official news from Nanking, the red army captured Yun-Feng before 2nd and captured Hsin-chow in the morning on 2nd. One route has advanced to Fu-chow. As to the losses Kuumintang troops suffered, even the official news published in Nanking has acknowledged the following facts: 59th, 52nd, and 11st divisions wholly perished at the end of February, and the beginning of March, two commanders of divisions were arrested, one shot, three brigadier-generals were severely wounded, eight or nine colonels were killed, about fifteen regimental officers died, and all the arms were surrendered. The same official news has also disclosed the fact that when the Red army attacked Yun-Feng and other places in March, the 9th, 10th, and the newly-formed 11st and 59th divisions of Kuumintang troops were destroyed. About 20,000 soldiers were killed or wounded, commanders of divisions and brigadier generals were seriously wounded, a

and about seven colonels were killed. The news that Cheng-chen, the commander-in-chief, has escaped to Nanchang in fright is also spread out from Nanking. The fact that Nanchang has been surrounded is a great shock to Nanking. So, Chiang-Kai-sek, the executioner, left Nanking in haste on 4th, and went to Nanchang again, and his pretended resistance against Japanese invasion upon North China has been wholly disclosed.

According to news in Sun-pao, the red army and Kuomintang troops are fighting fiercely near Chen-Shu and Fu-Chow. Nichi-Nichi-Sin-Pun (a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai) states that the soldiers of Kuomintang army were downhearted and weak, because they had not received their pay and allowance for three months, and had been greatly influenced by the propaganda of the red army.

According to Sin Wen pao, the red armies in Szechuen, Hunan, are garrisoned. Evidently they respond to the red army's attack upon Nanchang. (9th, April)

Chiang Kai-Sek Says:

"Don't speak of the resistance against Japanese invasion before the Red-bandits are put down, the offenders will be severely punished."

A special telegram sent from Nanchang (published in Sun Pao, the leading paper in Shanghai) stated: "The speech given by General Chiang Kai-sek before military officers on 10th are just published. He spoke to the effect that Japan cannot be resisted unless the communist-bandits have been put down. The fact that the invaders can be expelled only when the revolt is suppressed has been proved to be true by the rise and fall of an empire in the history. It is strictly forbidden to speak of the resistance against Japan before the communist-bandits are exterminated. The offenders will be severely punished. Every one should do his best to help the suppressing of the bandits at the shortest period."

It is self-evident that the speech is direct to the vacillating soldiers who are unwilling to fight Red Army and demand to resist Japan, that Chiang Kai-sek is mere running dog for the imperialists to divide China, and that his declaration of the resistance against Japanese invasion is but great cheat. And, the rumor that he received a private decree from Japanese imperialist and held a secret meeting with the Japanese authorities before he went to Nanchang must not be groundless. (12th, April)

1937年3月21日

No. 1

平津事件、日军之手与列强位置和平津战

第三情势

• 关于日本夺取热河后加拿北地形势我们已作过两次两议。我们~~主要~~主要是指出日本夺取了热河，又积极准备夺取华北，不图以抵抗者于抵抗抗而致致下送了热河，又致于抵抗抗之下奉送华北。这里要即刻指出，于目下华北地形势中反映着帝国主义之强固，尤其是英美与日本相持之极端地紧张之新态。美国和英国对于日本进攻华北之态度，犹仍更甚。更不致于日本夺取热河后向平津进军，而致日本向察哈尔，蒙古进军，向苏联进军。然而日本仍继续地进行其预定之计划，即一边向察哈尔蒙古发展，一边进攻平津，并不因英美之阻止而稍撓其志。日本为了进攻苏联，为了在太平洋战争上制胜美国起见，必须于最快期占领华北。于是帝国主义

我們確立太平洋上的和平，就根據日本原政策與北
日本原則三點辦法的總解決。同時台灣民主義武裝
中國以及致力日本帝國革命運動的階級，因受到同樣的
解放制度。

(一) 日军的侵略 日本帝国主义在侵华战争爆发后，为了进一步侵略中国，于1937年7月7日发动了卢沟桥事变。事变发生后，日本帝国主义为了掩盖其侵略事实，于7月25日发表了《田代三郎致中国公使田代三郎的声明》，声明中称：日本帝国主义在卢沟桥事变中，是出于自卫的目的，不得已而发动了事变。日本帝国主义在声明中，还称：日本帝国主义在事变发生后，已经采取了各种措施，以减轻事变对中国的影响。日本帝国主义在声明中，还称：日本帝国主义已经决定，将事变发生地的卢沟桥，作为中日两国友好关系的象征。日本帝国主义在声明中，还称：日本帝国主义已经决定，将事变发生地的卢沟桥，作为中日两国友好关系的象征。日本帝国主义在声明中，还称：日本帝国主义已经决定，将事变发生地的卢沟桥，作为中日两国友好关系的象征。

日本帝國主義侵略中國，更如殺化了英美日美四國之國。

張三十一報明往中國海的消息。美司令官在英國駐京
在南太平洋舉行防中菲律賓之模範戰。美艦隊已轉往才
南歐在大不列。美海軍注意中國海岸及航空軍之南部
山其可謂言。偶名名軍個更及隊是。中國海岸。別以
發生軍火大問題。(三月十三日海大防利洋義日算計要報
國報國際新聞刊)。

同時，日美關係的緊張，也可以從國公使對
日關係中表現出來。

自從共產主義於三月間傳入了中國的國情
領的委員會之故。因此對於國情的態度，由舊來的態度
(在表面上)一方面為積極的態度，而日漸外溢而後，

不得不直接加緊因反中國革命保障和保護的任務

由 ~~英國~~ 帝國主義保護的根據地上海，全國
主要佈置了強大的武裝，計砲艦 16 艘（計十六艘
新報調查）正規軍 9,000 到 10,000 人（計十二大英
艦）此外英艦還有英國海軍陸戰隊 2,500 人。

在上海工部局（帝國主義市政社）更致力保護華人的組織及保護英商的力量。據最近消息三月十六日的
預算籌備費又增加了 370,000 兩共計 7,000,000 兩，
以擴充砲艦，警備和英國（即十六大英艦）擴充及
加強中國革命黨在華北的武裝戰鬥。

在指上海上海一帶都傳有英海軍帝國主義的
砲艦正幫助 KMT 打紅軍。最近據報砲艦三月十六日
駛英艦帝國主義更進了吃水不深二呎，而有一
匹馬力，裝 3.7 吋炮並砲的高量使新砲艦，分派
來華，以直接參加進攻紅軍：

（列內班五）

中國工農聯盟軍的武裝，是反對革命的黨派爭
權奪利的戰場，因此他的政策，使得英美的中國其
苦大眾堅決的拒絕，和全國人民不承認其民族
同情和聲譽。日本的士兵不反對中國的事實大英都不
今年一月二十五日英艦阿非斯士兵，領二名英
工之鋼砲及子彈一箱送給紅軍。（二月五日新報）已
證明是中國革命勝利保障和有力證明：

（完）

卷之三

張子安
置
交
股
訓。
北
平
信
照
304

明倫彙編

從一日起(按舊上之信以)

附心費一諸你另外用一分地地春

以用我的孩子的

此書用一頁從新畫一次。

有一政家：即失恒大事，路遠。

社會主義 / 科學 / 技術

为什么？(3) 有什么人、什么事、

10

与仁同春并同
五九
报喜之他全平

但是没有明顯的變態行為。不過

卷之六

日。4外第一10%支商量(冊)共所佔

个值中，因为我们的模型会他的利益。

人力与經濟相得，小者計法果，大

問答諸公信我而

10x15

Robert Smith

52X021-43

No.

[illegible]

成，且至散場時，座中已有一大半是赤色中學的學生。此外，當日參加者尚有左翼劇團、演劇同盟、聯合白話劇團、黑龍電影界、紀念夜會、到會者有百餘人，亦極為熱鬧。

(五) 紀念及紀念專冊 雜誌及小刊物，在馬克思五十九週年日前出版紀念專冊，或特別撰文紀念者，總計有數千種，其數目由于印刷所檢查不盡在版數內。之？故屬，左翼團體所計劃者，大半刊後在內未能出版。紀念專冊則有3種，國際社發行之一巨冊，詳論馬克思主義各問題及世界革命與中國革命。上述各學者紀念會亦出版一大本紀念專冊。

自然，在这一切文字中，依然有着很大的缺点。第一，筹备会事前所决定的计划并不完全实现。第二，还不能在工人群众中掀起巨大的运动。第三，刊物编辑不能坚持，讨论会不能坚持。这样，对于马克思主义派、社会民主派、托洛茨基派等，和三民主义之理论的打击是薄弱的。

以上是上海的情況。此外，如北平天津等地也有較大的運動和成果。(二)二十三日

國立中央研究院

民軍之進攻，實為空前之大，是日紅軍已下
 旬，如三月十一日，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
~~民軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
~~民軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
 而目下紅軍之勝利，國軍之軍之失敗，則重一
 於前，如三月十一日，國軍之進攻，實為空前之大
 實了。即據南京方面之消息，紅軍於二月前佔領
 事，二月前佔領事，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
 至徐州。而國軍之軍之失敗，則南京方面
 發表消息之消息，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
 國軍之進攻，實為空前之大，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
 三月十一日至二十七日之間，紅軍進攻水丰等地時，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~
 先軍九師，十師，~~國軍之進攻，實為空前之大~~及高快後之十一師，五十九
 師等差不多全軍覆滅，兵士死傷近二千人，師長
 重傷，團長死傷六七名三事實透露了。後指揮陳誠
 畏逃至南昌城內，亦南京方面所佔出。南昌破包
 圍之事實，更不敢不使南京市震驚，因此，南京

年 月 日

No.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be supported by appropriate documentation, such as receipts or invoices, to ensure transparency and accountability. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud.

迄今日申報消息，亦云紅軍在國軍圍剿下，三打松陽，連克捷，連日連戰，又據上海日主報，日日新聞云，國民軍土兵因三個月未發薪餉，致紅軍云雲，戰事消息，安斗力倍。

又據今日之新聞報載，連日來四川之紅軍
豫備之紅軍，均往江津一帶，本年夏季國民革命軍
將佔領之城市。這顯係警告中央區紅軍之進攻南
的。(四月九日)

1933年4月11日

No. 7

浙江九,000農民暴動

波及四縣杭州西湖四里

北傷農民九人

反抗捐稅,反對國民黨
反抗土匪斷斷奇案

杭州四鄉農民,因反對捐稅,反對國民黨,因
杭州南門外蕭山餘北鄉,而土匪與抗路兵出動,浙不
斷的發生暴動,占八MT政府衝突,死傷七人。是後
自該地起義後,經過抗路兵(即土匪)指揮員被農民口口完傷
大則生北不明。參加暴動農民重傷者達二千人以上。

據報,三月十三日,有農民及抗路兵,發生60,000人的暴
動,組織指揮已派兵,公安局派兵,與土匪警察衝突,大暴動。
因政府有數百名農民被土匪下所,所以,同日二十日,清軍,自
民,2500人,其中青年婦女二千人,在八城,以土匪城大所
要求取消捐稅,抗路兵,農民,又土匪民衆的大(土匪政府
派警衝突,因被擊斃農民一人,傷兩人。

據報,反對土匪,查商資本及利用的禁煙香煙場,最近
五月上旬,土匪組織,以土匪,即土匪,本月五日,
刑餘抗,路兵,農民,因土匪入城暴動,現風潮,建議其區,
展四鄉。

分析,因新政府是土匪,所以農民用抗路兵,首將土匪
查獲,浙江省在中國土匪最盛之地,農民為農民(農民)
農民所反對,因土匪地主最盛,農民在鄉鎮公所,學校
(推行抗路兵)被農民指為土匪。

據報,農民三日二十四日在城理順南公界,因土匪

No. 2

汽車向人圍繞行出

“救入时復胡舍前鎮民生命往場焚燬
六日順計时復鎮長方培學家

臨安縣署於六日開始，~~由~~第一區長潘某率警
往溪御搜禁土膏種，查獲火線，脫果民700餘人，~~將~~
而湖收土膏種，場資糧，南御果民之西村人，~~持~~田糧，~~果~~
不加入城，~~（見~~四月廿日新聞報與申報），御問，~~六~~地，
果民心紛紛響，暴動來已，~~（見~~四月九日新聞報批答：“華建
所指導員徐鼎，王橫城地方，被御民人，口咬傷，失足墜，
生死不明，第四第五區係，所被炸毀，一，所長，~~被~~重
中傷，查種，改良場長俞丹屏私人住宅，~~被~~炸毀”
一、日有
果民一千餘人，奔赴西盟，焚糧倉，查種場”
四月十日晨
報，前介石的半机內報，~~（見~~“同時農民并高呼反動，
果長（~~被~~國軍打傷，壓果民名）被囚，望察，~~（見~~果民被

1933年4月17日

No. 3

一、人取厚利，三人取薄利。

二、~~農民應得之利益~~ 據云：浙省各農戶，
均及於此。農民之利，如係完全農民所應得，則
則自中國之工廠林立，至工廠間開設商行，向農民買
鮮蔬，按中採辦滿之價格，扣加重利，則農民此時
雖欲農民，然不能不賣與鮮蔬之商行，但仍有運往他處
賣之自由。至該工廠之商行，即成爲種種，皆經
工廠所有之權，故收商所扣之商行（即該工廠所有之
權）之貨，農民，雖有往來，而商行，因商行之
年，農民不能出售，而商行，因商行之
出賣，而商行，因商行之
受資本家之剝削，又第一層其

（注）：農民之利，

同時，政府應必保護農民之利，加重農民之利，
本，如（每斤只售五元，而農民之利值二十元，則
每斤售五元，則農民之利值二十元，則
農民之利，致而農民之利，全國大受其害，所以政府之
干，而後（不加稅之利，或價不長）以農民之利，而
工廠之利，地主資本之利，而己。

所以，農民之利，不抗，實國全有工廠及K.M.T.及
資本家之利，而己。（完）

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

SUBJECT

(20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, Jan. 19, 1933.
Obtained from French Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

179

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. 3. 5. 6.

Date February 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence dated January 19, 1933

(Printed in the English language).

Made by and

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Ernest.

I forward herewith for your information a copy
of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," dated January 19,
1933, which has been obtained on loan from the French Police.

Enquiries regarding the source of this publication
are being made by the staff of this Section.

D.S.I. Ernest.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Original copy of
Chinese Workers' Correspondence
returned to French Police on
7/2/33
S. 2*

*Will you please make five
copies of the attached issue of Chinese
Workers' Correspondence.*

2:2:33.

*File
7:2:33*

cc S.B.

*Five copies of the "Chinese
Workers' Correspondence" attached.*

*Copies sent to
the S - M. Okagi
U.S.M.C - Capt. Sicker
42*

D.S. Everest

Should not the copy of
the "Chinese workers Correspondence"
be returned to the French Police?

C.R. 7/2.

Replied:-

Copy detached and returned
to French Police

R.R. 5.2
7/2/83

D.S. Everest.

Should not the copy of
the "Chinese Workers Correspondence"
be returned to the French Police?

A.C. 7/2.

Reply:-

Copy detached and returned
to French Police

DBR 7/2

DBR

8.2
7/2/33

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, January 31, 1933

To Officer i/o Special Branch

Sir,

Translation as requested
attached.

G. Prokofiev

D.S.

DBR 7/2/33

S2

Please endeavor
to trace Chinese
Workers' correspondence
and reprints. Do the
French refer to the
editions in English or the
one in French?

DBR 7/2/33

Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence
Report dated January 28, 1933.

Parag. I. The Noulens couple to be released?

According to a telegram of the "Shun Shih" Agency dated January 27, Nanking published in the "China Press", the numerous interventions made in favour of the Noulens couple by persons of influence in China and abroad will be taken into consideration by the judicial authorities of the capital. It is said that there is a possibility of the two prisoners being pardoned shortly.

Parag. 6. The Review entitled "Chinese Workers' Correspondence"

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - clandestine organ of the "All-China Labour Federation" (a communist organization) in the issue dated January 19, 1933 published the following notice:-

"As a result of the pressure exercised by the white terror the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was obliged to suspend its publication for two months. During this period seven special issues were published in a limited quantity which ~~were~~ were distributed only with great difficulty. Now that the Japanese Imperialists have occupied the North of China and the national anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang revolution of the toiling masses of China is developing with a new force, the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" has succeeded in resuming its work and hopes to be able to appear weekly!"

Hereunder is a summary of this issue:-

1. Revolutionary struggle in reply to the Japanese invasion in North China.
2. Manifesto of the Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Revolutionary Committee of the Red Army.
3. Territory under the influence of the Soviet Districts.
4. The reds near Nanchang.

Notice:- Due to the pressure of white terror, C.W.C. has been forced to suspend for 2 months, in which 7 special numbers are published with few copies circulated only sparingly with difficulty. Now as the Japanese imperialism has occupying the North China, with the ferocious growth of anti-imperialism, anti-KMT national revolution of the toiling masses in China, C.W.C. has finally succeeded in resuming its work to meet its duty in this stretched time and hopes that it will succeed to meet the reader once every a week.

::

REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO ANSWER THE JAPANESE INVASION IN
NORTH CHINA.

Shameless Surrender of KMT Again,

Prospect of riot peasants when Japan in Danger

Successful Development of Red Army.

With the continuous aggression of Japanese imperialism, and the KMT's complete surrender, the toiling masses of China is proceeding an energetic anti-imperialism-KMT revolution under the direction of C.P. of China and is keeping pace with the rapid development of imperialistic invasion.

With the arranged understanding of the French and British imperialism, the Japanese imperialism has been stoplessly arranging Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation since this year with the shameless aid of KMT which acts to suppress the anti-Japanese movement in various localities by dissolving all organizations of the anti-Japanese nature, illegalizing boycott movement of Japanese Goods with threatening of criminal penalty, and in Hanking the police authority goes so far as to erase under the instruction of Japanese consulate all the new-year greeting posters on the streets that is considered to involve the anti-

Japanese feelings such as "Down with the Continental Policy of Japan, Restoration of the lost territory in Manchuria" (Jan. 1, Sin-Wan-Pao).

Now Shannhaikwan, the gate to North China proper is occupied by Japan on the afternoon of Jan. 3, and Peiping and Tientsin are threatened. Hundreds of Thousands of Chinese workers and farmers are being slaughtered by the bombshells, cannons, airplanes, tanks and all the ultra-modern killing machines of the Japanese Imperialism.

In the night of Jan 3rd KMT still denies the loss of Shannhaikwan, hoping to "localize" the incident (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pao, Chang-Hsueh-liang's Telegram to the League of Nations) and up to Jan. 6th, KMT has done nothing besides the proclamation issued by the Ministry of foreign affairs demanding the League to "take effective and immediate measure to stop the development" (Jan 6, Shun-Pao Special Issue), "Without the holding of an emergency meeting of the C.C.C. to discuss the matter, as there is no such a necessity" "what is needed is to lend a close attention to the serious incident". (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pao, Talk of the Chairman-in-charge of the Executive Yuan of KMT Central Government) Wang-Ching-wei, the chairman of the Executive Yuan, who is used to sing the high-sounding "armed restoration of lost territory" now declares in Germany on his sickness leave that "If the League should fail to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute, other countries will lose their moral protection when the incident should spread and involve them," an opinion which gives absolutely no regard to the sacrifice of the Chinese people but only taking care of other imperialistic nations. The generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek is still enjoying his winter trip on the beautiful West Lake. (Jan. 6, Shun-Pao) But the KMT organs did not forget, however, to spread the cheating propaganda about the "government's resolution of armed resistance," Chen-Pao, The Semi-Organ paper of KMT, makes a call on its editorial of Jan. 8, to the people "How to help the fighting", saying that

"the fires on Manchukuo is only the overture of a big war."

It is worthy to recall how Chiang-Kai-shek declared on a mass meeting just after the Japanese occupation of Mukden in Sept. of 1931 his resolution to armed resistance compare with the silent attitude prevailing now in the KMT official circle. That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of KMT is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the ever-developing Soviet movement in China and the failure of four-times of the "re-suppression" campaign.

According to a Reuters news of Jan 7th, "A meeting is gathered by the KMT government with the content note made public but it is informed that the authority has decided not to make the situation graver and is hoping an early settlement. Such decision of KMT is doubtlessly under the instruction of the International imperialists. Woodhead, chairman of British Business union of Shanghai, the editor of the Shanghai Evening Post writes in an editorial on Jan. 6th "A policy of restraint may be temporarily unpopular but, it can scarcely be doubted, will in the long run, prove most beneficial to China. The statement of Lytton Commission that, the vital problem, the real national problem for their country is the reconstruction and modernization of the state, to which 'all the other claims of her newly awakened nationalism should be subordinated' remains true today whatever happens in Manchuria or in Jehol. War with Japan means bankruptcy and precar, the disintegration of China."

Under the topic of "The Soviet menace," the same Woodhead writes after having expressed his wish of a peaceful settlement between China and Japan "Japanese Spokesmen have persistently voiced that their country is the main bulwark against Bolshevism in Far East. There is a real danger, however, that by extending her military activities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the paradoxical position of encouraging instead of thwarting the sovietization of China."

Leading the KMT to surrender so as to maintain the peace and order necessary for the modernization of China at one hand

and demanding restriction of Japanese action so as to cooperate in the Soviet-suppression work in China, Woodhead has revealed the typical imperialistic attitude toward the problem of China.

But contrary to the exceptional imperialist KMT, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the shameless surrender of KMT and the cruel exploitation of the imperialists, they have decidedly joined the anti-imp. anti-KMT movement led by the C.P. of China, they are crushing the dirty plans of imperialist -KMT with the victorious revolutionary war. Let's see now:

Nan-tung of Kiangsu was three years ago having its partisan movement suppressed but the farmers are as resolute even now. In a trip to Nan-tung of Ta-kun-pao: "... The tenant farmers are mostly C.P., although they don't know how to read ... Take any book and ask a farmer that his name has been registered as a C.P. on it, without the slightest hesitation he will answer you 'yes'."

The partisans were suppressed and slaughtered at Kao-Yang of Hopei by the KMT force, August last year. When the military force are gone, the farmers put big red characters on the roadside trees reading: "Nevermind your killing and slaughtering, we'll resume our communism as soon as you are going." Now, partially the armed activity of partisans are reinstated and the movement of division of salt and food is widely spreading.

Such flames of farmers are burning everywhere, on Ta-kun-pao of Jan. 1st, "On the border of Lin-Nan of Jehol, the farmers have repeatedly burst into riot against taxes and officials. Although many times they were suppressed but recently a big scale riot is being organized which alarms the chairman Tang-Yu-Ling of Jehol to ask for military aid from Peiping. A certain regiment has been dispatched for the request." And on Jan. 4th, the same paper: "Shih-men of Hopei has been endangered by a communistic plot of riot on Dec. 16 the disclosure of which resulted in the arrest of hundred eleven farmers."

The revolutionization of the farmers throughout the country has brought big development to the Red Army as well as the stabilization of the Soviet districts.

The development of Red-army in North-Chanien has been reported in detail in the previous correspondence, and the KMT force was unable to offer a counter-attack. Not a bit is lost by the Hupai-Hunan Border Soviet district and to the one million mobilized KMT force with Imperialistic intentions and supervisions under 6 months of personal command of Chiang-Kai-Shek. The KMT papers propagandize the extermination of Red-army in Hupai during the end of last year but on Sin-wen-pao of Jan. 8th. admits the contrary fact that Red-army are still present at Ho-Fong, Chiu-shan, and Chiu-chi and are even progressing to the Jiu-Fang of Hunan. (Jan 7, Sin-wen-pao).

The Red-army under Hsu-chan-chien has captured Chi-Shiang, Pao chen of South Shansi and Nan-kiang, Tung-kiang and Sui-tung of North Szechuan, creating a new Soviet district there within 3 to 4 months of their entry to Shansi. (Jan. 8, Shan-pao).

Let the KMT keep on its exploitation and cheating, let the imperialists keep on their cruel invasion, the revolutionary war of the toiling masses of China will give them a serious and crushing answer soon! (Jan. 8th, 1933)

DECLARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND
THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS'
RED ARMIES.

To the People of China

Japanese imperialism, openly assisted by the French and British imperialists and League of Nations, has begun the invasions of Northern China as a further step towards the complete dismemberment and subjugation of the whole of China. Wholesale slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, increased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the bandit imperialists of Japan. The horrors of Manchuria and Shanghai are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of China.

Whole regiments of Chinese soldiers are wiped out because the KMT government refuses to fight the imperialist invaders while the KMT generals under orders of Chang-Kai-Shek abandon one position after another thus encouraging the further aggression of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the KMT suppresses with all means the anti-imperialist struggle, the boycott movements and the formation of armed volunteers.

One of the reasons given by the KMT government, its generals and politicians for their criminal inactivity and their treason to the country, is that the Chinese Soviets make it impossible to mobilize all the forces for national defence. Chang-Kai-Shek does not want to fight the Japanese militarism but instead uses 800,000 soldiers to fight against those workers and peasants of China, who have already established their own Soviet government.

But Chinese people want to defend themselves. Many units and hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the KMT armies are against the slaughter of their own brothers and sisters and for armed resistance against Japanese imperialism they begin to realize that the national revolutionary war of armed people can successfully resist the imperialist invasion. The Soviet government of China and the revolutionary military Council of the Chinese Red armies brands the argument of the KMT as clumsy lies, with which they try to hide their treason to the country before the people of China. The Soviet Government again reminds the Chinese people, that already in April 1932, we call upon them as the people of China to join up in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. The answer of Chang-Kai-Shek was the mobilization of the armies not against Japanese imperialism but against the workers and peasants of China.

The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red armies declare before the Chinese people: Red Army is ready to enter into fighting operative agreements with any army or military detachments for

the struggle against the Japanese invasion under the following conditions:

- (1) Immediate cessation of the advance against the Soviet district.
- (2) Immediate granting of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, free speech, press etc.)
- (3) Immediate arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for defence of independence and unity of China.

We call upon the masses of workers and soldiers of China to support this call for united national revolutionary struggle for the independence and unity of China.

Unite the struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists with the fight against the sabotage and treason of their KMT agents!

For the revolutionary war of the armed people against Japanese and other imperialists!

Chairman of Provisional Soviet Government of China Mao-Tse-tung
Vice-Chairman Chang-Kao-Tao, Hsiang-ling
Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council
of Workers' & Peasants' Red Armies Chiu-Teh

10th Jan. 1933, Suikin, Kiangsi.

The "Conquered Region of Red District"

- 1) Background
- 2) Comparison of Soviet to Non-Soviet District
- 3) Happenings in "Red-Suppression"
- 4) "70% of Political Strength"

Chang-Kai-shek of KMT, under the direction of international imperialism, has recently completed its "Anti-red" drive which took six months with more than a million of soldiers, with the tactical retreat of the Red-army from the base at Kapei-Monan-Anwei district, the KMT organs are wide enough to broadcast a triumphant propaganda throughout the nation and manage to arrange an inspection trip for the bourgeois journalists and newspapermen to the so-called conquered region of red soviet district". Detail descriptions of such trips have appeared on boss press like Q' impartial or Ta-Kung-Pao of Tientsin, Shun-Pao, Eastern Times, Morning Press of Shanghai, etc. In spite of the real facts being

distorted or veiled up by the bourgeois reports, some phases of the life in the soviet district can be traced out from them which constitute the present correspondence"

(1) Background

Concluding from most of the reports, the chief factor which make the farmers or peasants supporting the soviet movement and land revolution is their opposition to the feudal exploitations. Ta-Kung-Pao of Dec. 1 referred Shang-Cheng as follows: "Shang-Cheng, being especially abundant in agricultural production, has long been the leading city of the Honan province, but the lands are mostly owned by big landlords and the rent-system is prevailing... And the way the landlords treat their tenant is cruelest in the country. The peasants got to pay a certain sum of cash bond on obtaining the lease. Formerly the bond is very small and only half of the product from the water field went to the landholder. But now the sum of cash bond has been increased as high as the land price itself while the period of lease has been decreased from 5 years to four and even three at present. Besides the cash bond to be paid, there is also obligation for the farmers to offer the landlords a cash present which, unlike the cash bond, will never be returned to the farmers. In this way, the farmer has to exhaust all he gains in a year for the landlord in order to obtain permission of lease next year. At the same time, the exploiting field has been enlarged, that is, the farmer has to share all his production with the landlords as what are existing: wheat from the field, fish from the pools, ducks, oil cotton, fuel from the hills, stalks are all to have 50% going to the landholder. Besides, the peasants must supply free human labour to the landlord when the latter gets something to construct or build even the sedan coolies for traveling and the maid-servants for house hold affair are obliged to be supplied from the peasants. On the occasion of festivals or celebrations, or marriage, funeral, birthday of the landlord, the peasants have to send gift in, the quantity of which being fixed by some standard e.g. if one sends three catties

of fish this spring he can never make it loss during the next gift or the lease will be cut. These all makes the peasants toil for nothing and sometimes even not sufficient to meet these demands, resulting in the danger of losing its life-support at any time.... the local authority, weary peasants..."

In an article named "What's Really in the Red District of Western Anwei" on Shan-Pao of Dec. 10, we read: "The reasons for the occupation of Western Anwei by the Reds are threefold, the first is the corruption of politics, the local officers exploits the farmers with the assistance of local landlord class..."

It is only too evident that the struggles springing out of these conditions are nothing but the opposition or resisting of the landlords and militarists by the toiling masses. Therefore "the red army is composed mainly of poor peasants" (Dec 5, Ta-Kung-Pao) and "the main force of the anti-red drive is the former landlord class." (Dec. 12, Ta-Kung-Pao) What the "anti-red" campaign is quite clear from this sharp contrast, landlords at one hand and poor peasants and workers at the other.

(2) Comparisons of Soviet to Non-Soviet Districts.

Although reported in a very vague way, we can trace a vivid picture of the soviet district as compared with the Non-soviet districts out of the bourgeois descriptions.

Education ...Soviet District: "The red bandits at Hong-Lake, Hopei, put much emphasis on the education, a "cultural committee" is specially organized for the import of communistic thoughts... the education is twofold, social and people's. The social education centers at the workers and peasants' club, newspaper room, reading class, public speaking, plays, etc. are given in various ways. For the people's education, the Lenin primary schools are established everywhere. Night schools and half-day schools are provided for the illiterates. Plans and designs are carefully laid out." (Dec. 17 Shan-Pao) A similar account is given by Ta-Kung-Pao on Dec. 11 to the Hopei-honan-Anwei district, also telling that "the textbooks and teaching materials are all printed in carbon-oil or wood cut" (Dec. 11, Ta-Kung-Pao)

They are "Well printed and neatly arranged" (Dec. 10, Sin-Jan-Pao).

Non-Soviet District: "Every phase is dark around Kiang-King and Kin-Men," especially the education. Very few pupils are attending the many schools established. The school authority draws money from the local officers with forged papers under local military assistance... (Dec. 21, Shung-Pao).

Production Soviet District: In an article called "Impression in King-Chia-Village" written by Mr. Tien-Chi on Ta-Kun-Pao, it runs: "The fields beside the road are beautifully covered with rice product but only several women are seen gathering the crop, very few males are seen"... "Rivulets streaming beside the pine covered way shine with the smell of crop...one almost forgets that here is the so-called bandit-district."

Non-Soviet District: The next letter/ of this same reporter was about the "Misery of Hwang-Shan Hsien" It began with "Although not in the bandit district, the misery is even greater than Shan Hsien or Wang-Shai Hsien". "Half of the field is left unplanted, the condition of lack in plowing oxen is worse than in the Bandit-District. "Within the 40 miles from Hwang-Shan city to the Poo-Pi-River, the fields are entirely covered with high weeds, no plantation seen until the Poo-Pi-River is crossed, where, though, the product is no good and mostly taken away by military forces." "It concludes with a sigh: "It is very sorry to observe that the non-Soviet district is even more difficult to recover than the soviet districts."

Thus, what needs the commonly harled "recovery of farming village" is not the Soviet but the non-Soviet district. The reason is plain, that is, the exploitations described in the first section are removed in the Soviet district, while they are not only still existing but also intensified due to military expenditure in the non-soviet districts. Shung-Pao of Dec. 12, states in an article called "Dyke Inspection" that "the most striking phenomenon is the removal of ownership boundaries of the lands which is the result of the policy of equal division of land: "That is why in the same city the "northern non-Soviet

villages yields a production of 20% while for the south-eastern conquered red district, the rice production is nicely cropped." (3rd letter of Tien-eh, Tai-Kun-Pao, Nov. 3rd).

General Life Conditions Very little life conditions can be found from the reports, but a striking contrast is seen from the wage payments of the two districts for the dyke construction.

Soviet District: The monthly salary for the members of the dyke Committee is 6 dollars each, 4 dollars for the chairman of the district government (it is said that 4 dollars are quite enough to live in the Soviet District), 3 dollars for the soldiers. (Dec. 12, Shung-pao) As to the working hour and the amount of wheat equivalent of the wage the Dyke Committee insists that "the working hours should be 6 each day, equal payment for women.... the average wheat wage for each square of soil is twelve to fourteen catties, which is 60 to 90% more than the seven-catty rate prevailing in the non-soviet districts". (Dec. 12 Shung-pao, Dec. 10, Sin-Jen-pao).

Non-Soviet District: "The Magistrate of Kai-Hi Ksen, Cheng Ping-Chun, and the local landlords collect a monthly rate of 15 cents from each famine worker under the name of "tax for the people's guard," they also put the section head of the 15th section under arrest for about 20 days."

This single contrast is enough for a clear conclusion.

People's Load Here is a fragment from the reports about the war time condition.

Soviet districts: According to those honorable reports, what proves the "economic depression" of the soviet districts is the following war time mandate of the soviet government": 1) The land tax razers, with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollars, one percent (i.e. 1 cent for each dollar) for values above 50 but below 100, 2% for \$100-200, 3% for \$200-300, 5% for \$300-500, 7% for \$500-700, and 10% for \$700-1000. 2) Double rate as (1) is imposed on former rich peasants; 3) free tax for each workman himself, his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family

members of red soldiers pay half rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wars are free from taxation. b) (Original copy damaged) are free from taxation. But due to the present difficulties in finance and military provisions the government has decided to lend one years tax from the people and will pay back during the coming autumn...."

Non-Soviet district: "In Kwang-Shan, the land tax has been collected for 3 times, at the rate of 10 cents per mu for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 30 cents for the 3rd 4th and 5th time" (Nov. 11, Ta-Kung-Pao) And "In Kwang-Chuan, just beside the mandate of Cheng Fong, the commander of 20th route army forbidding the killing of laboring class, there was the proclamation of the commencement of a butcher's taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation." (Dec. 3, Ta-Kung-Pao) Also when the reporter walks through the south gate of Kwang-Chuan, he sees that "a farmer entering the city wall with two bundles of bean stuff was stopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff away, the farmer murmured along but did not dare to say anything". (Dec. 3 Ta-Kung-Pao).

Although these are minute aspects, yet they are quite enough to bring forth a vivid picture of the people's life in the two districts.

What is most thrilling is the Dyke Work. "The communist bandits of Hunan-Hubei-Anhuai district have organized a irrigation committee for the river bank of Western Honan and Hubei" and the "dyke work in Kai-Li is under the control of the Soviet government, its action is quick and efficient. They plan to get 20,000 workers within three days, but the number is reached before the second day ends. The dyke work at Kwanin-Chow needs pumping of water first, the communists have it done nicely with women pumping gang." (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao) The people and government of the Soviet district is creative and positive in

the dyke work. And what about the non-Soviet district?
"After the starting, the work is suddenly attacked by the local garrison troop" "The Hunan provincial government takes the dyke work bureau to be connecting with the communists and intends arrest the same." (same report) In August when the flood rises in river, landlords and militarists planned to flood the soviet district by destroying the dyke under construction, farmers, however, came from hundreds of miles away to defend the work. The destroyers finally employed machine guns to force their destruction. The furious farmers nevertheless keep their work by piling their brethren's corpses in the dyke and resisted to the last. This is not the Hong-en big dyke in the Soviet district was constructed. Shan-Tao gives an account of this happening in "Dyke inspection" of Dec. 12 "Very hard fight had been staged at this dyke during August of this autumn when many bandits were killed." What is glory for the candid-suppression!" (to be continued).

REDS NEAR NANCHANG

Red army Under Chu Teh Advancing After Defeating KMT's Troops

According to Pengo (a Japanese organ) news from Hankow on Jan. 18, "the communist troops under Chu Teh and Ho Tzu Tung, which occupied Linchuan, in southwestern part of Kiangsi, on last thursday (Jan. 11), having broken the line held by the KMT troops under general Chen Chung, are steadily advancing in the direction on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

"In the meanwhile, the government anti-red expeditionary force, which was defeated at Sauching, on Fukien-Kiangai boarder, having had its route of retreat cut toward Nanchang, is withdrawing in the direction of Anjen.

Taken back by this swift offensive of the communist troops, the provincial authorities at Nanchang, in order to prevent the alarm of the inhabitants in the capital, have placed a ban on the news of the activity of the communist troops in general and the defeat of the KMT troops in particular (end)

FLASH

NO.

1

D-1751

Memorandum.

S. B. D. 1951.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

Shanghai. 22/11/51
Special Branch

Sir/
The books were received
by post in the Central
Register addressed to the
Comm of Police as per
attached label.
The R/C has the postage
stamp.

Y.S.
S.I. *[Signature]*
For attention please
J.P.S. 22/11/51

"
These books were
handed to me by D.S.
Cole.

They are anti Chiang Kai
Shek & pro - Wang Ching
Wei propaganda literature
but not Communist.

Y.S.

Reg.

I saw information
available as to where
these books came from.
[Signature]

Books too bulky
UNSUITABLE for
filming

D-1801

FOR NO. 3
MAY 12 1936

fap.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S. 2. Station, 76

REPORT

Date May 12, 1936.

Subject (in full) Movements of Raissa BORODAVKINA, suspected communist agent.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by J. J. Boyle

Miss Raissa BORODAVKINA, who forms the subject of
Special Branch File D. 1801 as a suspected communist agent,
left Shanghai for Chefoo on May 12, 1936 as a passenger on
the s.s. Shuntien.

J. J. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR
12⁵/₁₆

FILE
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. E. REGISTRY

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED MAY 15, 1933

1801

Date 17, 5, 33

Departure of Mlle. R. BORODOVKINE.

Mlle. ~~Rya~~ Raya BORODOVKINE, Cabaret dancer, strongly suspected of being a communist propaganda agent among foreign troops in China, and of whom we have written many times in our reports, left Shanghai on May 13 for Chefoo on board the s.s. "Shuntien."

Reg. Please attach file.

WJ

See file attached
asa

File WJ

MAY 17 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. B. REG.

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date Oct 21, 1932

Subject (in full) Russian Cabaret Girls "Red Agents"

Made by D.S. Moore

Forwarded by

W.B. Moore

Ref the report submitted by the undersigned on Oct 14, 1932, bearing the above heading. It has been learned that one Raissa, S. Borodavkina mentioned in that report, has since returned to Shanghai from Chefoo and is now employed in the Ritz Cafe, Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

W.B. Moore
22-10-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. ~~1801~~ 1801

Date ~~October 14, 1932~~ 14 10 32

Subject (in full) Russian Cabaret Girls, "Red Agents."

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by DRM 01

Regarding that portion of the attached translation of an article which appeared in the local Russian newspaper "Vechnes Vremia" on September 30, 1932, concerning the alleged "Red" activities of Russian females, employed in local cabarets as dancing partners, amongst foreign troops stationed in Shanghai. Enquiries have been made amongst the Police Authorities of both the British and American forces in an effort to ascertain details of any specific cases as quoted, which may have come to their notice. The British Military Police are of the opinion that the average British soldier is not in the slightest interested in the class of propaganda emanating from Russian sources and that if any attempts were made by Soviet agents to further their cause through the medium of individual soldiers the fact would soon be reported to the proper authorities. The local American Marine Corps Provost Staff, agrees that many of their men have formed alliances and attachments with Russian girls working in cabarets, and although viewing the possibility of the successful or partially successful completion of the machinations of Soviet agents amongst their forces, are unable to quote any definite case which has been brought to their notice.

Police enquiries reveal that the only females suspected of being engaged in the class of work under discussion are Raissa S. Borodavkina, Vivian Raitsky and one S. Kirienko. The former was recently arrested as a communist suspect by the Chefoo Police, but later released. Vivian Raitsky, resides at No.2 Pacific Gardens, Seymour Road and is employed at Browning's Cafe, Broadway, a resort frequented by soldiers and sailors, particularly Americans. According to information on record, both the above named have been suspected of disseminating communist propaganda

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

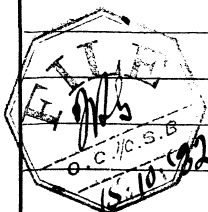
amongst foreign troops since the latter end of 1930, but nothing definite has been established against them. Miss S. Kirienko is believed to be a friend of the two above named females and arrived in Shanghai on September 27, 1932 from Chefoo, where she is believed to have been employed in one of the bars in that place and also to have been engaged in spreading communist propaganda amongst foreign service men.

The French Police have no information tending to prove anything of a definite nature against any females working in cabarets in the territory under their jurisdiction.

Attached, list of Russian females working in cabarets in the International Settlement, during September 1932.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



List of Russian Dancing Partners for the Month of September 1932.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>
<u>CHA LOH CAFE</u>			
I	Apanasiuk P.P.	28	45 Haskell Rd.
2.	Bogdanova O.T.	29	532 Avenue Joffre
3.	Trukhanova G.A.	30	ditto
4.	Neverovskaya B.A.	30	82 Wayside Road
5.	Diatlova H.A.	29	439/5 Ave. Joffre
6.	Kutirina M.T.	29	532 Ave. Joffre
7.	Suvorova V.M.	22	118/4 Route Vallon
8.	Ivaniukova M.V.	35	143 Route Pere Robert
9.	Tomilina T.F.	36	636 Ave. Joffre
10	Pashkevich P.I.	34	636/4 Ave. Joffre
11	Bruning I.	28	79/8 Route Vallon
12	Gansner P.D.	33	532 Ave. Joffre
13	Shumilkina P.K.	30	439/15 Ave. Joffre
14	Bukovikova L.M.	24	88 Route Vallon

Left in September

15	Grabovetz I.	24	16 Kungping Road
16	Pronina M.	33	45 Haskell Road
17	Mandibura V.K.	24	180 Range Road
18	Ivanova E. P.	24	660 Rue Lafayette
19	Frok H.	23	62 Rue Cardinal Mercier
20	Bannikova M.F.	25	58 Route Vallon
21	Makarova K.I.	32	106/2 Route Vallon

DINTY MOORE CABARET

1	Bartashevich Clara	28	602 Ave. Joffre
2.	GERALD Louisa	28	16 Tracey Terrace
3	IVANOVA Ludmila	26	45 Haskell Road
4	Petrova Tamara	20	20 Tracey Terrace
5.	TKACHENKO Anna	25	15 Tracey Terrace
6	MOROSOVA Valia	25	20 " "
7	Kalnina A.I.	32	7 Kungping Road

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>
8	BRUDIAS Tressia	30	7 Aster Terrace
9	Kardison Catherine	33	170/1 Route Vallon

INTERNATIONAL

1	BRUDIAS Nina	33	17 Clam Road
2	BRUDIAS Maryann	33	17 Klugang Terrace
3	BRUDIAS Maria	33	55 Range Road
4	MICHAELSONOVA Tassiana	20	114 Range Road
5	BRUDIAS Tressiana	19	70 Myside Road
6	BRUDIAS Felina	34	26 Wiro Road

Left in September

7	Volkova Nina	40	12 Chusan Road
8	PLUJNIKOVA EUGENIA	28	17 Ward Road

LADOW'S TAVERN

1	BIRONT Tossia	28	333 Rue Cardinal Mercier
2	DROZDOVA Nina	22	341/2 Ave. du Roi Albert
3	TROFIMENKO Tassia	24	ditto
4	MCHUGH Tania	24	680/5 Rue Lafayette
5	ANISIMOVA Susanna	21	680/6 Rue Lafayette
6	KHMELEVA Nina	25	166/2 Route Vallon
7	OZER Jeannette	19	610 Ave. Joffre
8	LYLE Nina	23	333 Rue Cardinal Mercier
9	ROSTOVA Nina	23	417 Rue Cardinal Mercier
10	NAYMAN Ava	29	1095 N. Szechuen Road
11	ZASYPKINA Nina	25	57 Rue Pere Froc
12	BEZUR Mary	30	760 Rue Lafayette
13	ANCIFEROVA Alice	28	574 Ave. Joffre
14	PIVOVAROVA Olga	23	118 Route Vallon
15	SHALAGAN Jennia	20	618 Ave. Joffre
16	KRENEVSKAYA Lidia	18	103 Route Vallon
17	Zaber Galia	18	25 Verdun Terrace
18	GALASHEVSKAYA Annie	21	22 Linda Terrace
19	SHERMETOFF Mary	26	532 Ave. Joffre
20	LOOKOMSKY Nina	27	349 Rue Cardinal Mercier
21	KRASEVA Tania	24	1088 Ave. Joffre

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>
22	VOZNESENSKAYA Katty	25	439 Abe. Joffre
23	TCHAIKOVSKY Varvara	28	21 Rue Chapsal
24	NASTERENKO Mary	30	715 Ave. Joffre
25	OKOULOVA May	19	210 Route Vallon
26	TROUBINA Tamara	23	225 szechuen Road
27	KASMIN Margareta	23	471 Rue Lafayette
28	RADKEVICH Tamara	20	52 Route Vallon
29	VISHNEVSKAYA Susanna	22	129 Ave. Haig

Left in September

30	BABUSHKINA-RAFALOVA V.M.	29	6 Peitaiho Lane
31	GLADKAYA Vera	30	11 Linda Terrace
32	FER Vera	22	21 Rue Chapsale
33	KOMAROVA Laura	25	614 Ave. Joffre
34	BRYNOS Veronica	28	81 Route Vallon
35	SELINA Lidia	22	73 McGregor Road
36	KUNLATOVA Klava	23	76 Sun Avenue

MAJESTIC CAFE

1	Petrova V.S.	18	22 Linda Terrace
2	Kositzina A.A.	20	15 Route Vallon
3	Tzevileva Z.P.	18	439/12 Ave. Joffre
4	Michailova E. K.	23	1 Tracey Terrace
5	Sivakova C. A.	19	278 Route Vallon
6	Gastlinskaya E.A.	18	150 Baikal Road

Left in September

7	Dipina A.G.	25	38 Joffre Terrace
8	Reve L.F.	26	22 Route Pere Robert

MINERVA CAFE

1	GOLDMAN Mania	23	L.24, H9 Ward Road
2	KARPENKINA Nadia	25	96 Wayside Road
3	IVANIUK Paulina	19	339 Ave. Joffre
4	GLOVINSKAYA Inna	32	52 Kungping Terrace
5	LEVASHEVA Nadia	27	45 Haskell Road

Left in September

6	MIKHEEVA Irena	30	21 Chusan Road
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	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>
7	GOLOVINSKAYA Rina	32	Luna Park, Ward Road

QUEEN'S CAFE

1	Bonehara M.	25	58 Route Vallon
2	Patrikeeva M.	28	106 Route Vallon
3	Goriashina E.	20	20 Tracey Terrace
4	Ivanova N.	23	603 Ave. Joffre
5	Leshchinsky S.	21	532 Ave. Joffre
6	Avetova A.	28	52 Route Dollfus
7	Afanasieff K.G.	28	79/3 Route Vallon
8	Afanasieff Z.G.	32	ditto
9	Kochenova V.K.	22	30 Joffre Terrace

SHANGHAI GRILL

1.	ALTSHUKER Mary	29	2 Monkham Terrace
2	TSIPLENKOVA Senia	29	3 Ward Road
3	SOMNER Pelagueya	22	220 Alcock Road
4	KOCHEROVSKAYA Elena	35	70 Wayside Road
5	LENTZ Cleo	29	79 Wayside Road
6	Drugina Elena	33	43 E.Tongshan Road
7	BOROVSKAYA Ada	35	62 Wayside Road

Left in September

8	OGLY Lola	19	7 Astor Terrace
9	ANANIEVA Mary	26	59 Kungping Terrace
10	SKUEVA Lola	23	6 Astor Terrace

ST.GEORGE'S CAFE

PETROFF	Galia	22	2 Hwa-Kee Ave.
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TALLY-HO CABARET

1	BALITSKAYA Marina	45	16 Chusan Road
2	LEODITCH Maria	39	15 " "
3	VORONOVICH Anna	33	16 Chusan Road
4	PESHINEVA Vera	26	347 Wayside Road
5	RASTENBERG Katty	22	" " "

Left in September

6	PODOPRIGORA Lola	27	15 Chusan Road
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	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>
<u>BROWNINGS CAFE</u>			
1.	VERKOLA Nadia	19	74 Route Vallon
2.	PAHOMOVA Agripina	32	98 Joffre Terrace
3.	DEGTEVA Violette	35	66 Rue Pere Robert
4/	POPOVA Anna	28	10 Wayside Road
5.	AZEVEDO Mary	27	55 McGregor Road Russian by birth
6.	OGORODNIKOVA Olga	28	6 Happy Terrace
7.	RODIONOVA Resa	30	150 Seymour Road
8	RAITSKY Vivian	22	2 Pacific Gardens
9.	SOKOLOVA Lialia	23	18 Kungping Terrace
10	DUDUHEDIS Shura	29	591 Rue Lafayette
11	DEREVITZSKOFF Ida	30	ditte
12	SKORNIKOVA Fannia	25	27 Route Vallon
13	Polstonhoff Olga	25	26 Tracey Terrace

Left in September

14	KONOVALOVA Tamara	27	7 Avenue Joffre
15	KRAVTSOVA Katty	28	128 Route Vallon
16	KUTSENKO Vassa	27	636 Ave. Joffre, H.4
17	PERKINA OLGA	30	27 Route Delfus
18	Barr Ira	31	ditte
19	TARSKIH Dina	22	636 Ave. Joffre, H4
20	PETRENKO Tania	30	15 Tracey Terrace
21	IVANOVA Anna	29	270 Route Vallon
22	SERGEVA Shura	25	106 Route Vallon
23	KOLOSOFF Tassia	23	ditte
24	HOFFMAN Zina	27	859 N. Szechuen Road
25	LARTSEVA Genia	25	125 Boone Road

SAVOY HOTEL BALL ROOM

1	KOMAROFF Lily	25	35 Tracey Terrace, HII
2	PANCHENKO Nina S.	26	106 Route Vallon, H3
3	SOBOLEVA Ludmila K.	21	106 Route Vallon, H I
4	ROMANOVSKY Kapitolina K.	22	42 Sun Avenue
5	Bazyguina Klavdia A.	23	74 Route Vallon
	LAVROVSKAYA Vera N.	27	12A Kungping Road

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
7	KAZAKOVA Lola A.	22	22 Linda Terrace	
8	UNGVITSKAYA Zelina M.	32	129 Rue Lt. Petiot	Polish
9	PONOMARENKO Anna N.	26	129/2 Rue Lt. Petiot	
10	NEAPOLITANSKAYA Ksana P.	29	3 Traceyn Terrace	
11	TIROLSKAYA Irena V.	29	38 Ave. Victor Emman.H3	
12	PETROVA Maria L.	29	35 Tracey Terrace, H11	

CINDERELLA CAFE (closed in September)

1.	BARTON Mary	24	25 Tracey Terrace
2	REVO Nina	24	278 Route Vallon
3	SIMAKOVA Vera	19	ditto
4	YAKOVINA Tamara	28	129 Ave. Jeffre, Apt.18
5	MARTYNOFF Shura	30	140 Route Vallon
6	TORPOVSKY Lidia	20	18 Chusan Road
7	TORPOVSKY Julia	23	ditto
8	LEVIN FANNIA	18	112 Kwenming Road
9	BARYSHEFF Lily	31	65 McGregor Road
10	KLUR Annette	35	600 Ave. Jeffre

2271 -----**-----**-----**-----**-----**-----



REGISTERED
1801
5-11-32

Translation of an article which appeared in the VECHERNY
VREMIA, September 30, 1932 and contributed by A. Nogitsseff

THE WORK OF THE COMINTERN (COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
IN SHANGHAI IS CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE
TO PLAN AND IS DIRECTED TO SPREAD PROPAGANDA AMONG
THE CHINESE MASSES AND FOREIGN TROOPS AND TO
DESINTEGRATE AND PROVOKE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

The local authorities have reasons to be worried by the increased activity of agents of the Comintern, which finds its expression in frequent communist demonstrations, labour disturbances and strikes, and in almost daily seizures of communist handbills by the police.

Frequent arrests of communists do not seem to interfere very much with the plans of the Comintern, and this shows the efficiency and the strict secrecy of the local section of this international organization.

As a rule, the arrested communists prove to be ordinary members of the party, who only carry out instructions received from their leaders whom they cannot point out even if they wish to do so, because they know very little about them.

WHO DIRECTS THE WORK.

We are in a position to publish in this newspaper some data regarding the organization of this branch of the Comintern, covering, like a net, all more or less important towns of China and especially Shanghai. Some considerable time ago the Moscow centre found it necessary "in the interests of the work" to transfer the more responsible work abroad from the hands of Russian communists to foreigners, or to Russians who have a perfect knowledge of some foreign language and can live under the guise of foreigners. Particular attention is paid in this connection to towns with large "white" Russian communities, as it frequently happens that responsible communist agents are denounced by emigrants thereby upsetting the work of the whole organizations.

The appearance of agents of this type has been noticed in Shanghai, especially recently. In most cases they pose as Germans or Austrians.

THE MAIN THREE OBJECTS.

It is said that at the head of the organization engaged in the spreading communist propaganda in Shanghai and neighbourhood is a "foreigner" of this type, who has large sums deposited in banks and who, being in a close touch with Moscow, directs the work of the Comintern in this part of the world.

The following are the three main objects of the communist activity in Shanghai :-

1. Spreading propaganda among the Chinese masses.
2. Spreading propaganda among the foreign troops and navies.
3. Desintegration and provoking of White Russian emigrants.

The first point, i.e. the work amongst the Chinese, is, of course, the most important one. For this purpose the head of the local Comintern organization has 5 or 6 Chinese communists working under him, who are graduates of a special school for propaganda in Moscow, and have proved their loyalty to the communist party. Only these agents are in touch with the head of the organization, only they know the leader, from whom they receive instructions and funds for propaganda work.

SPHERES OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITY.

Each of these 5 agents is in charge of a particular section carrying out work in a particular field, and is vested with power to act on his own initiative.. Only general supervision and direction of the work is in the hands of the head of the organization, who receives information regarding the activities of his subordinates from reports submitted by them and from reports of his personal intelligence service - (a necessary part of any Soviet organization).

These sections are as follows :-

- 1) Party Section, i.e. section directing the activity of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai, its relation and co-operation with the

communist organizations in other towns, and the struggle against left and right deviations from party's politics.

- 2) Labour Section-conducting propaganda among workers in Shanghai, recruiting new members for the party, inciting workers against the administration of factories, and organizing strikes. Creating incidents leading to individual or mass dismissal of workers and to unemployment - is particularly encouraged, as dissatisfied workers are easily lead and incited to stage demonstrations and disturbances of all sorts.
- 3) Students' Section. This section is the most favourable field for the destructive activity of the Comintern. Chinese students are easily inflamed by the promises contained in the communist slogans. They join the communist party and participate eagerly in all demonstrations and disturbances.
- 4 & 5) These sections conduct propaganda among sailors and soldiers. Creating dissatisfaction in the army and navy and organization of communist cells for spreading communist propaganda in their ranks is the most important part of work of agents of the Comintern.

^{RR}
Secondly Agents.

Apart from the five chief agents enumerated above, each of whom is in charge of a special section, there are other agents who do not carry out any definite work, but are transferred to one of the above mentioned sections when ever necessary.

Each agent, in turn, controls the activity of several other agents through whom he carries out instructions received from the head of the organization. These secondary agents are actually engaged in the organization of strikes, demonstrations and disturbances. Here also students and workers are their most ardent followers and take the most active part in communist activity, and the majority of individuals who fall into hands of the police are of this type. Thus in the case of a communist base being discovered, the principal leaders invariably succeed in making good their escape.

Cases like the sensational arrest of Desser in Shanghai in 1925 and the Neulens case are very rare.

Girls from the USSR

As it was stated above, apart from the work among the Chinese, considerable attention is paid to spreading propaganda in the ranks of foreign troops. Here the principal agents are the so called dancing partners - communists who arrive from the USSR for this special purpose.

These girls, accordingly instructed, can be found in every port where foreign men-of-war or foreign troops are stationed.

Having picked out a suitable individual the girl attracts him by flirting, becomes his paramour and endeavours by all means to cause him spend his money, to incur debts, and also gets him into the habit of using narcotics.

When the man is "ready" i.e. sufficiently weakened morally and involved in debts, the girl introduces him to her "friend" - an agent of the Comintern. The agent carries on the work on the same lines: takes the man round the cabarets, lends money to him, and, finally, the victim is caught in the trap cleverly set up for him, and is forced to accept the terms of the agent.

The latter, having the victim helpless in his hands, open his cards and forces the man to join the communist party threatening, should he refuse to do so, ~~him~~ to denounce him and to demand payment of his debts. Very often the man consents to organize a communist cell on board his ship or in his company, and carries out the special instructions of the agent.

A. Nogaitseff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. 1801

Date October 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of Raissa S. Borodavkina, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

With reference to the attached translation from the French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated September 29, 1932, on the subject of Raissa Borodavkina, I have to state that according to information the Chefoo Police made an examination of the passports of all persons residing at the New World Hotel on August 14, and it was discovered that Borodavkina was in possession of two passports namely a Russian Emigrants and a Chinese. On August 17 she was arrested on suspicion of being a communist agent. A certain Li, a wealthy Chinese, who acted as Russian interpreter and who translated documents found in Borodavkina's room, is reported to have mentioned in conversation with an informant that the Chinese authorities had proof of her communistic activities, and that correspondence, and literature of a pro-communist nature was found in her room.

It was believed in Chefoo that the information regarding Borodavkina's activity was received by the Chefoo police from a certain Antashevitch, a German employed with the Tsingtao police.

After about a week's detention Borodavkina was released on a guarantee bond supplied by Mr. Ross (?), American of Russian Jewish extraction, owner of the Beach Cafe, where she was employed at that time, and a member of the U.S. Navy, who is reported to be her paramour. It was rumoured in Chefoo that the Chinese authorities were bribed by Borodavkina's friend. After her release she continued to work at the Beach Cafe.

Endeavours are being made to verify the above information and matters of interest will be duly reported.

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of extract from French Police Daily Intelligence Report
dated September 29, 1932.

Parag. 2. Arrest of Miss R. Borodavkina in Chefoo.

We are informed that Miss R. Borodavkina, dancing partner, mentioned on many occasions in our reports, was arrested by the Chinese authorities in Chefoo towards the end of August for communist propaganda among sailors of foreign men-of-war stationed at that port. She was detained in gaol for three weeks following which she was deported to Tientsin. We are assured that R. Borodavkina was released thanks to the discreet intervention of agents of the U.S.S.R.

J. S. Tchenomrkanzky

JSR 30/9

Special Branch 22, 8, 1932

August 22, 1932.

Memorandum on Raissa Samuilovna Borodavkina

R.S. Borodavkina first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in December 1930 when information was received to the effect that she was suspected of being engaged in spreading "red" propaganda among sailors of foreign navies.

From enquiries made it was learned that she had arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Tsingtao some time during the autumn of 1929. While in Harbin, about six years ago, she was reported to have been in charge of the local "Pioneer" organization (a communist organization for children - preparatory stage for the "Communist Youth"). Later she became a dancing partner and in this capacity has been working in cabarets in Harbin, Tsingtao, Chefoo and Shanghai.

During the summer of 1929 she was employed at the "Arcadia" Cafe, Shantung Road, Tsingtao, but was dismissed from that place as a result of information received by the management that she was a Soviet sympathiser and had been spreading red propaganda among sailors who frequented the establishment.

In Shanghai she was employed at the Browning's Cabaret, No.68 Broadway until the end of June, 1931, when she left for Chefoo. At that time she resided at No.4 Astor Road where she shared a room with V.M. Roetskaya, also a professional dancing partner. On the strength of information alleged to have been furnished by a U.S. sailor named Keaton, attached to Submarine 38, who made the acquaintance of Roetskaya in Tsingtao, she was reported

(2)

to be a Soviet agent.

The room occupied by Borodavkina and Roetskaya at No.4 Astor Road was frequented by foreign sailors among whom was one named Jack Shnell, of the U.S.S. "Chaumont," a member of the Medical Staff of the U.S.A. Navy. This individual, who is a Russian Jew by origin is said to be a Soviet sympathiser and it is believed that he was then Borodavkina's paramour.

Upon her return from Chefoo in 1931 Borodavkina was employed at the Ritz Cafe, No.29 Rue Chu Pao San. During this period she resided at No.570 Avenue Joffre, a Chinese boardinghouse. In June 1932 she left for Chefoo where, according to our information, she is residing at the New World Hotel and is employed at the Beach Cafe.

Borodavkina's name was mentioned in a pamphlet posted by an anonymous group of "White" Russians in December 1931 denouncing local Soviet agents and sympathisers (file D.1880).

Raissa Samuilovna Borodavkina is a Russian of Jewish origin and is about 25 years of age. She is not registered with the local Russian Emigrants Organization or any other similar society. From a statement made by her sister Mrs. E.S. Schwartz in May 1930 when applying at the local Netherlands Consulate-General for a visa, it would appear that they have three brothers who at that time resided at Urga, Detroit (U.S.A.) and Moscow respectively. Mrs.E.S. Schwartz was formerly the paramour of S. Mamontoff, suspected Soviet agent (file D.1261).



G. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch
Information.

*The information regarding this lady has already been
communicated to Ho. Borne by the O.C. S.B. JHR 22/8*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

22, please endeavor
to trace and copy
early to - morning
To O.C. 8B. J.P.

Files herewith. J.P. 29/2
Borobab Kima³
BORODAVKINA
Russian woman -
Red agent.

Lieut Boone wishes
to know if we
have any record
about her. He
will ring up again
tomorrow morning
for the answer.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & East R. C. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1801.
Date July 1, 1931.
ate 1-2-31

Subject (in full) Movements of Raissa Borodavkina - Suspected Soviet agent.

Made by D. S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

SBK 81

It is reliably reported that Mrs. Raissa Borodavkina, Russian, left Shanghai for Chefoo on June 24, 1931 by the S. S. 'Chohei Maru.'

She is of Jewish extraction and is dancing partner by profession. She speaks fluent English and according to our information on record she was suspected of being engaged in the dissemination of propaganda among foreign sailors and soldiers frequenting local cabarets.

While in Shanghai she resides at 4 Astor Terrace.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File
1:7:1931.*

*See also files Nos. 10.8820
D. 1261
D. 1880.*

SBK 12/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. I. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1801
Date February 9, 1931
at 7-2-31

Subject (in full) R.S. Borodavkina and V.M. Roetskaya.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whounear R.S.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached report of 10-12-30, further enquiries have been made and observation kept on the movements of R.S. Borodavkina and V.M. Roetskaya, but no direct evidence of their undesirable activities could be learned.

Information has been received that R.S. Borodavkina, when residing in Harbin about five years ago, was in charge of "Pioneer" organization (Communist Youth Organization for Children). Her paramour, Jack Shnell of U.S.S. "Chaumont" American Jew, member of the Medical Staff of U.S.A. Navy, who is nicknamed "Doctor" (see report D.1801 of December 10, 1930), recently arrived in Shanghai. It is said that he purposes to resign from the Navy, marry R.S. Borodavkina and return to U.S.A.

V.M. Roetskaya is known as a suspected Soviet Agent to a U.S. sailor named Keaton of the sub-marine 38, which is at present in Manila. He made the acquaintance of Roetskaya last summer in Tsingtao, and submitted information regarding her through some of his Russian friends.

R.S. Borodavkina and V.M. Roetskaya are still visited frequently by sailors of different navies.

Photograph of Raisa Samuilovna Borodavkina and Jack Shnell ("Doctor") attached.

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

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

Information. The act watch on the activities of B. and R. will be continued.

7-2-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. & S. L. Hall
S. B. D. 1801 Station,Date December 10, 1930.
10 - 12 - 30

Subject (in full) Raisa Samuilovna Borodavkina and Viveya Mihailovna Roetskaya.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whouncan D.S.

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that R.S. Borodavkina and V.M. Roetskaya, both residing at 4 Astor Road, are suspected Soviet Agents who are said to be working as propagandists among sailors of foreign navies.

R.S. Borodavkina is a Russian jewess, dancing partner by profession, employed at Browning's Cafe, 68 Broadway. She speaks English fluently. Last summer she resided in Tsingtao where she was employed at the "Arcadia" Cafe, Shantung Road. She was dismissed from that place when the management received information that she was a Soviet sympathiser and had been spreading propaganda among sailors who frequented the cabaret. Her sister, Ephyr Samuilovna Schwarz, was the paramour of the Soviet Secret Agent, S. Mamontoff. She is a dancing partner by profession and is employed at the Palais Cafe, Avenue Edward VII. She resides at 6 Wayside Road.

* See D116!

V.M. Roetskaya, Russian, dancing partner by profession. Last summer she was also in Tsingtao and resided there for some time with Borodavkina. She does not speak English very well.

It is reported that their apartments are visited by many sailors of the U.S. Navy and also by Russian youths. Amongst the U.S. Navy men who visited their house is one nicknamed "Doctor" who is a Russian jew by origin and who is said to be a Soviet sympathiser.

No. 4 Astor Road is the property of the paramour of the notorious Eugene Pick.

Photograph of Viveya Mihailovna Roetskaya attached.

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

52, copies will be given to the British, Dutch, Japanese, and U.S. authorities. Please inform the French Police Reunione inquiries with a new copy.

D. S.

J. Tcheremshansky

BORODAVKINA, Raissa S.
Soviet agent. Cabaret dancer.

RAITSKY, Vivian
Soviet agent. Cabaret dancer.

KIRIENKO, S.
Soviet agent. Cabaret dancer.

KEATON
U.S. sailor. Attached to Submarine 38.

SHWELL, Jack
U.S. sailor. Attached to U.S.S. "Chaumont".
Said to be Soviet sympathiser.

MAMONTOFF, S.
Soviet agent (file D. 1261)

SMP

SMP: No. D 1801

D-1858

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER No.S. B. D. 1888
ate S. 2. 4. 31.

Station,

REPORT

Date April 7, 1931.

Subject (in full) L. Blumenthal, Mrs. Voitenco and Mr. Fingerout.

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by

W. Cunean ASD.

Sir,

With reference to the attached file re Mr. L. Blumenthal, Mrs. Voitenco and Mr. Fingerout, further inquiries show that Mr. Leon Alexandrovitch Blumenthal arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen on March 21, 1929. He is reported to be a member of the Russian Communist Party, and prior to his arrival in Shanghai was deported from Harbin for Communistic activities. He was sent to the border of U.S.S.R. and China at 86 Railway Junction along the Transbaikalian Railway Line but later appeared in Shanghai with his wife and son. He was also known under the name of Prokhojinsky. In July 1929 he left for Tsingtao. His present whereabouts are unknown. Blumenthal was not known to have taken part in any Communistic activities in Shanghai.

Mrs. Agripina Sergeevna Voitenco, former wife of General Jukovsky, whom she divorced some time ago in Tientsin, is a ballet dancer and is known not to be interested in politics. She is registered at Mr. Grosse's office as a White Russian, and has no connection with Mr. L. Blumenthal whom she does not know.

Mr. M.Z. Fingerout, who is in possession of a Soviet passport which was issued to him in Harbin in 1924, is an actor and stage manager and was concerned with "Rabis" (Workmen's Fine Arts Association), an entirely Soviet political institution in Harbin. Though he is a Soviet citizen, he is not known to be active in any Communistic work in Shanghai. He has two sons, one of whom, Leonid, is engaged in as a musician at the "Cathay Hotel." The other is in America. M.Z. Fingerout and his wife keep a boarding house at 628

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Avenue Joffre, where they are at present residing.

V. A. Markovitch

D. S.

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

*File. Copies
made for the usual
authorities*

[Signature]
8:45 21

[Signature]

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 2713: 1931.

To

S2,

Please make
further discreet inquiries
with a view to ascertaining
if L. Blumenthal
or Mrs. Voitenko or
Mrs. Fingert are
Soviet agents

JH

GERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 519.

SHANGHAI, 20th February 1931.

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. REC'D
No. S. B. D. 1858
date 24-2-31

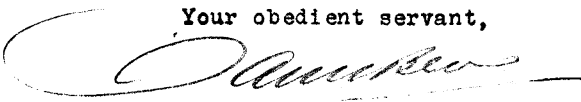
Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter No. S. B. D. 1858 dated the 13th instant
regarding Mrs. Bloemendal and Mr. L. Blumenthal
and to thank you for the information contained
therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

File 23/2
R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

SB-D 1858.

GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 79.

SHANGHAI, 13-1-1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.S.B. D.1858 dated the
8th instant regarding Mrs. Asta Voitenco
and Ellen Bloemendal and to thank you
for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

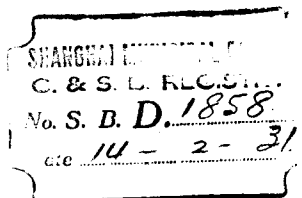
Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

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

Filed
14
21

S.B. D.1858



February 13, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your
letter No.303, of January 30, and to inform
you that, as far as can be ascertained, there
is no connection between Mrs. Bloemendal and
Mr. Leon Blumenthal alias Prokhozjinsky and
neither of them is known to Mrs. Voitenco.

* See D 213.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

Recd
14/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY File No. _____
D. 1818
12-2-31
S. 2
Station,
REPORT
Date February 11, 1931.

Subject (in full) Mrs. Voitenco and Leon Blumenthal alias Prokhojinsky.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whounca RPS

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of January 30, 1931 from the Consulate General for the Netherlands re Mrs. Voitenco and Leon Blumenthal alias Prokhojinsky, inquiries show that Mrs. Bloemendal and Mr. Leon Blumenthal alias Prokhojinsky are unknown to Mrs. A. Voitenco, and it is not known that there is any connection between them.

Mrs. A. Voitenco is known to have received a letter from Mr. Borch (see report of 9-1-31) but he did not mention anything about Mrs. Ellen Bloemendal.

Leon Blumenthal resided at 347 Broadway from 21-3-29 to 18-7-29 when he left for Tsingtao. He mentioned in his conversation that he has some relatives in U.S.S.R., but it is not known if he has any in Germany. He speaks German fluently.

J. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

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

12-2-31

Let
RCM

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

No. 303

RECORDS
& S. B. REC.
S. B. D. 1858.
30 - 1 - 31.

SHANGHAI, 30th January 1931

Sir,

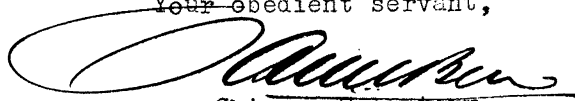
I have the honour to refer to your letter of 8
January 1931, No. S. B. D. 1858 concerning Mrs. Voitenco
and Ellen Bloemendal and to inform you that on going
* See D. 213. through my records I find that a certain Léon Blumenthal
(the equivalent in German of the Dutch word Bloemendal),
an artist, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in the begin-
ning of May 1929. He was supposed to be an agent of
the G.P.U. and lived at 347 Broadway. At that time
already he contemplated to go abroad, but it appears
that he was still in China in the spring of last year,
when he was said to be at Tientsin under the name of
* See. Prokhojinsky. Plans seemed to exist to have him sent
to South Africa under the auspices of a certain Heil-
man, employed at Xais & Co.
* No record in
Sp. B. Reg.
3/1.

I would be much obliged if you could find out whether
between this Miss or Mrs. Bloemendal and Blumenthal there
exists any connection and whether Mrs. Voitenco does not
know Blumenthal under the name of Prokhojinsky.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

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

SHANGHAI.

(5B)
R. C. Aiers
3/1

S.B. D.1853

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. REC.
Vo. S. B. D. 1858.
date 9 - 1 - 31.

January 8, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 4161 of December 23, 1930, I have the honour to state that there is nothing in the records of the S.M.P. detrimental to the character of Mrs. Asta Voitenco (Agripina Sergeevna Voitenco) nor is she known to be interested in any political activities.

Mrs. Voitenco, who is a Russian of Serbian origin, resides at 4 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre. She is a ballet dancer by profession and is now employed in that capacity at the "Delmonte Cafe". Prior to her arrival in Shanghai, about a year ago, she conducted a school for ballet dancing both in Tientsin and Peking for about seven years.

Mrs. Voitenco is not known to have a friend named Ellen Bloemendal, but is acquainted with one Von Borch, a German student of the Heidelberg University, whom she met in Tientsin, and it is possible that he asked Mrs. Bloemendal

to write to you concerning Mrs. Voitenco.

Ellen Bloemendal is not known to this
department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date January 6, 1931.

Subject (in full) Mrs. Agripina Sergeevna Voitenco.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of December 23, 1930 from the Consulate General for the Netherlands re Mrs. Asta Voitenco, inquiries show that Agripina Sergeevna Voitenco resides at 4 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre and is a Russian of Serbian origin. She is a ballet dancer by profession and is the leader of the programme at the "Dalmonte Cafe." Mrs. A. Voitenco arrived in Shanghai about one year ago from Tientsin. She resided in Tientsin and Peking for about seven years and had a ballet school in both places.

Mrs. A. Voitenco is not known to have any friend of the name of Ellen Bloemendal but is acquainted with a Von Borch, German student of Heidelberg University, and it is possible that he had asked Mrs. Ellen Bloemendal to address the letter to the Netherlands Consulate in Shanghai. Von Borch formerly resided in Tientsin where he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. A. Voitenco.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to Mrs. Voitenco's detriment and she is not known to be interested in any political activities.

Mrs. Bloemendal is unknown to the S.M.P.

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

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

*Reg.
Please draft reply.
7:1:21.*

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

No. 4161.

SHANGHAI,

23rd December 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. B. D. RECORDS
S. B. D. 1858
24 - 12 - 30

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Ellen Bloemendal at Heidelberg, Germany, who states that she is a Netherlands subject although she writes to me in German, desires to know the address of Mrs. Asta Voitenco, a dancer, who used to live at 3 Happy Terrace, Avenue Joffre and is supposed to have been dancing for about 6 months at the Majestic Hotel.

* Sir,

No record
in Sp. Br. Reg.

24/12.

From my records I find that Alfred Müller, referred to in my letter of 11 July 1930, No. 2135 in April of this year tried to engage through the intermediary of the soviet agent M. Fingerout, then living 628 Ave. Joffre, five young dancers, destined for the Hollywood cabaret at Soerabaja.

Fingerout then selected Mrs. A.C. Voitenco, Mrs. V. Fedorova (who afterwards went to Hankow), Miss O. Onasentch, Miss A. Alexandrova, Miss E. Venschanga.

Before applications for a visa for these persons were made, the whole scheme fell through, so that I have no data regarding Mrs. Voitenco at my disposal.

If possible I would like to know whether she is interested in politics and whether her relations with Miss or Mrs Bloemendal have come to the notice of the police and if so, what is the nature of those relations.

It is not clear whether the ladies met in China or in Europe, but they appear to have corresponded frequently up to June 1930.

Ellen Bloemendal's address is: c.o. Fischer, Schlossberg 17, Heidelberg, Germany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

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

Chinese Secretary.

S2
For attention
JB

D-1902

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	1902
Branch	Station 5 38
Date	May 5, 1938

Subject. Communication dated 30.4.38 from the Portuguese Consulate-General concerning Mr. Nicolas Scholl Engberts.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by. C. Crawford. J. J.

Enquiries show that Nicolas Herman Scholl-Engberts, 42, reported to be a Russian of Netherlands origin, arrived in Shanghai in March, 1930. In August of the same year he registered with the Municipal Police as a candidate for the post of a police-watchman or bodyguard. Subsequently, he served as a bodyguard to Mr. Loh Ming Cheng, Compradore, Dibrell Brothers Inc., 12 The Bund, from 27.4.31 to 12.11.31. He left this position on his own accord and with a good testimonial. In February, 1932 he was engaged as a police watchman by the Pioneer Knitting Mill, 10 Rangoon Road, in which capacity he worked until 27.7.33 when his services were dispensed with. During this period he was fined two days' pay on a charge of absence from duty and assault and was also warned against drinking. However, on discharge he was given a good testimonial by the manager of the Pioneer Knitting Factory. In Summer 1934 he was engaged in the same capacity by the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, 640 Yangtzepoo Road, but in October of the same year was replaced by another man at the request of his employers, who found his services unsatisfactory.

He is not on the list of approved candidates for the post of police watchmen at present.

Engberts is known to have been employed as a stoker at the Yangtzepoo Power Station in 1936.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records against him.

D.C. (Special Branch)

C. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

232
55

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1902
Date 5 38

May

5

38.

Dr. Antonio Alves,
Consul-General for Portugal,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Mr. Nicola Schell Engberts.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No. 132-DV dated April 30, 1938,
and in reply have to inform you that there is
nothing in Police records detrimental to the
above man. A report is enclosed.

*is enclosed 6/5
-000*

I have the honour to be,

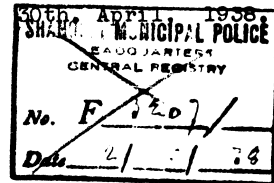
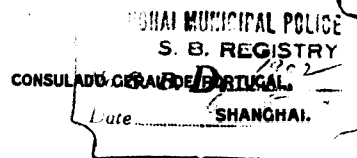
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

MB



No. 132-DV.

Pr. 178.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir:

Mr. Nicola Scholl Engberts at present residing at 101 Avenue du Roi Albert, House No. 11, who wishes to obtain employment on one of the Portuguese vessels as a guard, informed me that he has been in the services of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I shall therefore be obliged if you could let me have some information as to his records during the term of his employment with you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. Antonio Alves,
Consul General.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.3883.

SHANGHAI, 20th November 1936


Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of 18th November, No.D.1902,
concerning N.Scholl-Engberts, and to thank
you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

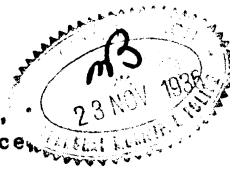
Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul-General.

Major K.M.Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.



1902
18-11-36

November 18 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3852 dated November 16, 1936, and in reply, to inform you that Nicholas Scholl-Engberts is at present employed as a stoker at the Yangtszepoo Power Station of the Shanghai Power Company. He resides at 17/130 Kungping Road, Tel. No. 52121.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date November 18, 1936.

Subject. Nicolas Scholl-Engberts; enquiry from Netherlands Consulate-General.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

T. Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the attached enquiry I have to state
that Nicholas Scholl-Engberts is at present employed as a
stoker at the Yangtszepoo Power Station of the Shanghai Power
Company; he resides at 17/130 Kungping Road, Tel. No. 52121.

D. P. S.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

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

No. 3852.

SHANGHAI.

16 November 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1902

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Aiers' letter No. S.B. D. 1902 of January 30, 1931, concerning the former Netherlands' subject Nicolas Scholl Engberts and to inform you that about a week ago I received a visit from his wife Madame Nathalie Scholl-Engberts, born at Petrograd on May 17th, 1900, holder of a passport No. 17191, issued to her by the Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Newchang on February 20, '29, which states no nationality, but on which a note has been made by the Netherlands Legation at Peiping on October 14, 1931 to the effect that her husband has petitioned Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, again to bestow him the Netherlands' nationality.

Mrs. Scholl-Engberts is anxious to get into touch with her husband once more and has asked my intermediary to obtain his address.

In the course of the last few years he has been a body-guard to a Chinese and afterwards a watchman with the Council, in which latter capacity I understand his services were not very satisfactory.

It is a long time however since I have heard from him and it is possible that he has left Shanghai.

Nevertheless I should be grateful if inquiries could be made as to his present whereabouts.

Mrs. Scholl-Engberts is living at 31 Rue Massenet o/o Mons. de Voyod.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese-Secretary.

Major K. M. Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

P. A.

Consult with Mr. C. C. C.



S. B. D. 1902

AL DER NEDERLANDEN
ODEN-CHINA.

No. 322.

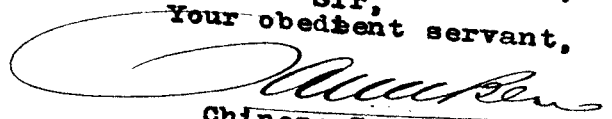
No. S. B. D. 1902.

SHANGHAI. 31-1-1931. 31.
7-2-31

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.S.B. D.1902 dated the
30th instant regarding N.Scholl-Engberts
and to thank you for the information
contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

File 7/2
R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S.B. D.1902

S. B. D. 1902.
30 - 1 - 31

CONFIDENTIAL.

January 30, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter, No. 93 of January 10, regarding Nicolas Scholl-Engberts, who resides at No.72 Kungping Road, and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records detrimental to his character.

The following information, the authenticity of which I am unable to guarantee, has been obtained concerning him:-

Scholl-Engberts was born at Petrograd of respectable parents and was educated in that city, where his mother still resides. Being a Netherlands subject he was exempt from military service in Russia and did not participate in the Great War, nor has he been employed in the military or civil service of any other country. After the Russian revolution in 1917, he went to Harbin where he worked for about a year with Kunst & Albers, and afterwards made his living by selling on commission goods which he peddled from house to house. He came to Shanghai in the Spring of 1930, and has since continued to make his living by peddling as well as giving lessons in the German language.

It is said that he was once married to a woman of Netherlands origin whom he divorced after three years. He is now believed to be on intimate terms with a Mrs. Serafima Nikolaevna Serduk, who is employed as a dancing girl in the Victoria Cabaret, Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. She has two children, a daughter 12 years of age, and a son 9 years of age.

As far as can be ascertained Scholl-Engberts is not connected with politics in any way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. & S. L. R.C.S. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1902
Date January 27, 1931.
File 28-1-31.

Subject (in full) Nicolas Scholl-Engberts.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by *Wh Duncan D.S.*

Sir,

Recd With reference to the attached letter of January 10, 1931 from the Consulate General for the Netherlands re Nicolas Scholl-Engberts residing at No. 62 Kungping Road, inquiries ^{indicate} show that his grandfather emigrated from the Netherlands to Russia and was a well known manufacturer of linen and underwear in Petrograd. N. Scholl-Engberts' father was a wealthy man and was managing director of the administration of "Alapaevsk Iron Works" (in Ural East Russia). He was also a member of the administration of the "Krevlia" Iron Factory. His mother, Née Fedoroff, is a Russian of good family and is now living with her daughter in Leningrad.

N. Scholl-Engberts received his education at the St. Catherine School (German middle school) in Petrograd and later in a commercial book-keeping school. Being a Netherlands subject, he did not participate in the Great War and is not known to have held any Government post. After the revolution in 1917 N. Scholl-Engberts arrived in Harbin where he was employed with Kunst & Albers for about one year, after which he was engaged in peddling goods on a small commission basis. He is reported to have been married to a woman of Netherlands origin whom he divorced after three years. For the past few years he has co-habited with Mrs. Serafima Nikolaevna Serduk, Russian, 32 years of age, dancing partner by profession, employed at the "Victoria Cabaret," Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. She has two children, a daughter, 12 years of age and a son, 9 years of age. It is not known whether her husband is dead or not.

Scholl-Engberts arrived here in the spring of 1930

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

(2)

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

and has not held any permanent position since. On occasion
he engages in peddling and also gives German lessons.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records
to his detriment and he is not known to be interested in
politics.

J. Tschernshansky
D. S.

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

*Reg. Better please in
accordance with attached
draft.*

MP
29:1:31

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

No. 98

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1902.
12 - 1 - 31
10th January 1931.

SHANGHAI,

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Nicolas Scholl-Engberts, born at Petrograd, 22 January 1896, of Netherlands parents, arrived in Shanghai in spring of last year. He lost his Netherlands nationality through failing to declare in time his wish to retain it, but he was often financially supported by my nationals, both in North China and in Shanghai.

He does not speak his own language, only Russian, German and some Chinese. English he speaks a little.

It appears that during his stay in Harbin, where he arrived from Vladivostok, he has always been in straitened circumstances, and he seems to have associated with bad characters, who brought him in conflict with the law.

In Shanghai he was also in constant financial difficulties, and received assistance from the Netherlands Benevolent Society and other Relief organisations while efforts were made to find him a job. Under instructions from the Government no financial support could be given him by this Consulate General.

At present he seems to be occupied in peddling goods on a small commission basis.

In October of last year Scholl-Engberts petitioned Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands to allow him to regain his Netherlands nationality through naturalisation, and I am now directed to make a report concerning his social status and past activities.

I would be much obliged therefore to know whether his presence in Shanghai ever gave rise to special observations and especially whether he is known to entertain revolutionary leanings and should be considered as a dangerous person.

I

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

As far as I know Scholl Engbert's address is now at 62 Kungping Road. Before that he lived at 643 Ave. Joffre, and 26/27 Chaoufoong Road. For a short time he took English lessons with a Mr. M. I. Scherstnew of 16 Rue Massenet (formerly 27 Route des Soeurs).

Sir,

12/10/2009

Consul-General.

D-1903

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. L. REC.S.
No. S. B. D. 1903.
13 - 1 - 31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, January 5, 1931

Edwards Asks Salary £5,000 Secretary of Secretariat Demands Pay Until Agreement Ends

The claim of Mr. S. M. Edwards, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, against the Council is for salary up to the termination of his present agreement with the Council, which ends in September 1932, and £5,000 sterling, it was ascertained today.

Mr. Edwards, who has been suspended by the Council, filed his suit with the Court of Consuls, composed of the British, American and Japanese consuls general.

The secretary, who is represented by Mr. W. Gordon Harris, today announced the matter of his claim to the press.

It is understood also that the agreement of the Council with two other members of the secretariat will not be renewed upon expiration. They are Mr. J. M. Spence, deputy secretary, and who is now serving as secretary, and Mr. J. J. Fong, financial assistant. It is reported that both have been notified by the Council that their agreements will not be renewed.

8/3/31

Reg.
Please keep.

JH

6:1:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1903.
date 13 - 1 - 31

January 12, 1930

The Chung Pao, a mosquito newspaper (Address: Yoong Bing Oen Lee, Newchwang Road) published the following articles on January 8, 1930.

S.M.C. SECRETARY RELIEVED OF DUTY BY S.M.C.

Mr. Edwards, who was recently relieved of his duty as Secretary of the S.M.C., joined the Council in 1923 as Assistant Secretary and was appointed Secretary in 1927 when Mr. Rowe tendered his resignation owing to the May 30 incident. During his seven years' service, he discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner. He is a man of mild disposition and is moderate in dealing with the affairs of the Council; for this he incurred the great displeasure of his colleagues who are radically-minded.

During the past year, Mr. Clear, formerly Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, joined the Secretariat of the S.M.C. He made great changes in the organization of the Council and advocated a reduction in expenses by cutting down salaries. The result was that the pay of men of comparatively long service was reduced but none of the newly employed staff were affected by the change. Mr. Edwards' pay was reduced by 50% but he raised no objection because the New Party, which is supported by Mr. Fessenden, is very influential. An outsider might infer that the reduction of salary was made to compel Mr. Edwards to resign, but Mr. Edwards was indifferent. The New Party then accused Mr. Edwards of being slow in carrying out his work and at the end of 1930 notified him that his services were no longer required. Upon receipt of the letter, Mr. Edwards demanded compensation to the amount of \$5,000. from the Council for breaking the agreement between himself and the Council, which does not expire

(2)

until 1932. As the demand was rejected, Mr. Edwards has lodged a claim against the Council in the Court of Consuls. The case will soon be tried.

It is reported that the Council has offered Mr. Edwards £1,000. as a retiring allowance, but Mr. Edwards has rejected the offer.

CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF CHINESE SECRETARY
TO THE S.M.C.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, which is the supreme administrative organ in the International Settlement, came into existence through the unequal treaties. Consequently, the organization, administration, and policy of the council are absolutely in favour of foreign interests. As the Chinese residents in the Settlement have not been given full protection, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association has on several occasions opened negotiations over this matter. The Council subsequently increased the number of Chinese councillors but the latter are acting as advisors only. They may express their opinions in connection with matters concerning Chinese interests but they have no authority to interfere in the administration of the S.M.C. in general.

Recently the S.M.C. proposed the engagement of a Chinese Assistant Secretary in order to facilitate dealings with the Chinese Authorities. The Council will exercise great care in the ~~selection~~ selection of a suitable person to fill this post. Seven persons have been recommended by various people. Among the candidates are Mr. Feng Ping Nan, Mr. Kan Ching Sien, and Mr. Tsai Ling Ching, all of whom are qualified. However, Mr. Feng Ping Nan has the best chance because, besides being a well known lawyer and enjoying a very good reputation, he is on intimate terms with the prominent officials of the

(3)

National Government. Therefore this new post will
most probably be given to Mr. Feng.



D-1914

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 269.

RECEIVED
S. B. D. 1913.
11-2-31.
SHANGHAI, 26-1-1930.

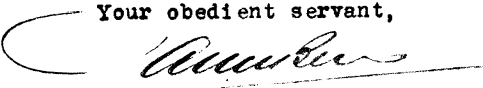
Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 26th instant, No. S.B.
D. 1913, Regarding H. Neumann, and to thank
you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul-General.

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

SHANGHAI.

File

S.B. D.1913

RECEIVED
& S. B. D. 1913
S. B. D. 1913
26 - 1 - 31

January 26, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter,
No. 153, dated January 14, 1931, inquiries
show that Hermann Neumann has been employed,
since he arrived in Shanghai in 1923, in the
West Coast Insurance Co., 3 Canton Road, as an
agent. He seems to have a good reputation,
and there is nothing detrimental to his character
either in a political or moral way known to the
Municipal Police. No confirmation can be found
of the report that Neumann was engaged in forestry
work in Soviet Russia, but statements made by himself
indicate that he did undertake duties connected with
forestry during the war on behalf of the German
Army in a part of Russia which at that time was
occupied by the Force in question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2.

Station,

REPORT

Date January 23, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from the Netherlands Consulate re Hermann Neumann.

Made by

and

Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter dated January 14th from the Netherlands Consulate re Hermann Neumann, enquiries show that he arrived in Shanghai from Africa in 1928. On his arrival here he secured a position with the West Coast Insurance Coy, 3 Canton Road as an agent. This position he still holds.

In conversation, Neumann has intimated that during the Great War he was in charge of forests in the part of Russia then occupied by German troops.

It is not known that he was ever connected with forestry in Soviet Russia. There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

W. Duncan.
D. S. I.

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

Reg. Letter in accordance
with attached draft please

J.H.
24/1/31.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To ^{Shanghai} *Joseph Anderson* ¹⁶ ¹⁹³⁰

Have you anything
on record re Hermann
Neumann please

Boley

DSI Colb.

Reo

St. Salens.

Have you anything please

Ch. 16
- Do have a file on "I. A. NEUMAN", otherwise no
record in Police Registry *1000 11*

FM. 1

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

No. 153

SHANGHAI

C. & S. B. D.

S. B. D. 1913

15 - 1 - 31

SHANGHAI, 14th January 1931

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Hermann
Neumann, a German, living at 38 Carter Road, is applying
to the Netherlands Indian Government for a concession for
the exploitation of forests in Borneo.

I would be much obliged to know whether this person
was ever connected with forestry in Soviet Russia and is
known to enjoy a good reputation, both from a political and
moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

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

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. & S. P. REGISTRATION,
No. S. B. D. 1914
Date January 9, 1931.
15-7-31

Subject (in full) M.P. Hubinsky.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whuncan W. J.

Sir,

Information has been received that M.P. Hubinsky, a suspected ~~Soviet Agent~~, recently arrived in Shanghai from Harbin where it is reported he was employed at C.E.R. and also worked as an agent of the C.P.U. He ^{is alleged to have} participated in the organization of a plot to murder General Saharoff, a well known Russian White Leader.

Hubinsky purchased for \$3,000 a house at 622 Rue Lafayette where he resides. He is known to have visited Mr. Levin, Manager of the local branch of "Centrosojus" and Mrs. C.I. Ismailoff, wife of the former Director of C.E.R. and member of "Comintern."

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

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

Reg. Please file. Copies have been detached for the usual authorities.

T.H.

10:11:31

* See
no. 9057.

F HUBINSKY, M. P. - Soviet
Employed at the C.E.R.

LEVIN
Manager of local branch of "Centrosojus"

ISMAILOFF, C. I.
Wife of former Director of C.E.R. and
member of "Comintern".

SMP

SMP: No. S.B. D 1914

D-1939

INDEX OF FILE No. D.1939 - prosecution of bookstores
re sale of communistic books.

Page No.

S U B J E C T

- 7 - 1 Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 20.1.31.
Assistance to Chinese Authorities in the execution of search warrants on bookstores in the Settlement.
Searched: "Loh Kyuing" Bookstore, 518 Foochow Road, seized a number of books of reactionary nature, "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524 Foochow Road, seized a number of books of reactionary nature, "Woo Tung" Bookstore, 529 Foochow Road, seized a number of books of reactionary nature.
Total number of books seized was 368 copies. One person, Yue Tsang Sun arrested.
- 11 - 7 Report made by D.I. Robertson on 14.1.31.
Execution of Search Warrants issued at the request of Soongwu Military Headquarters.
Searched: "Kyuin Tsoong" Bookstore, 95 Foochow Road. "Kiangnan" Bookstore, 165 Shantung Road. "The United Agency" including the "Yao Chun", "Kwenlun", "Tsung Chao" and "Nanjiang" bookstores - 518 Foochow Road.
None of the books listed in the Search Warrants was found.
- 12 Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 21.1.31.
Search for reactionary literature in bookstores on Foochow Road.
Raided: "Kwaung Woo" Bookstore, 552 Foochow Road, "Ming Yoeh Lien Manh" Bookstore ? Foochow Road, "Kyuin Tsoong" Bookstore, 95 Foochow Road, "Kiang Nan" Bookstore, 165 Shantung Road,
In all cases nothing of an incriminating nature could be found.
- 18 - 12 Arrest of ^{Er} Sz Lai Zoong, acting manager of the Sales Department of the "Four Combined Bookstore", 518 Foochow Road. Accused denied knowledge as to the whereabouts of Tsiang Nan Soong concerned in the above bookstore. Statement ~~from~~ taken by D.S.I. Montgomery on 30.1.31 from the arrested Sz Lai Zoong.
- 22 Newspapers cutting from "The Shanghai Times" 4.2.31 entitled "Tracking Down Reds in Shanghai".
- 29 - 22 Extract of proceedings in S.S.D.C. for 31.1.31.
Accused, Sz Lai Soong (Four Combined Bookstores)
- 33 - 29 Report made by D.S.I. Montgomery on 5.2.31.
Execution of S.S.D.C. Warrant No.1611 at 518 Foochow Road.
Four partners of the "Four Combined Bookstores" are as follows: 1) Wong Sing Ming, proprietor of the "Nanchang" Bookstore at 1139 North Szechuen Road, 2) Woo Kung-tsau, proprietor of the "Tsung Tsan" Bookstore at 1175 Haining Road, 3) Tsang Zang Woo, proprietor of two bookstores, "Hsiao Chien" No.Y1099B of N. Szechuen Road and "Kwan Chui" No.Y1607 N. Szechuen Road, 4) Chien Tien Yu proprietor of the "Kung Tun" Room No.64 No.275 Chekiang Road.
- 35 - 33 Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 5.2.31.
Assistance to Chinese Authorities in the execution of

- Search Warrants on bookstores in 518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road.
Proprietor of the "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524 Foochow Road is one Li Ts Yoong and one Wang Sing Ming is the proprietor of the "Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518 Foochow Road and of "Nan Chang" Bookstore, 1139 of N.Szechuen Road.
- 37 - 35 Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 5.2.31. on the same subject.
Waung Sing Ming, proprietor of the "Loh Kyin" Bookstore and Li Ts Yoong proprietor of the "Poh Sing" Bookstore, not located, as both men are reported to have left for Nanking.
- 38 Cutting from North China Sunday News 22.2.31 entitled "Manager of the Woo Tsung Bookstore was taken into custody".
- 43 - 38 List of books seized on 19.1.31. at the "Joint Sales Office" No. 518 Foochow Road.
- 62 - 43 Report by D.S.I. Moore on 2.3.31.
Translations from reactionary books seized at bookstores 518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road on 19.1.31.
- 66 - 62 Report made by D.I. Ross on 5.3.31.
Execution of Warrants Nos. 1785 and 1786 and Sealing Order No. 33.
Te Foh Nyien, manager of the "Kiang Nan" Bookstore and Faung Tong Liang, manager of the "Kyuin Tsong" Bookstore were absent at the time of Police visit.
Mentioned bookstores and also two more "Loh Kyuing" Bookstore, 518 Foochow Road and "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524 Foochow Road were sealed.
- 67 Sealing Orders 4.3.31.
- 71 Despatch from S.S.D.C. No. 5534 to the Commissioner of Police 2.3.31 re extradition of the criminal Yui Ziang Sung, sealing of seven bookstores, "Poh Sing", "Loh Yung", "Wo Thong", "Kiang Nan", "Kwaung Wo", "Yung Tsong" and "Kwaung Ming" and prosecuting the responsible persons therein.
- 77 - 71 Report made by D.I. Ross on 12.3.31. concerning letter from S.S.D.C. regarding Warrants Nos. 1567, 1785 and 1786. Letter attached.
Diligent efforts to secure the apprehension of Wong Sing Ming, Li Ts Yoong, Te Foh Nyien and Faung Tong Liang have proved unsuccessful.
- 81 Application for circular orders made by D.I. Ross on 13.3.31 in respect of the four individuals mentioned in the report of 12.3.31.
- 82 Extract from the Chinese Morning Translation of 15.3.31 entitled Kuomintang to Investigate Sealing of Bookstores.
- 88 - 82 Report made by D.P.S. MacAdie on 19.3.31.

Page No.

S U B J E C T

88 - 82 (Contd.)	Letter from President of the S.S.D.C. re occupants of 165 Shantung Road. Premises - 165 Shantung Road are occupied by four firms: 1) <u>Chun San</u> Bookstore, manager Chow Jien Sze, 2) <u>Nan Hwa</u> Bookstore, manager Chou Shing Sau, 3) <u>Kiang Nan</u> Bookstore, manager Te Foh Nyien and 4) <u>Hwa Yien Co.</u> - manufacturer of silver shields, manager Sung Sih Chou.
96 - 88	Extracts from proceedings in S.S.D.C. 18.2.31, 13.2.31 and 20.1.31. Accused Yue Tsong San, manager of the <u>Hwa Tung</u> Bookstore. Decision: one year imprisonment.
100 - 99	Report forwarded by C.D.I. Prince 3.3.31. concerning "Reactionary literature". Attached written opinion of M.A., Mr. Bryan.
105 - 104	Report made by D.P.S. MacAdie on 26.3.31. Instruction No.422 from the President of the S.S.D.C. re application made by Tseu Tien Su et al for removing the seals from 165 Shantung Road.
109	Report made by D.I.Ross on 11.4.31. Memo from S.S.D.C. requesting list of books seized at various bookstores on 19.1.31.
110	Report made by D.I.Ross on 16.4.31. Bookstores at Nos. 95, 518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road and 165 Shantung Road. Seals affixed 4.3.31 to bookstores <u>Kyuing Tsong</u> , <u>Loh Kyuin</u> and <u>Poh Sing</u> have not yet been removed. <u>Kiangnan</u> Bookstore also sealed on 4.3.31, was unsealed 26.3.31.
113 - 110	Court proceedings in S.D. Court 1.5.31. 20.4.31. Decision: Seals on " <u>Loh Chuen</u> " Bookstore to be removed.
114	Report made by D.I.Ross on 24.4.31. <u>Kyuin Tsong</u> and <u>Poh Sing</u> Bookstores, Nos. 95 and 524 Foochow Road unsealed.
117 - 116	Report made by D.I. Ross on 29.4.31. <u>Kyuin Tsong</u> and <u>Poh Sing</u> Bookstores, Nos. 95 and 524 Foochow Road.
122	Extract from the Intelligence Report 6.5.31 entitled "Bookstore Unsealed". The <u>Loh Kyuin</u> Bookstore, No.518 Foochow Road is mentioned.
124 - 123	Extract of proceedings in S.S.D.C. 5.5.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1939
Date 12/15/34

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai.

May 16, 1934.

Search Warrant No. 2417 issued by Judge Feng at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Han Jang (南强) Book Store.

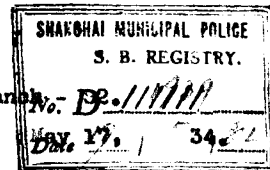
H
Address:- Kong Yih Faung (公益坊), North
Szechuen Road.

To search for and seize certain
communistic publications entitled

"Dso Wei Vung Di Dah Kaung" (社会问题大纲)

on the above mentioned premises.

Reg. Please attach to file.
SSR n/v.



Special Branch

Shanghai Special District Court Search Warrant

No. 2417.

D.S. Pitts.

Shanghai Special District Court Search Warrant No. 2417 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau in respect of the Nan Jang Book Store (南强书局), No. Y. 1139 Kong Yih Faung (公益坊), North Szechuen Road, where it was suspected that certain communist publications entitled "Dzo Wei Vung Di Bah Kaung," (社会问题大纲), were being housed, was executed at 3 p.m. May 16, 1934 by members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Hongkew Station and a representative of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Lung Ts Oen (陈子安), a Cantonese, the manager of the bookstore was interviewed and he volunteered the information that in December 1932 copies of the publications specified above were forwarded to the Ministry of Education, Nanking, for scrutiny and since they were not approved for sale all remaining copies were destroyed.

The warrant in question is therefore returned herewith for purposes of cancellation.

The following comprised the raiding party:

D.S. Pitts	}	Special Branch
C.D.C. 281		
Clerk Pang Kuo-liang	}	Hongkew
D.S. Houghton		
C.D.S. 61	}	Bureau of Public Safety
D.I. Ting Zeng Pao		

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 192/31.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
3rd May 1933.

Diary Number: 13.

Nature of Offence: Offences against Public Order.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

27-4-33.

Places visited in course of investigation each day

High Court of Appeal.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

X Zee Yoong Ching (徐榮亨) appeared before the High Court of Appeal on 27-4-33, when he was fined \$50.00 or 25 days' detention for selling reactionary literature.

The reactionary literature was ordered confiscated.

Note: In this case Zee Yoong Ching was sentenced on 3-7-31 to one year's imprisonment and appealed against the conviction. The sentence passed by the Appeal Court marks the conclusion of this case.

X Case of the Woo Zung Bookstore, 529 Yoochow Rd. Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Spl. Br.

~~C. D. I. Prince~~

S2,

For attention please and pass to
Registry to file. JH
D.I. Kuh. NOK & pass to Reg. MAY 4 1933
SBR 4/5

Political Section

GENERAL MUNICIPAL PUBLIC
S. B. REGISTRY
N.D. 1939
Date 29 Sep. No. 2490

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 27/4 1938 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 5/20323 Str. LOUZA Procurator Tsong Judge Yoch. Zau Chow

Sheet No. 20.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceed-ings Nil

Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the police.

Judgement Only

Zee Yoong Ching. Fined \$50 or 25 days detention for selling Reactionary literature.

2 days detention prior to this judgement counts as \$2.00 of fine.

A.G.

Reactionary literature confiscated.

File
Mg

1 APR 1939

1939.

Fm. 19

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 26:4:1933.
To Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Information re
trial by jury. A
memorandum made
by D. J. J. Moore on
the Pok Sing Book
Store is attached.

J. H. Givens

C. 4c Sp. Br.

Read
26-4

File
APR

1933

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 22.4.33 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 24900

Reg. No. 5/20323.

Stn. Louza

Procurator Tsang

Judge Yeeh. Zau &
Chow.

Sheet No 19

IN THE 2ND BRANCH OF THE KIANGSU HIGH COURT. A.M.

(Procurators Prosecution.)

Mr K.S.Kum appeared for the Police.

Mr Wong Vah Zang appeared for the accused (Zee Young Ching).

Proceedings.

Judge to Accused :- There are six representatives of the Kuomintang Headquarters, present in court, to watch the proceedings. Have you any objections to them remaining in the court room. Accused in reply :- They may remain in the court room.

Procurator :- The grounds of my prosecution are the same as those contained in my petition. (At this stage, The officials of the Kuomintang, mentioned. Take the oath.

Accused :- I am the manager of the book store. I can't remember selling these books (pro). I am not aware of the contents of these books. I have never received any order to stop selling the books. I did not know that they were prohibited. Why are the publishers of the books not arrested. I am merely the agent. I may have sold the books, but I am not interested in their contents. I was only making business. I am a staunch Kuomintang supporter, and have been a member for some time. I am not a communist, on the contrary I am true to the Three Peoples Principles.

Judge to accused :- Here are reports, resulting from enquiries made into your case by the Kuomintang Headquarters, and the Book Store Guild.

COUNSEL SUMS UP.

Judge to Kuomintang Officials, after summing up. You may retire to consider your verdict, I consider the accused guilty. Officials in reply. We agree to your judgment.

Decision.
Adams.

closed.
(Zee Young Ching) Pleadings Remanded to 27.4.33. p.m.
for judgment.

Memorandum on Pok Sing (北新) Bookstore 524 Foochow Road

For the past two or three years, the responsible authorities have conducted a campaign against bookstores which amongst their other wares have had for sale books of a reactionary and communist nature. The majority of these bookstores are situated in Foochow Road and one of the chief offenders has been the Pok Sing (北新), Bookstore No. 524 Foochow Road, which has its printing office at No. 288 Tsapoo Road. Numerous raids have been conducted on the said bookstore, resulting in the seizure on various occasions of books banned from publication by the Nationalist Government.

On January 19, 1931 the Pok Sing (北新), Bookstore was again raided by the S.M.P. on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Soong-Wu Military Authorities and 65 books of a reactionary nature seized. On March 4 of the same year, the shop in question was sealed in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No. 33, which was also issued at the request of the Soong-Wu Authorities. On April 20, 1931 the Shanghai Special District Court issued a summons for Zee Yoong Ching (徐榮慶), manager of the Pok Sing Bookstore, to appear in Court, and after interrogation by the Judge he was released on \$500 security. On July 3, 1931 Zee Yoong Ching (徐榮慶) was again summoned to appear before the Shanghai Special District Court and was sentenced to serve one year's imprisonment.

On April 22, 1933 an appeal by Zee Yoong Ching against his sentence was heard in the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, the Judge being assisted by six Kuomintang members forming a jury. Both Judge and jury agreed that appellant was guilty, judgment however being remanded until April 27, 1933.

Memorandum on Pok Sing (北新) Bookstore 524 Foochow Road

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On January 19, 1931 the Pok Sing (北新) Bookstore was again raided by the S.M.P. on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Soong-Wu Military Authorities and 68 books of a reactionary nature seized. On March 4 of the same year, the shop in question was sealed in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No. 33, which was also issued at the request of the Soong-Wu Authorities. On April 20, 1931 the Shanghai Special District Court issued a summons for Zee Yoong Ching (徐荣庆), manager of the Pok Sing Bookstore, to appear in Court, and after interrogation by the Judge he was released on \$500 security. On July 3, 1931 Zee Yoong Ching (徐荣庆) was again summoned to appear before the Shanghai Special District Court and was sentenced to serve one year's imprisonment.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D. 1934
Date 2.5.4.1934

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1933

CHINESE TRIED BY LOCAL JURY

Alleged Communist Is
Given Re-hearing;
No Verdict

The first case to be heard by a jury in a Chinese court in the International Settlement was held yesterday in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court when six Kuomintang members composed a jury to hear the appeal of Hsu Yung-ching, manager of the Pao Sing Bookstore, of Foochow Road, against a sentence of one year's imprisonment for taking part in communist activities.

The Chinese judicial system does not provide for trials by jury except in special communist cases. The judge in the present case, it was stated, asked the local Kuomintang to select a jury to hear the appeal. Twenty-four Kuomintang members were appointed to serve on the jury, but only six were empanelled yesterday.

Appellant was sentenced by the court in 1931, and subsequently lodged an appeal with the Nanking Supreme Court and the case was referred back to the court here for re-trial.

The Municipal police did not take part in the proceedings as the preliminary inquiries were conducted by the procurator of the court.

The jury deliberated for 15 minutes without reaching a verdict and judgment was reserved in the case.

*Reg. Please put up file
re case*

APR. 24 1933

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Tuesday, 20th. Jan. 1931

Sta No. 24900-

Register No. 5/20323

Station Louza

Procurator

Judge Mr. Yih.

1.

Accused

Yue Tsang Sun () Age 34. Shopkeeper.

Charge

Offence against Public Order. Cont to Art 160 of the CCRC
For that he at Shanghai on 19/1/31 did by means of selling
reactionary literature did incite others to transgress the
law.

2.

Application for order of Court in the matter of the disposal
of certain reactionary literature seized at bookstores at Nos.
518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road on 19/1/31 on the authority of a
search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court
at the instance of the Soongwu Military Authorities.

C.D.C.Wong Ping (Soongwu Military Authorities).

Sheet No. 1.

Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Chang Ming Gee appeared for the Sung Woo Military
Authorities.
Mr. Ching Yoh appeared for the accused.

Proceed-
ings.

Accused in answer to Judge:- I am the manager of the Wha
Tung book store.

Mr. Kum:- Accused is charged under Art. 6. of the Anti
Kuomintang Law. He was arrested on 19/1/31 at No. 529 Foochow Rd.
on a Special District Court warrant, for being in possession of
Anti Communistic books. The police in company with detectives of
the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau arrested the accused.

D.S.I. Cummings:- At 2.15 p.m. 19/1/31 C.D.C. Wong Ping
representative of the Sung Woo Military Authorities requested the
assistance of the Settlement Police, to execute a warrant at No.
529 Foochow Rd. a book store. A large quantity of books of a
Communistic nature was seized, and accused arrested. A representa-
tive is in Court to ask for the handing over of the accused, to-
gether with sixty-six books seized.

Wit. Wong Ping, rep. of the Military Authorities:- On the
8/1/31, it was learned that a lot of book-stalls were selling
books of a Communistic nature. Men were sent to buy some, and
the shop keepers became suspicious and hid the books. When the
shop was raided, many different kinds, of Communistic books were
seized. A man named Yang Chih is in Court and can prove that the

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 2.

books are of an Anti Communistic nature.

Wit. Yang Chih:- I am an inspector attached to the Sung Woo Military Authorities. To look for these books, I accompanied a raiding party on the 19/1/31. These books are all of a Communistic nature, some of them are issued by the Communistic party themselves.

Accused to Judge:- These books are not published by the Wha Tung Book Co., they were not printed in the shop. These books sell very well, so for business we stock them. These books have not been prohibited by the Government. We do not want to work on behalf of the Communistic Government, I deny that the books are printed by our shop.

Mr. Chang:- These books are not printed in the shop, so accused cannot be held responsible. Two others, Foo Shing and Loh Ching have not been arrested, and I ask the Court to issue a warrant for their arrest. Also I ask for this Court to try the case.

Mr. Ching for accused:- The books are not printed in this shop, others shops sell these books as well. Accused only keeps them for sale. I ask that accused be allowed bail, as he can give all addresses of the publishers of the books.

Mr. Kum:- During the remand, accused can give names of the publishers, and the police can make further enquiries.

Decision.

Accused to be detained in custody pending further trial.

Application.

Mr. Kum:- Application is made by the police for books to be confiscated which were seized from three other book-stores, Nos. 518, 524 and 515, the managers were absent when the police visited, so they have not been arrested. I ask that the books be kept at the police station, pending the arrest of the managers, and also for the court to issue warrants for their arrest.

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 3.

Mr. Chang:- I ask the court to let me have copies of the books, to ascertain the contents of them, and produce them at the next hearing.

Decision.

Books to be kept at the station, and a copy of each handed to Mr. Chang, attorney for the Military Authorities.

A. Godfrey.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday Feb. 13 19 31

Register No. 5/20,323 Stn No. 24900 Soong. Doo. Yih.
Station Louza Procurator Judge Mr.

Sheet No.4.

Proceedings

Mr. King S Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Wong Yu Ling and Mr. Lee Yui appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kum re-outlined the case against the accused.

C.D. 195 :- At 5.30.P.M. on the 19.1.31 the accused was arrested, when we were in company with the representatives of the Public Safety Bureau. 196 books were seized from No. 518 Foochow Road, 96 books were seized from No. 524 Foochow Road and 66 books were seized from No. 829 Foochow Road.

Accused :- The books were seized in my shops. My counsels will say what I have to say.

Mr. Wong :- Although the books were on sale in the accused's shops, he was not the editor or the publisher. In Chinese Law one cannot be held responsible for another one's act. The publisher and editor are the responsible persons, so the accused cannot be held responsible. All the books sold in the accused's shops were approved of by the Government. It is up to the Government to consider if the books are of re-actionary nature and not the Local Kuomintang.

Other counsel for accused summed up.

Mr. Kum :- The Police only assisted the Public Safety Bureau in raiding the shops and arresting the accused. It is up to this Court to consider if the books are of re-actionary nature. The Police consider the accused was aiding and abetting when selling the books to the public, so he can be held responsible, although he is not the publisher and editor.

Accused :- I have been a member of the Kuomintang for three years.

Decision

Remand to the 18.2.31.P.M. for Judgment.

M.L.C.

✓
Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Wednesday, Feb: 18th 1931
Sung Yih & Kau.

Register No. 5/20323. Station Louza. Procurator Zung Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 5.

Proceedings.

Case for judgement only.

Mr K.S.Kun appeared for the police.

Mr.Kun:- The charge sheet was not endorsed at the last hearing and as the accused is out on Bail I wish to ask the Court to endorse the sheet accordingly.

Decision.

Accused was released on furnishing \$5000.00. cash security. & also shop security for his appearance in Court when wanted (on the 29/1/31.) Supplementarily recorded.

" "

One year imprisonment. 43 Reactionary books to be confiscated. Two days as one.

W.R.P.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Monday, 20th. April 19 31 Connected with 5/20323

Stn No. 2490C

Register No. 5/26290-2

Station _____

Procurator Wong.

Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No.6.

Witnesses

Feng Sur Tau {
 Zee Yoong Ching {
 Loh Mi Zu }

Proceedings

Mr. Wong Vah Zang appeared for the 2nd and 3rd accused.

C.D.C. 195 :- Att the witnesses summoned are in Court except Tai Foh Nien who was not located and Lee Tse Yuen and Wong Sing Sing who have failed to appear after being summoned.

1st witness :- I am the manager of the Chuen Chuug ^B Hook Store. There is another manager taking charge of the wholesale department. Fong Tang Liang is the General Manager of the Store and is now in Nanking. I am taking responsibility of the entire firm. Also I am responsible for the sale of books and the General Manager is not responsible for that. He takes charge of all the accounts of the setore and does not come to the store very often.

2nd witness :- I was the manager of the Poh Sing Book Store. I had been holding that position since the death of the late manager named Wong Zoong Sing (September last year) up to the sealing of the store. I was the person taking charge of the sales department and the 3rd witness was my assistant. I took responsibility in every respect and even criminal liability and not the 3rd witness.

3rd witness :- I am the partner of the Poh Sung Book Setore. I was the assistant to the 2nd witness as he is young. He used to consult with me in any affair. I was also responsible for whatever he did. He spoke to me about books to be place on sale.

Witness Zau Soh Wei :- I am the proprietor of the Chung Ming Loh Yuen Restaurant. The downstairs of my shop was rented to the Combined Sales Department of the Loh Chuen, Tsung Siang, Kwen Lung and Nan Jang Books Stores. Wong Sing Ming came to rent the premiese. Here is the book (handed to Court). The house was rented during November of the 18th year of the Chinese Republic. The book is not a forgery and was not made out after the seal of the store. I am the chief tenant of the premises.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Case No. 5/20323 Sheet No. 7

Witness Lee Sao Foong :- I am the editor of the Poh Sung Book Store. I am representing Tsei Suh Loh who is not in Shanghai. I am taking charge of editing work and not sales. We do not responsible for books sold by us but published by others.

Detective Wong Ping of the Public Safety Bureau :- I received information from an informer that the book stores situated along Foochow Road are selling books of a reactionary nature and that such books were obtained from the Poh Sing, Chuen Chung, Kiang Nan and the Combined Sales Department of the Loh Chung, Tsung Ziang, Lwen Lung and Nan Jang Book Stores. Here are the 14 books and one voucher (produced). The other 4 vouchers were handed over to the Police Advocate Mr Kum by our Advocate Tseu Gee Voong to be forwarded to the foreign detective of the Louza Station. After obtaining these books I reported the matter to our Headquarters who applied to this Court for the issuance of the search warrants and I accompanied by the detective of the Louza Station raided the Poh Sing and Loh Chung Book Stores and numerous kinds of books of reactionary nature were found. We have now forwarded a list of seized books to the Police to be submitted to this Court. We arrested Manager Yue Ziang Sung of the Wha Tung Book Store and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. With regard to the Chuen Chung and Kiang Nan Book Stores, they are situated in the near vicinity of the Poh Sing and Loh Chuen Book stores, but they are in the Central Station's District. When I and the Louza detective -s raided the latter, the former received information and had hidden all reactionary books away. Therefore when we went there with the Central detectives, we saw a number of empty cabinets and no reactionary books could be found. The manager of the above 4 stores were summoned but failed to appear. Consequently our headquarters applied to this Court for the seal of the stores. These stores were sealed up between 2 and 5 p.m. I did not see myself the Kiang Nan and Chuen Chung Book Stores hiding the reactionary books away as I was carrying out the raids at the Poh Sing and Loh Chung Book stores. When we raided the Kiang Nan, Chuen Chung Stores, we saw many empty

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 8 Case No. 5/20323

cabinets and all other books were still there but not the reactionary ones. We read the books over roughly and it was later than 5 p.m. There were no reactionary books in the 4 stores when they were sealed up.

2nd witness :- We made 20 to 30 percent of profit out of the sale of books published by others. We did not make substantial profit on the sale of the communistic books. Every store is selling such books. There were prohibited to sell by the Koumingtang Headquarters. We did not know ~~there~~ they were reactionary books. It is a usual practice of the book stores to sell books which are published by others. I did not know that Marks books are of a reactionary nature until I received orders from The Koumingtang Headquarters, prohibiting its sale. We kept account book which will prove that we did not make substantial profit on such books.

Decision

Fong Sur Tsu to put up \$1000.00 shop security for appearance when-ever required.

Zee Yoong Shing and Loh Mi Zu - Each to put up \$500.00 shop security(each) for appearance when ever required.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday May 1st. 1911.

Register No. Stn No. 2490.C. 5/20323. Station Louza. F.I.R.No. Nil. Procurator Zung. Judge Mr. Yih Doo Soong.

Sheet No. 9.

Proceedings.

Mr King S Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr Zaung Sun Shu appeared for Chang Wei.

Witness Chang Wei :- I am employed as the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store, and Wong Sing Ming is the manager of the Nanziang Book Store, and both of these book stores are in conjunction with each other. I came to Court to apply that the sealing orders against my book store be removed. I hold responsibility for the book store.

Judge to witness :- The sealing orders may be removed, and as you are the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store you should be held responsible. As the Procurator has pressed a charge against Wong Sing Ming as being the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store, and now you have admitted that you are the manager, you will have to put up a security on the condition for your appearance whenever required.

Decision.

Seals on Loh Chuen Book Shop to be removed.

Chang Wei to put up shop security for appearance whenever required.

F.Boorman.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday, May 15th, 1931.
Station No. 2490.C. Soong, Kao & Yih.

Register No. 5/20323.

Station Louza.

Procurator Wong.

Judge Mr.

Sheet No. 10.

Proceedings.

Mr. Kum appeared for the Police.

C.D.C. 195:- The Police received certain incriminating evidence against Wong Sing Ming and Dan Foh Nyien but could not arrest them as they were unable to obtain any trace of them.

Procurator Wong:- In the first instance 7 accused were charged and subsequently another. The last charged has admitted in Court that he was the manager of the "Loh Kyuin" book store. All the accused are managers at the four book stores and sold Communistic literature. An investigation was made by the local Chinese Garrison commander and books were bought before the charge was laid against them and search warrants applied for from this Court. Over 200 hundred books were found in the "Poh Sing" and "Loh Kyuin" stores but nothing in the "Zeu Tsoong" and Kiang Nan stores. The latter two establishments however, are situated in different districts and received warning in time to dispose of their incriminating stock. The books admittedly are not published by them but they are the agents for sale and were charged on the evidence contained in books found during the search.

Lee Sao Foong, Witness:- I am the general manager of the "Poh Sing" book store on Tsepoo Road and we have seven branches. Zee Yoong Ching is the sales manager at the Foochow Road branch and Loh Mi Zu is the accountant. A search was made on the 19th. of January but I do not know how many books of the type under enquiry were found. We sell 5000 or 6000 kinds of books published by other concerns and about 500 of our own. I was not present at the time of the search. I cannot remember which published a book entitled "Marx's Principles". A list was prepared giving the names of the various publishers and handed into Court. A meeting was convened on the 24th. February at the "Ts Doong Boo" (District Government) at which all publishers were present and a list of prohibited books was given to each. The books seized at my store are not shown thereon.

Zee Yoong Ching, Witness:- I am a salesman at the "Poh Sing" store. The books were sold by us on behalf of other publishing concerns which are still carrying on business. The list was found on the 19th. of

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Case No. 5/20323. Sheet No. 11.

January by a representative of the ⁹Garrison Commander. The books were published a long time ago and I was not aware that their sale was prohibited.

Loh Mi Zu, Witness:- I am employed as a shroff at the Foochow Road store and was acting as a substitute for Zee Yoong Ching on the 19th. January. The books seized were brought to our shop in September of last year by a man named Wong Tshien Sung.

Fong Tang Liang, Witness:- I am connected with the "Kyuin Tsing" book store on Foochow Road. Nothing was found there on the 19th. January. Feng Sur Tsu is my nephew.

Wong Ping, rep of the Garrison Commander:- Nothing was found in the last witnesses store but we had bought Communistic books there before acting on the warrant.

Fong Tang Liang:- It is true that we sold the books enumerated. Feng Sur Tsu, Witness:- I am the sales manager of the "Kyuin Tsing" book store. We keep a catalogue of our own publications.

Tsang Wei, Witness:- I am the manager of the "Loh Kyuin" store and Wong Sing Ming is the manager of the "NanZiang" store. I was not present when the search was made. (The witness was here handed a book to examine). I do not know if this was one of the books seized or not. I manage the sale of our own publications only.

Wong Ping:- I have here the details of the books bought before search was made (Witness then read out the titles, etc. to the Court).

Tsang Wei:- I do not know the whereabouts of Wong Sing Ming.

Decision.

Remanded for trial (no fixed date) as the accused Wong Sing Sz and Tai Foh Nee have failed to appear.

E.A.Hale.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Tuesday 2nd June 1931

Sta. No. 2490. C.

5/20323

Register No.

Station Louza

Procurator

Judge Mr. Soong.

Case No. 5/20323 Sheet No. 12.

Proceedings.

Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Ts Fong for witness.

Wit. Woo Tsing Koong. (Landlord):- I am the representative of the "Tseong Si Book Co". I do not know a man named Wong Sing Ming. We sub-let a part of the house to the Tseong Sai Book Store, and now they do not wish to rent the place.

Mr. Ts Fong to Judge:- The Tseong Sai Book Store, sub-let the other part of the house to 3 book stores, which were all sealed, and now the seals of 2 of the stores have been removed, and one of them named "Kong Nyen" is still sealed. The people of this store have absconded. The witness in the Court, is not concerned in the case, and wishes to make an application to have the seals removed so that he can sub-let the place to other people.

Judge to Mr. Ts:- Will the witness be responsible to keep the property seized in good order, if so then the seals of the place can be removed.

Mr. Ts in answer to Judge:- My client will be responsible to put the property aside and keep it in good order.

Wit. Woo Tsingx Koong:- There is not much property in the house.

Judge to Wit.:- You are to make out a list of the property seized, sign it, and send it to this Court.

Decision.

Landlord Woo Tsing Kong is held responsible to look after the property seized from the Kiang Nan Book Store pending further disposal.

W.H.B.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday June.26th 1931

Station No. 2490. F.I.R.No. ? Yih. Soong
Register No. 5/20323 Station Louza Procurator Wong Judge Mr. Doo

Sheet No. 13

Proceedings. Mr King S Kum appeared for the police.

Mr Kum:- Outlined the case for the court.

C.D.C.195:- For the arrest of the two men 'Wong Sing Ming' & 'Dai Foo Nyi' warrants were issued by this Court but the police have not been able to locate them. I did hear that the man 'Wong' went to Canton.

Witness: Lee Sao Poong:- I am the General Manager of the store and also a share holder. I now know that the police did find 100 of these books at the store but I had no knowledge that they were there.

'Wong Lee Sung' is the manager and the assistant manager is 'Zee Yoong Ching'

Witness Zee Yoong Ching:- I did not know that the sale of these books was against the Law. I did not know that these books were in any way communistic.

Witness: Loh Mi Zu:- I am the accountant of the store only & did not know the nature of the books. I only have the accounts to keep and have nothing to do with the sales.

Witness: Fong Teng Liang:- I am a share holder in the book store. In the shop there were no books of Reactionary Literature found.. Three books were sent to the shop as samples to be looked through. One of each Publication.

Wit: Tong Sheu Tse:- The three books sent to the shop as samples were seized by the police.

(Summing up.)

(All the statements of the accused and witnesses were here read over to them.)

Decision. Lee Tsu Yuen' Zee Yoong Ching' Loh Mi Zu' Fong Teng Liang' & Fong Suo Tsu' Pleadings concluded.
Remand for judgement till the 3/7/31 at 9.am.

W.R.Parker.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday, July 3rd. 1931.
Stn. 2490.C. Soong, Kao & Yih.

Register No. 5/20323. Station Louza. Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No.14.

Proceed-
ings.

Nil. Judgment only.

Decision.

Lee Tsu Yuen, Loh Mi Zx, Fong Tong Liang, and Fong Tsu Tsu:-
All not guilty.
16 kinds of reactionary literature (particulars will be given in
the written judgment) confiscated.
Wong Sing Zu, ~~Zx~~ Tai Foh Nee and Chang Wei:- Proceedings in this
case to be stayed.

E.A.Hale.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Monday July 13.th 1931

Stn No. 2490.C.

F.I.R.No. Nil.

Soong, Kao.

Yih

Register No. 5/20323.

Station Louza.

Procurator Zung

Judge Mr. ~~Wang~~

Sheet No. 15.

Proceed-
ings.

Mr Chang appeared for the Police.

Mr Chang :- The Police served the summons against the guarantor Lee Tso Ming, but he has failed to appear today.

Decision.

Guarantor failed to appear.
To be re-summoned.

F,B

chief tenant of the premises.

High Court of Appeal.
Reg.No.5/20323. Sheet No.16.

Proceedings. Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lea :- Re-outlined the case.

Accused in answer to Judge :- I am the owner and manager of the book store. The capital is \$10,000.00 and the shop has been opened for two years. All the books were placed in the shop for sale . I did not know that they were communists books. I did not know that it was forbidden to sell them. I look after the accounts. We did not receive any orders from the Authorities that the books could not be sold, otherwise we would never have sold them. The Shanghai "Kuomin-gtang" did not give us any notice not to sell them. We have no time to look at the contents of the books. They are not our own printed books.

Decision. Yue Tsong San- Pleading concluded.
Remanded for judgement till 9/11/31. 1.P.M.

W.H.B.

Sheet No. 17.

Proceed-
ings.

For judgment only.

Decision.

Accused :- Not guilty.

43 reactionary literatures confiscated.

Original judgment set aside.

F. Boorman.

Reg. No. 5/20323

Stn. Louza

Procurement Tsang

Judge yoch Lau
Kyung

Sheet No. 18.
HIGH COURT.

Proceedings. Mr K.S.Kun appeared for the Police.

C.D.C. 190:- I went to serve the summons on Lee Young Ching at
No 524 Foochow Rd and found that Lee Young Ching had gone to
Peking a year ago.

DECISION.

G.T.E.

Remanded SILE DLE.

Reg. No. 5/20323

Stn. Louza

Procurator Tsang

Date 4/4/33
Judge J. H. Zar
Kyung

Sheet No. 18.
HIGH COURT.

Proceedings. Mr K.S.Kum appeared for the Police.

Regia

C.D.C. 190:- I went to serve the summons on Zee Yoong Ching at
No 524 Foochow Rd and found that Zee Yoong Ching had gone to
Peking a year ago.

P

DECISION.

C.T.A.

Remanded SINE DIE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
B. D. 1939.
date 17 - 9 - 31.

Translation of Despatch from Kiangsu Second Branch High Court.

No. 540

September 15, 1931.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

With reference to a case of Offence against
State versus Lee Ts Hui (李志雲) et al, despite
various hearings having been heard, the following
defendants viz:- Wang Sing Hing (王心民), Dai Hoh
Hien (戴福年) and Tsang Wei (張偉) have failed
and still fail to appear to answer the charge against
them. Consequently a decision was given to the effect
that the proceedings against these be suspended and a
circular order of arrest be issued forthwith. I have
to request you to give instructions to your subordinates
with a view to effecting their arrest and bringing them
to justice.

Stamp of
Kiangsu 2nd Branch High Court.

Sir,
File on
bookstapes
attached.

17/9

Circular Order of Arrest issued at the instance
of Hiangai Second Branch High Court by Chief
Judge Soong Yuon, Judges Joo Poh Nam and Han
Chuin Chang on day September 1951.

1. Wang Jing Ling 王心氏 manager of Loh Chuan
Book Store.
2. Jai Poh Nien 戴福年 manager of Hiang Nam
Book Store.
3. Tsang Mei 張偉 age 50 years, native of
Canton, manager of Loh
Chuin Book Store.

Charge :- Offence against State.

Reason for issue of Warrant :- Non-appearance

The accused are to be brought before the Hiangai
Second Branch High Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 1934
Date 5/7/31

CRIME REGISTER No:— 192/31.

"A" Division.
LOUZA Police Station.
4th July 1931.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:— Offences against
Public Order.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
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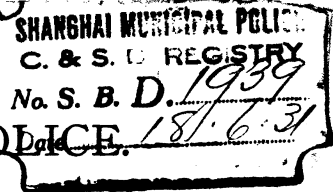
RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This case appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the
3-7-31 when the following decision was handed down:-
"Zee Yoong Ching (徐荣庆) to one year's imprisonment".
Two days detention to count as one day's imprisonment.
"Li Ts Yuan (李志云), Loh Mei Dze (陆勉时), Fong
Tsong Liang (方棟樑) and Fong Sau Ts (方守智) found not
guilty". "Ten various kinds of reactionary literature
to be confiscated".
"Prosecution in Wong Sing Ming (王心民), Tai Teh
Nyi (戴福年) and Tsang Wei (张伟) case to be stopped".
In view of the above judgment this case is now
completed.

Edward E. Hui
D.S.I.

S2
File. Compliance. Please prepare paragraph
with instructions for Daily Summary and usual
necessary letters for outside Chinese authorities
and French Consession.
6:7:31.
5:7:31.

51939



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No.:— 192.

"A" Division.

Louisa Police Station.

17th June 1931.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:— 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11 a.m. to 11.35 a.m. 17-6-31. 9.30 to 9.50 a.m. 28-5-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	292 Tsepoo, 95 Foochow Rds. & 26 Mandalay Rd. 1139 N. Szechuen Road.
--	---	---	---

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re this case the following summons have been served for the persons to appear in the S.D. High Court on the 26-6-31.

Zee Yoong Ching (徐榮慶), 292 Tsepoo Road.

✓ Loh He Sz (陸勉時) " " "

✓ Lee Ts Yuan (李志云) " " "

✓ Feng Zau Ts (方守智) 95 Foochow Road.

✓ Faung Tong Liang (方棟梁) ... " " "

Tsang Wei (張偉), 26 Mandalay Road.

Two warrants for the arrest of Wong Sing Ming (王心民) and Dan Loh Nyi have not been executed. The former has gone to Canton but his home is at 1139 N. Szechuen Road. The latter's whereabouts are unknown.

Edward L. Williams
D.S.I.

Copy for Special Branch

*S2, this C.D. I. Robertson
For attention please
S. 2. passed to you
18.6.31*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.	
C. & S. L. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D. 1931	Station,
Date	
Date	June 10, 1931.

Subject (in full) Extract from Central Station Occurrence Book of June 4th.

Made by D.S. Golder.

Forwarded by

D.S. Golder 118

"Sergeant Braikovsky of the Judicial Police
came to this Station and requested assistance to unseal
premises at 165 Shantung Road Bookstore.

The necessary assistance was rendered by
P.S. No. 260 Douglas."

D.S. Golder
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI, Please note and pass
W. Reg. W. Pte.*

Noted H.R. 10/13/31

J.H.
10:6:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE & S. D. DISTRICT

CRIME DIARY.

No. S. B. D. 1939
4 6 31

"A"

Division

Louza

Police Station.

3rd June

19 31.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 192.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:— 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2-6-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D. Court.
--	---------	---	---------------

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

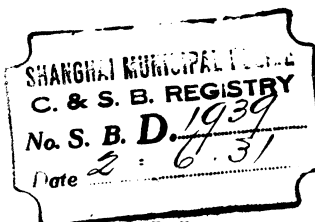
This case appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on the 2-6-31 to make application for the unsealing of premises 165 Shantung Road. The following decision was handed down:

"Properties detained from the Kiang Nan Book Store to be kept ~~in~~ the care of Woo Kyung Koong, the landlord pending disposal".

RA

Edward L. Williams
D.S.I.

Copy for Special Branch
[Signature]



"A"

192.

Louza

June 1st,

31.

8.

52.

5.20 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.
30-5-31.

166 Shantung Road.

C.D.C. 195 reports having served a summons on one
Ng Tsing Kong at 166⁵ Shantung Road. He is making
application to the Court for to have the seals removed
from shop 175⁶ Shantung Road. The application will be
made to the Court on the 2-6-31.

*Copy for Special
Branch.*

Louisa L. Harrison
D. S. I.

*S2, through C. D. I. Robinson,
for necessary action*

*S. I.
H.R. 2 2/3*

*J. H.
2:6:31.*

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for
Station No. 2490.C.

19 31
Socag, Rao & Yih.

Register No. 5/20353.

Station Louren.

Procurator Long.

Judge Mr.

Sheet No. 10.

Proceedings.

Mr. Kum appeared for Alice.

G. 50.195:- The Police received certain incriminating evidence against Long Sing Ling and Dan Poh Nyien but could not arrest them as they were unable to obtain any trace of them.

Procurator Long:- In the first instance 7 accused were charged and subsequently another. The last charged has admitted in Court that he was the manager of the "Loh Kyuin" book store. All the accused are managers at the four book stores and sold Communistic literature. An investigation was made by the local Chinese Garrison commander and books were bought before the charge was laid against them and search warrants applied for from this Court. Over 300 hundred books were found in the "Poh Sing" and "Loh Kyuin" stores but nothing in the "Zee Tsong" and "Kiang Nan" stores. The latter two establishments however, are situated in different districts and received warning in time to dispose of the incriminating stock. The books admittedly are not published by them but they are the agents for sale and were charged on the evidence contained in books found during the search.

Lee See Tsong, witness:- I am the general manager of the "Poh Sing" book store on Tsapoo Road and we have seven branches. Zee Young Ching is the sales manager at the Foochow Road branch and Loh Hi Zu is the accountant. A search was made on the 19th. of January, 1931, but I do not know how many books of the type under enquiry were found. I sell 5000 or 6000 kinds of books published by other concerns and about 500 of our own. I was not present at the time of the search. I cannot remember who published a book entitled "Marx's Principles". A list was prepared giving the names of the various publishers and handed into Court. A meeting was convened on the 24th. February at the "Ts Dong Boo" (District Government) at which all publishers were present and a list of prohibited books was given to each. The books seized at my store are not shown thereon.

Zee Young Ching, witness:- I am a salesman at the "Poh Sing" store. The books were sold by us on behalf of other publishing concerns which

127

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Case No. 5/ 0022, Sheet No. 11.

January by a representative of the Garrison Commander. The books were published a long time ago and I was not aware that their sale was prohibited.

Loh Hui Ku, witness:- I am employed as a shroff at the Poochow Road store and was acting as a substitute for Lee Young Ching on the 19th. January. The books seized were brought to our shop in September of last year by a man named Long Tshien Sung.

Fong Tang Liang, witness:- I am connected with the "Kyuin Tsing" book store on Poochow Road. Nothing was found there on the 19th. January. Fong Sur Tsu is my nephew.

Wong Ping, rep of the Garrison Commander:- Nothing was found in the last witnesses store but we had bought Communistic books there before acting on the warrant.

Fong Tang Liang:- It is true that we sold the books enumerated. Fong Sur Tsu, witness:- I am the sales manager of the "Kyuin Tsing" book store. We keep a catalogue of our own publications.

Tsang Wei, witness:- I am the manager of the "Loh Kyuin" store and Wong Sing Ming is the manager of the "Han Zieng" store. I was not present when the search was made. (The witness was here handed a book to examine). I do not know if this was one of the books seized or not. I manage the sale of our own publications only.

Wong Ping:- I have here the details of the books bought before search was made (Witness then read out the titles, etc. to the Court).

Tsang Wei:- I do not know the whereabouts of Wong Sing Ming.

Decision.

E.A.Hale.

Remanded for trial (no fixed date) as the accused Wong Sing Sz and Tai Foh Nee have failed to appear.

1939
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1939.
7 - 5 - 31

Extract from the Intelligence Report dated 6/5/31

Bookstore Unsealed

The Loh Kyuin (樂群) Bookstore, No. 518 Foochow Road, which was sealed on March 4, 1931, by order of the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Soong-Wu Military headquarters, for keeping for sale books of a communistic nature, was unsealed on May 4, 1931.

Seen by one S.B.
J.B.R. 7/5.

Copy for Special Branch 1939
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 120

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 192.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
11th May 19 31.

Diary Number:—	7.	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	10.05 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 7-5-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. 288 Tsepoo Road. 91 Foochow Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Report that summons were served on the following persons at the request of the Shanghai District Court.

Laung Zau Ts (方守智).

Laung Kyih Liang (方棟樑).

Lee Ts Yuan (李志元).

Zee Yoong Ching (徐榮慶).

Loh Me Sz (陸勉時).

Two warrants of arrest for Tai Loo Nyi (戴路年) and Wong (王) have not been executed as their whereabouts are unknown. The case is set for hearing on the 15-5-31 at 2 p.m.

Edward L. Williams

D.S.I.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, 4: 5: 1931
To Staff S. I.

Please note the remarks
of the O of Special Branch
with a view to carrying
out his instructions in
cases of this nature
coming to your notice

Noted:

H.R. 14/31

D.B.R. 8/4

R.W.M.
D.I. Hall (L) re:
phoned on May 5
above. D.B.R. 8/4

Copy for Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

118

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 192.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
2nd May 19 31.

Diary Number:— 6.

Nature of Offence:— 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
--	---

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Shanghai District Court issued a summons for one Tsang Wei living at 26 Manadalay Road and appeared before the Shanghai District Court on the 1-5-31 when he was put on security.

The Court also authorised the removal of the seal on the Loh Chuen Book Store, 518 Foochow Road.

X
Loh Kyuin

N.R.

[Signature]

Edward L. Harrison
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, REG. S. Station,

S. B. D. 1931.
Date 4.11.29. 7-5-31/1931.

Subject (in full) Kyuin Tsong (群象) and Poh Sing (北新)
Bookstores, Nos. 95 and 524 Foochow Road.

Made by D.I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.

With reference to the endorsement of the C.C. Special Branch on the attached report dated April 24 1931, I have to state that the premises in question were unsealed ^{on April 23} by the Judicial Police in co-operation of the Police of Louza Station.

The Kyuin Tsong Bookstore, No 95 Foochow Road, was searched, on the authority of warrants issued, in each case, at the instance of the Soongwu Military Headquarters, for inflammatory literature on January 14 and 19, 1931. Nothing, however, of an incriminating nature was found on either occasion. On March 4, 1931, a warrant for the arrest of the manager, Faung Tong Liang (方棟樑), on a charge of propagating communism, and Court order No 33 authorizing the sealing of the premises, were issued at the request of the same authorities. At the time of the Police visit the manager was absent and the store was duly sealed in accordance with the instructions embodied in the Court order. No reactionary books were seized at this address, and as the premises were immediately sealed no opportunity was afforded to this office to examine the content of the premises.

The Poh Sing (北新) Bookstore, No 524 Foochow Road, was raided on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Soongwu military Headquarters on January 19, 1931, and some 65 books of a reactionary nature seized. Translations of extracts from the more extreme books were subsequently made by S.S. and are to be found in this file flagged 'A'. On or about April 6, 1931, these books, together with a number of others, of a similar nature, seized on the same date, (January 19) at the Loh Kyuin (樂群) Bookstore, No 518 Foochow Road, were ordered confiscated by the Shanghai Special District Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

116

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

(2)

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

On March 4, 1931, (the date upon which the Kyuin Tsong was sealed), the Poh Sing was sealed in accordance with the instructions contained in Court order No 33, which was issued at the instance of the Soong-wu Military Headquarters, on a charge of keeping for sale books of a communistic nature.

On the instructions of the O.C. Special Branch, the sealing of these premises was brought to the notice of the Municipal Advocate, who, upon being approached on the subject, gave his opinion in writing (flagged 'B') to the effect that the sealing orders appeared to be perfectly legal.

O.C. Special Branch.

J.B. Kim

S.I.

Reg.
Will you
please do
so?

J.R.

29:4:31

As this file is referred to frequently, I suggest the Regy compile an index of the contents and place it in the inside cover.

H. Robertson

C.D.I.

SI,

The unsealing of these premises seems to me to be a case in which the terms of the letter of the Commissioner of Police dated February 26, 1930, should have been complied with or at least the station concerned should have arranged to have the member of the Special Branch present when the premises were re-opened. A request in this sense should be made of the station concerned when premises are sealed in future if the Sp. Br. is interested in the contents.

J.R. 29:4:31

Copy to Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

115

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 192.

..... "A" Division.
..... Louza Police Station.
..... 24th April 1931.

Diary Number:— 5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each dayPlaces
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Shanghai District Court issued summons for the following persons to appear in the Shanghai District Court on the 20-4-31 as witnesses:—

Tai Foo Nyi (古福年), Woo Nan Book Shop, 165 Shantung Road.
Zau Soo Wei (邵叔偉), Ming Lau Yuen Restaurant, 519 Foochow Road.
Wong Sing Ming (王心民), Loh Juin Book shop, 518 Foochow Road.
Tsah Suh Loh (蔡淑六), Poh Shing Book shop, 524 Foochow Road.
Zee Yoong Ching (張榮), ----- do -----
Loh Me Sz (陸勉士), ----- do -----
Lee Ts Yuan (李孝元), ----- do -----
Faung Zau Ts (方守智), 107 Manadalay Road.

These summons were all served except in the case of Tai Foo Nyi who has absconded.

Of these persons only three appeared in Court viz.

Faung Zau Ts.
Zee Yoong Ching.
Loh Me Sz.

These three persons after interrogation by the Judge were put on security to the following amounts.

Faung Zau Ts \$1,000.00 security.
X Zee Yoong Ching, \$500.00 "
Loh Me Sz, \$500.00 security.

Edward L. Williams
D. S. I.

Received 9.20 am
25.4.31

MR. 25.4.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *104*

S. I. *SPRING*

REPORT

Date April 24, 1931.

Subject (in full) Kyuin Tsong (群象) and Poh Sing (北新) Bookstores Nos 95
and 524 Foochow Road, unsealed.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by *Henry Robertson C.D.*

The Kyuin Tsong and Poh Sing Bookstores Nos.95 and 524 Foochow Road, which were sealed on March 4, 1931, in accordance with the instructions contained in Court order No.33, issued at the instance of the Soongwu Military Headquarters, charging these stores with being in possession of reactionary books for the purpose of propagating communism, were unsealed during the afternoon of April 23.

It is reported that the removal of the seals was effected through the mediation of the Propaganda Department of Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the furnishing, on April 20, of \$500 shop security to the Special District Court by the respective proprietors of the bookstores.

D.B. Kim

D. I.

O.C. Special Branch.

A paragraph referring to the above will be included in the Daily Report.

SR 24 4/31

SI

By whom were the premises unsealed. It seems some like a case in which the Sp. Br. should have been given an opportunity to examine the books of the stores and the contents of the premises. What became of the reactionary books of which the stores were alleged to be in possession?

SR 24 4/31

108

Extract of proceedings in S'hai District Court for Friday May 1st, 1931.

Station No. 2490.C. F.I.R. No. nil Yih
Register No. 5/20323 Station Louza. Procurator Zung Judges Mr. Doo
Soong

Sheet No. 9

Proceedings Mr. King S Kum appeared for the Police

Mr. Zaung Sun Phu appeared for Chang Wei.

Witness Chang Wei : - I am employed as the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store, and Wong Sing Ming is the Manager of the Nan Ziang Bookstore, and both of these bookstores are in conjunction with each other. I came to Court to apply that the sealing orders against my book store be removed. I hold responsibility for the book store.

Judge to witness : - The sealing orders may be removed, and as you are the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store you should be held responsible. As the Procurator has pressed a charge against Wong Sing Ming as being the manager of the Loh Jun Book Store, and now you have admitted that you are the manager, you will have to put up a security on the condition for your appearance whenever required.

Decision Seals on Loh Chuen Book Shop to be removed.

Chang Wei to put shop security for appearance whenever required.

F. Boorman.

Stn No. 2490C
Register No. 5/26290-2 Station Louza Procurator Wong Judge Mr.

Sheet No.6

Witnesses Feng Sur Tsu {
 Zee Yoong Ching {
 Loh Mi Zu }

Proceedings Mr. Wong Vah Zang appeared for the 2nd and 3rd accused.

C.D.C. 195 : - All the witnesses summoned are in Court except Tai Poh Nien who was not located and Lee Tse Yuen and Wong Sing Sing who have failed to appear after being summoned.

1st witness : -, I am the manager of the Chuen Chung Book Store. There is another manager taking charge of the wholesale department. Fong Tang Liang is the General Manager of the Store and is now in Nanking. I am taking responsibility of the entire firm. Also I am responsible for the sale of books and the General Manager is not responsible for that. He takes charge of all the accounts of the store and does not come to the store very often.

2nd witness : - I was the manager of the Poh Sing Book Store. I had been holding that position since the death of the late manager named Wong Zoong Sing (September last year) up to the sealing of the store. I was the person taking charge of the sales department and the third witness was my assistant. I took responsibility in every respect and even criminal liability and not the 3rd witness.

3rd witness : - I am the partner of the Poh Sung Book Store. I was the assistant to the 2nd witness as he is young. He used to consult with me in any affair. I was also responsible for whatever he did. He spoke to me about books to be placed on sale.

Witness Zau Soh Wei : - I am the proprietor of the Chung Ming Loh Yuen Restaurant. The downstairs of my shop was rented to the Combined Sales Department of the Loh Chuen, Tsung Siang, Kwen Lung and Nan Jang Book stores. Wong Sing Ming come to rent the premises. Here is the book (handed to Court). The house was rented during November of the 18th year of the Chinese Republic. The book is not a forgery and was not made out after the seal of the store. I am the chief tenant of the premises.

Witness Lee Sao Foong : - I am the editor of the Poh Sung Book Store. I am representing Tsai Suh Loh who is not in Shanghai. I am taking charge of editing work and not sales. We do not responsible for books sold by us but published by others.

Detective Wong Ping of the Public Safety Bureau : - I received information from an informer that the book stores situated along Foochow Road are selling books of a reactionary nature and that such books were obtained from the Poh Sing, Chuen Chung, Kiang Nan and the Combined Sales Department of the Loh Chung, Tsung Ziang, Kwen Lung and

Nan Jang Book Stores. Here are the 14 books and one voucher (produced) The other 4 vouchers were handed over to the Police Advocate Mr. Kum by our Advocate Tseu Gee Voong to be forwarded to the foreign detective of the Louza Station. After obtaining these books I reported the matter to our Headquarters who applied to this Court for the issuance of the search warrants and I accompanied by the detective of the Louza Station raided the Poh Sing and Loh Chung Book Stores and numerous kinds of books of reactionary nature were found. We have now forwarded a list of seized books to the Police to be submitted to this Court. We arrested Manager Yue Ziang Sung of the Wha Tung Book Store and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. With regard to the Chuen Chung and Kiang Nan Book Stores, they are situated in the near vicinity of the Poh Sing and Loh Chuen Book Stores, but they are in the Central Station's District. When I and the Louza detectives raided the latter, the former received information and had hidden all reactionary books away. Therefore when we went there with the Central detectives, we saw a number of empty cabinets and no reactionary books could be found. The manager of the above 4 stores were summoned but failed to appear. Consequently our headquarters applied to this Court for the seal of the stores. These stores were sealed up between 2 and 5 p.m. I did not see myself the Kiang Nan and Chuen Chung Book Stores hiding the reactionary books away as I was carrying out the raids at the Poh Sing and Loh Chung Book Stores. When we raided the Kiang Nan, Chuen Chung Stores, we saw many empty cabinets and all other books were still there but not the reactionary ones. We read the books over roughly and it was later than 5 p.m. There were no reactionary books in the 4 stores when they were sealed up.

2nd witness : - We made 20 to 30 percent of profit out of the sale of books published by others. We did not make substantial profit on the sale of the communistic books. Every store is selling such books. There were prohibited to sell by the Kuomintang Headquarters. We did not know they were reactionary books. It is a usual practice of the book stores to sell books which are published by others. I did not know that Marks books are of a reactionary nature until I received orders from the Kuomintang Headquarters, prohibiting its sale. We kept account book which will prove that we did not make substantial profit on such books.

Decision

Fong Sur Tsu to put up \$1,000.00 shop security for appearance whenever required.

Zee Yoong Ching and Loh Mi Zu - Each to put up \$500.00 shop security (each) for appearance whenever required.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

S. B. D. 1939.

Date April 16, 1931.
No. 20-4-31

Subject (in full) Bookstores at Nos 95, 518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road and 165 Shantung Road.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch, endorsement on the attached report of April 11, on the above subject, enquiries show that the seals which were affixed to the Kyuin Tsong (群象), Loh Kyuin (樂群) and Foh Bing (佛兵) Bookstores Nos 95, 518 and 524 Foochow Road respectively, on March 4, 1931, have not yet been removed. In connection with the first and third named firms, it is reported that an application has been made by the Propaganda Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters to have these places unsealed.

The Kiangnan Bookstore (江南書店) which shares premises with three other concerns at No. 165 Shantung Road, was also sealed on March 4. This address was later unsealed on March 26, on the application of the other tenants, and the books and property of the Kiangnan Bookstore, resealed in an inner room in the same building in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No. 305.

Regarding the Hwa Tung (華通) Bookstore, No. 529 Foochow Road, this shop was raided on January 19, 1931, on the authority of a warrant, issued at the request of the Soongwu Military Headquarters, and 66 publications of a reactionary nature seized. Yu Tsong-sun (俞祥生), the manager of the store, was taken into custody on a charge of "Offence against Public Order", contrary to Article 160 of the C.C.R.C. He was subsequently released on bail in the sum of \$5,000 and on February 18, he was convicted, in his absence, to 12 months imprisonment and 43 out of the 66 books which were seized, were ordered to be confiscated. No application was made for the sealing of this store.

Yu Tsong-sun is reported to be at present in Nanking.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

109
File No. 7
C. & S. D. REC
No. S. D. D. 1931
Date April 11, 1931.
Re 13-4-31

Subject (in full) Memo from Shanghai Special Area District Court requesting
list of books seized at certain bookstores on January 19, 1931.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.

In compliance with Supt. Whiting's request of April 7, 1931, I have to report that a copy of a list containing the names and number of books seized at the undermentioned bookstores on January 19, 1931, was handed to Chief Procurator Wong of the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court on April 10, 1931.

The Joint Sales Office of the Loh Joong (樂羣),
Tsung Zau (春潮), Kwen Lung (崑崙) and Nan Jan (南強)
Bookstores, No. 518 Foochow Road.

The Poh Sing (北新) Bookstore No. 524 Foochow
Road.

The Hwa Tung (華通) Bookstore No. 529 Foochow Road.

D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

S.I., Please let me know if the
seals have been removed from
Nos 518, 524 and 95 Foochow Road
and No. 165 Shantung Road. Was
529 Foochow Road sealed or not?
J.H.
12:41 PM

April 10, 1931.

108.
Morning Translation.

BOOK STORES TO BE UNSEALED.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Poh Sin and Chuin Tsoon Book Stores were sealed recently by the Shanghai Special District Court for selling reactionary books. The Propaganda Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters has now applied for the removal of the seals from these two book stores.

SHANGHAI SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Municipal Advocate.

Shanghai, 7. 4. 31. 144

Sir.

Will you please
instruct the Police
to furnish this
information for
Court.

H. H. H. H.

Supr.

P.S.
This is "Special Bureau" material

院法方地區特海上蘇江

Shanghai Special District Court

送To

Chief Officer of Municipal Police

期日Date

7th April 1931

Nature of Document 容內件文

In a Communistic Cell, against
the managers of the 4 book store
the Ling, Loh, Tung, Kung, Kohn,
Yung, Song, Li, Ts, Yuen, et al,
a hand naming has issued
by the Shanghai Special District
Court and executed by force the
Police & the detectives from the
Sung wa Military Headquarters.
An attachment has made against
the reactionary books which had
been found. As to the names
of the books and the stores where
they were found, no report has
made. You are hereby instructed
to find out and have any more
books such as in the above stores or
they have been kept as stated & report

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

106.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 1. ~~XXXXXX~~

S. B. D. 1939.
Date March 26, 1931.
Re - 4 - 31

Subject (in full) Instruction No. 422 from the President of the Shanghai Special District Court re application made by Tseu Tien Su et alia for removing the seals from 165 Shantung Road.

Made by D.P.S. MacAdie

Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

With reference to Instruction No. 422 dated March 26, 1931, from the President of the Shanghai Special District Court, copy attached, on the subject of the application made by Tseu Tien Su et alia for removing the seals from 165 Shantung Road, the orders therein were executed on March 26 by the Municipal Police in conjunction with representatives of the Judicial Police.

Sealing slips issued under Court Order No. 33 were removed from entrance of 165 Shantung Road and the books and property of the 江南 Kiang Nan Bookstore were then placed in the room specified in the Court Instruction No. 422 which room was duly sealed in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No. 305.

D. W. Mac Adie.
D. P. S.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Please see attached file dated 20:3:31

4R

Ob. (Cr. and Sp. Br's)
return. Information and forms of

27:31:21

Rev 2/13 file 27:31:21

104

C O P Y

Shanghai Special Area District Court.

March 26, 1931.

Sealing Orders etc.

No. of Order. 305
Address 165 Shantung Road.

Remarks :-

Re criminal case under Despatch from Soong-
Wu Military Headquarters.

President's Instruction No.422 re application
made by Tseu Tien Su et al for removing of seals
from the above address.

Clerk Sung Zung is hereby ordered to go
with Judicial Police to have the seals removed
there from, and the property stored therein to be
removed to right side room downstairs where the
tab is then resealed. This order to be carried
out at 2 p.m. 26/3/31.

Judge Soong.
26/3/31.

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931

1187
103
C. & S.

S. D. D. 1939.

7 - 3 - 31.

Four Bookstores In Shanghai Are Closed After Court Orders

Four Chinese bookstores on Foo-chow and Shantung Roads were closed by the police yesterday afternoon upon orders issued by the Shanghai Special District Court.

It is understood that the Court's orders were issued upon application by the Chinese Municipal authorities who had received information to the effect that the various book-stores were selling books and magazines of a counter-Revolutionary nature.

A number of these books and magazines is stated to have been seized by the Police.

The shops closed by order of the Court were the Pei-sin, Lien-ho, Chun-chen and Kiangnan book stores.

File 1939D

[Signature]

Reg. Please attach Wfile.
[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. *100*

REPORT

Special Branch S. 5. Station,

No. S. B. D. *1939*
Date March .3. 1931
File *6-3-31*

Subject (in full) " Reactionary Literature ".

Made by _____ and _____

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

Sir,

In accordance with instructions the attached has been submitted to Mr Bryan.M.A, who has given his written opinion which is forwarded herewith for information.

J.W.Prince
C. D. I.

D. C.(Cr' & Sp' Br's).

Sir,

Since writing the above report I have received information to the effect that the two shops, No's 518 & 524 Foochow Road, were sealed up on March 4, by order of the Shanghai Special District Court.

J.W.Prince
C. D. I.

D. C. (Cr' & Sp' Br's).

D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Br's)

Information. I wish to point out that the Shanghai District Court has acted on its own initiative, effected with a stroke of the pen so to speak something which would have involved a difficult legal process if the initiative had been taken by the Mun. Police. However I believe that the action taken will have a salutary effect.

5:3:31

MEMORANDUM.

99

FROM THE MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To Deputy Commissioner
C. S. B

Shanghai, March 3 1931.

If you desire to have the stones closed. Apply for warrants for the persons in charge of the stones. Charge them under C.C. 103 and Art. 6 Anti Revolutionary Law. Also Art. 45 of C.C. At the trial an application can be made under 41 of the Pres Law for sealing orders.

RAB

FM. 1

Memorandum.

98

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Shanghai, 2:30 1931.
To B. D. I. Prince,

Please note
remarks of
D.B. (b. and sp. Br's)
and interview
M. A. as instructed.

Please call
personally on the
M. A. or send
D. S. I. Moore.

Noted: 2/3/31ML

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

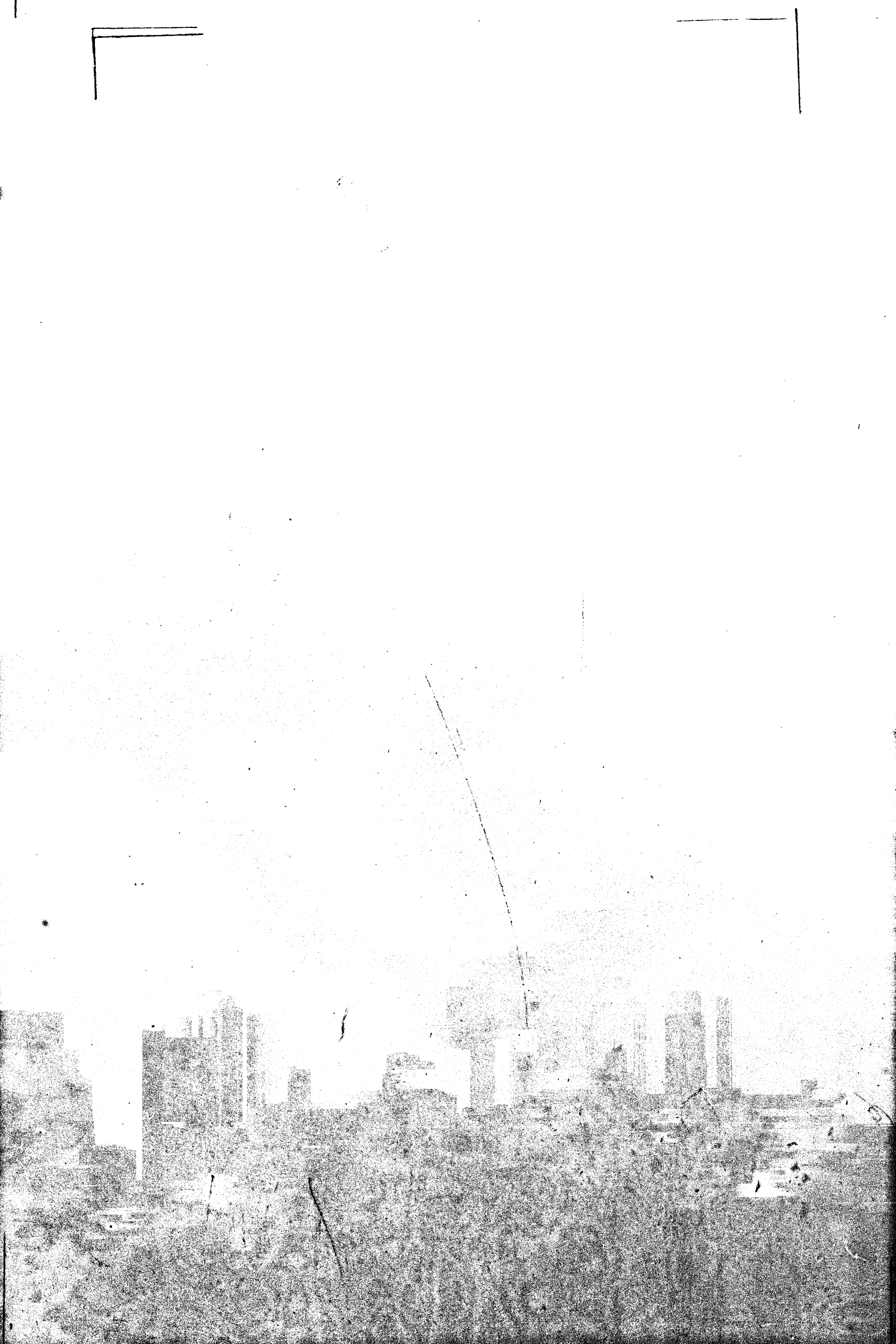
O.C. (S.B.)

As the persons concerned cannot be arrested it is presumed that the shops are in the care of undertakers. When the case ~~first~~ went to Court this should have been brought to the notice of the Judge.

Please consult M.A. now concerning sealing of the premises.

2/3/31

H. C. Allen
D.C. (C.S.B.)



96.
S. & S. C. REC. STAMP
S. B. D. 1939
23 - 3 - 31

Extract of Proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court
for Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1931. Judge: Messrs Sung, Yih & Kau.

5

Proceedings

Case for judgment only.

Mr. K. S. Kum appeared for the police.

Mr. Kun:- The charge sheet was not endorsed at the last hearing and as the accused is out on Bail I wish to ask the Court to endorse the sheet accordingly.

Decision

Accused was released on furnishing \$5000.00 cash security.
& also shop security for his appearance in Court when
wanted (On the 29.1.31) Supplementarily recorded.

One year imprisonment. 43 Reactionary books to be
confiscated. Two days as one.

Proceedings

Mr. King S Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Wong Yu Ling and Mr. Lee Yuin appeared for the
accused.
Mr. Kum re-outlined the case against the accused.

C.D.C.195:- At 5.30 p.m. on the 19.1.31 the accused
was arrested, when we were in company with the representatives
of the Public Safety Bureau. 196 books were seized from No.518 F
Foochow Road, 96 books were seized from No.524 Foochow Road
and 66 books were seized from No.529 Foochow Road.

Accused: The books were seized in my shops. My
counsel will say what I have to say.

Mr. Wong :- Although the books were on sale in the
accused's shops, he was not the editor or the publisher. In
Chinese Law one cannot be held responsible for another one's
act. The publisher and editor are the responsible persons,
so the accused cannot be held responsible. All the books sold in
the accused's shops were approved of by the Government. It is
up to the Government to consider if the books are of re -
actionary nature and not the Local Kuomintang.

Other counsel for accused summed up.

Mr. Kum:- The Police only assisted the Public Safety
Bureau in raiding the shops and arresting the accused. It is up
to this Court to consider if the books are of re-actionary
nature. The Police consider the accused was aiding and abetting
when selling the books to the public, so he can be held responsib:
although he is not the publisher and editor.

Accused :- I have been a member of the Kuomintang for
three years.

Decision

Remand ~~for~~ to the 18.2.31 P.N. for Judgment.

Extract of Proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for
Tuesday, 20th Jan. 1931. Register No. 5/20323.
Luza Stn No. 24900. Judge: Messrs Sung, Woo & Yih.

Accused. Yue Tsong Sun. Age 34. Shopkeeper.

Charge Offence against Public Order. Cont. to Art. 160 of the C.C.R.C.
For that he at Shanghai on 19.1.31 did by means of
selling reactionary literature did incite others to
transgress the law.

Application for order of Court in the matter of the disposal
of certain reactionary literature seized at bookstores at Nos
518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road on 19.1.31 on the authority of a
search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court
at the instance of the Soongwu Military Authorities.

C.D.C. Wong Ping (Soongwu Military Authorities)

Sheet No. 1

Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Chang Ming Gee appeared for the Sungwu Military
Authorities.
Mr. Ching Yoh appeared for the accused.

Proceedings

Accused in answer to Judge :- I am the manager of the Wha Tung
Book store.

Mr. Kum :- Accused is charged under Art. 6 of the Anti-
Kuomintang Law. He was arrested on 19.1.31 at No. 529 Foochow Road.
on a Special District Court warrant, for being in possession of
~~Anti~~ Communistic books. The police in company with detectives of
the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau arrested the accused.

D.S.I. Cumming :- At 2.15 p.m. 19.1.31 C.D.C. Wong Ping
representative of the Sung Wu Military Authorities requested the
assistance of the Settlement Police to execute a warrant at No.
529 Foochow Road, a book store. A large quantity of books of a
Communistic nature was seized, and accused arrested. A representative
is in Court to ask for the handing over of the accused, together
with sixty-six books seized.

Wit. Wong Ping rep. of the Military Authorities :- On the
8.1.31, it was learned that a lot of book-stalls were selling
books of a Communistic nature. Men were sent to buy some, and
the shop keepers became suspicious and hid the books. When the
shop was raided, many different kinds, of Communistic books were
seized. A man named Yang Chih is in Court and can prove that the

98
2

books are of Communistic nature.

Wit. Yang Chih:- I am an inspector attached to the Sung Woo Military Authorities. To look for these books, I accompanied a raiding party on the 19.1.31. These books are all of a Communistic nature, some of them are issued by the Communistic Party themselves.

Accused to Judge:- These books are not published by the Wha Tung Book Co., they were not printed in the shop. These books sell very well, so for business we stock them. These books have not been prohibited by the Government. We do not want to work on behalf of the Communistic Government. I deny that the books are printed by our shop.

Mr. Chang:- These books are not printed in the shop, so accused cannot be held responsible. Two others, Foo Shing and Loh Ching have not been arrested, and I ask the Court to issue a warrant for their arrest. Also I ask for this Court to try the case.

Mr. Ching for accused:- The books are not printed in this shop, other shops sell these books as well. Accused only keeps them for sale. I ask that accused be allowed bail, as he can give all addresses of publishers of the books.

Mr. Kum:- During the remand, accused can give names of the publishers, and the police can make further enquiries.

Decision

Accused to be detained in custody pending further trial.

Application

Mr. Kum:- Application is made by the police for books to be confiscated which were seized from three other book-stores, Nos 518, 524 and 515, the managers were absent when the police visited, so they have not been arrested. I ask that the books be kept at the police station, pending the arrest of the managers, and also for the court to issue warrants for their arrest.

Mr.Chang:- I ask the Court to let me have copies of the books, to ascertain the contents of them, and produce them at the next hearing.

Decision

Books to be kept at the station, and a copy of each handed to Mr.Chang, attorney for the Military Authorities.

COPY

21
"A" Division

Louza Station

January 19, 1931.

Assistance to Soongwu
Military Authorities

At 2.15 p.m. 19.1.31, D.S.I. Moore accompanied by detectives attached to the Soongwu Military Authorities came to the Station with three warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the latter authorities giving authority to raid premises at Nos 518, 524 and 529 Foochow Road (bookstores) and to seize certain reactionary books and if found to arrest the publishers and bring them before the Court. Assistance rendered by D.S.I. Cumming and C.D.C. 195. At the Loh Kyuin and Poh Sing bookstores at Nos 518 and 524 Foochow Road respectively a large quantity of reactionary books was seized but no arrests were effected as the managers of both shops, Waung Hsi Ming (汪西明) and Li Ts Loong (李子龍) were not present. At the Wu Tung bookstore, the manager Yue Tsang Sung (俞祥生) was arrested and a large quantity of books seized, (See F.I.R.192) The accused will be brought before the Court tomorrow morning 20.1.31, when he will be charged with 'offences against Public Order'. Application will be made by the Soongwu Military Authorities for the confiscation of the reactionary literature. Owing to the large variety of literature seized a translation cannot at present be made. The Special Branch have taken a copy of each publication for that purpose.

D.S.I. Cumming.

90.
Shanghai Special District Court

19.1.31.

Search warrant No.1546 issued at
request of Soongwu Military
Headquarters

Soongwu Military Headquarters

vs

"Loh Kyuin", "Kwang Lung"
"Tshung Zau", "Nan Jang") (combined
book
store)

Address:- Foochow Road

To search & seize certain reactionary
books, to wit, "Kuh Ming Nyeon Li",
"Siau Kuh Ming", "Moo Kuh S Kyi Tsoo",
"Ngoo Koh Kuh Ming S", "San Koo Koh Tsi"
and other communistic books.

If any of the abovementioned books
are found in the said premises,
publishers to be arrested and
brought to Court.

89
Shanghai Special District Court.

19.1.31.

Search warrant No.1545 issued
at request of Soongwu Military
Headquarters.

Soongwu Military Headquarters

vs

"Poh Sing Book Store", Foochow Rd
and 288 Tsepoo Road.

To search and seize certain
reactionary books, to wit:
"Lenin" and other Communistic
books in the abovementioned
premises.

If any abovementioned books
are found in the said premises,
publishers to be arrested and
bring before Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. 88

Station,
S. E. D. 1939
Date March 19, 1931.
20

Subject (in full) Letter from Showin Wetsun Hsu, President of the Shanghai
Special Area District Court re: Occupants of 165 Shantung Road.

Made by D.P.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Henry Robertson Det. Insp.

With reference to the letter dated March 16, 1931 from
the Superintendent-in-Charge, Judicial Police, Shanghai Special
District Court forwarding an enquiry from Showin Wetsun Hsu,
President of the above court, on the subject of the occupants
of 165 Shantung Road, enquiries show that these premises are
occupied by the following four firms :-

Chun San (中山) Book Store

Manager : Chow Tien Sze (周天志); deals in books
relating to the Three Principles of the People.

Nan Hwa (南華) Book Store

Manager : Chang Shing San (張香山); deals in primary
school text books.

Hwa Lien (華聯) Company

Manager : Sung Sih-chun (沈雪聰); manufacturer of
silver shields.

Kiang Nan (江南) Book Store

Manager : Te Foh Nyien (戴福年).

The rental of the said premises is \$139 per mensem, and
is shared equally by the four businesses in question which operate
independent of each other.

These four firms use the same entrance, which is
situated on Shantung Road, there being no back door, and are
contained together in two rooms on the ground floor; therefore,
the sealing orders if they are to be effective must operate
against all these four businesses, thus making it impossible
to single out the Kiang Nan Bookstore and seal it alone.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

D. P. S.

Done
H.R. 3/20/31
\$1. Please communicate contents to Supt. Whiting,
and then pass to Registry Office. JH 19:3:31.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE CHIEF CLERK, AND REFER TO

No.

Judicial Police
~~CHIEF CLERK'S~~ OFFICE

Special District
THE SHANGHAI ~~PROVISIONAL~~ COURT.

RECORDED

S. B. D. 1939

16 - 3 - 31

Shanghai, March 16, 1931.

T.P. Givens, Esq.,

Special Branch.

Sir,

In accordance with attached order from President
Showin Wetsun Hsu, will you please have enquiries made and
forward report to me for transmission to the President, at
your earliest convenience.

Your obedient servant,

H. H. H. H. H.

Superintendent i/c.

院法方地區特海上蘇江

Shanghai Special District Court

送To

Chief Clerk of Judicial Office.

期日Date

14th March 1931

Nature of Document 容內件文

With reference to the despatch from the Song to Military Headquarters for sealing order against the 1st Book Store for Song Sang Hui, Kiang Kan and Song Sang and Mr. Wang, the memo for the 14th in the 1st month Kiang Kan has instructed to accompany the collector to report to execute the sealing order and then a report has submitted. The 1st Representative of Song Sang Book Store, Song Sang, Sai A Kan, Ho Book Store and Kiang Kan, Sai A Kan, Ho Book Store, jointly filed a petition sealing their establishment and are in the same building with Kiang Kan Book Store and did at 165 Gordon Road and Kiang Kan for securing order from their shops for reliable security.

院法方地區特海上蘇江

Shanghai Special District Court

送To

期日Date

Nature of Document 容內件文

Kiang Kan is hereby instructed to make inquiries as follows:-

(1) Are Song Sai Kan, Ho Book Store and Ho Hui Song Sai the same dit with the Kiang Kan Book Store in different business.

(2) If they are in the dit carrying on different business, can the sealing order be executed against the Kiang Kan Book Store only and report for consideration.

President Howard Webster, Sec
Instruction No. 761

KUOMINTANG TO INVESTIGATE SEALING OF BOOKSTORES

The Shun Pao, the Min Kuo Pao, and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The sealing of the Poh Sing, Lien Huh and other bookstores, Shanghai, by the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court is attracting the attention of the public.

Interviewed by a reporter yesterday, an important officer of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang made the following statement:-

Before the sealing of the bookstores, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang did not know anything about it as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters had not issued any orders to seal the bookstores. The Kuomintang learned the matter from the newspapers. Enquiries made at the Branch Court of the Kiangsu High Court show that the sealing order was issued upon receipt of a dispatch from the Headquarters of the Garrison Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai. However, the officers of the Military Headquarters stated that cases relating to reactionary publications were handled by the Detective Branch of the Military Headquarters and that the sealing of the book stores was carried out by the Detective Branch with the assistance of the Settlement Police.

As the book stores which have been sealed, have applied to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Central Kuomintang Headquarters for the removal of the seals, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang is now investigating the matter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch REG. STATION

Date March 13, 1931.
13 - 3 - 31

Subject (in full) Application for circular orders.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by The Robertson, Supt.

With reference to the Officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch, memo of March 13, 1931, Supt. Whiting,
Judicial Police, informs me that circular orders in
respect of the four individuals mentioned in the attached
report dated March 12, 1931, will be issued in due
course.

D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Information

J.K.G.

13:3:31

RM

FM. 1 4

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

13:31 1931

To

SI

Please arrange to have the warrants for the arrest of the proprietors of No. 518 and 524 Fochow Road replaced by circular orders for their arrest. These men are named Li Ts Young and Wang Sing Ming, and the description of them in S. J. Moore's report, dated

FM. 1 4

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

193

To

February 5, should be given to the Shanghai Special District Court.

Similar action should be taken in the case of the proprietors of No. 165 Shantung Road and 95 Fochow Road in case evidence is discovered which satisfies the Police that the allegations made against them by the

FM. 1 4

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193

To

Chinese Authorities are well founded.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. *Station*

REPORT

Date *March 12, 1931.*

Subject (in full) *Letter from Shanghai Special District Court regarding warrants Nos 1567 - 1785 and 1786.*

Made by *D. I. Ross*

Forwarded by

With reference to the attached letter dated March 11, 1931, from the Shanghai Special District Court addressed to the Officer-in-Charge Special Branch on the subject of the under-mentioned individuals who are wanted on warrants, issued at the instance of the Soongwu Military Headquarters, charging them with propagating communism by selling and keeping for sale literature of an inflammatory nature.

Warrant No.	Defendant
1567	Wong Sing Ming (王銘民), Manager of the Loh Kyuin Bookstore (樂軒書店), No.518 Foochow Road.
-do-	Li Ts Yoong (李之榮), manager of the Poh Sing Bookstore (北新書店), No.524 Foochow Road.
1785	Te Foh Nyien (戴福年), manager of the Kiang Nan Bookstore (江南書店), No.165 Shantung Road.
1786	Faung Tong Liang (方棟樑), manager of the Kyuin Tsong Bookstore (群衆書店), No.95 Foochow Road.

Diligent efforts to secure the apprehension of the above mentioned individuals have proved unsuccessful. Their present whereabouts are unknown and in view of the fact that their respective bookstores were sealed by the Judicial Police on March 4, 1931, in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No.33, it is highly improbable that they will come forward voluntarily to refute the charges which have been framed against them.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

SI Please see memorandum

C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Three warrants together with copy of above report returned to Subt. Whiting This Robertson Subt

13:21

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE CHIEF CLERK, AND REFER TO

No.

Judicial Police
~~CHIEF CLERK'S~~ OFFICE
Special District
THE SHANGHAI PROVINCIAL COURT.

Shanghai, March 11, 1931.

To:-

T.P. Givens, Esq.,

Special Branch.

Sir,

I have been instructed by Judge Hyui to request you to forward information as to what is the result of your enquiries in the execution of warrants Nos, 1567--1785--1786, for the arrest of:- Wong Sing Ming, Li Tsz Yoong, Te Foh Nyien, Faung Tong Liang, on charge of propagating communism and distributing reactionary literature. Warrants Nos, 1785 and 1786 were sent to you on 4.3.31 and warrant No, 1567 was sent to Louza on 21.1.31.

Please let me have result of your enquiries at your earliest convenience for information of Judge.

Your obedient servant,

G. Khita-gi
Superintendent i/c.

C O P Y

Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate.

March 11, 1931.

Supt. Whiting,

Present.

The sealing orders appear to have been legal. However, please read the attached file so that you can realize the difficulties from a police point of view. In the future please do not forward similar sealing orders for service without first submitting them to me for approval.

x
Done
on March 13

(Sgd) R. T. Bryan, Jr.

Municipal Advocate.

Original delivered to Supt. Whiting
on March 13, 1931. vide instructions
of M.A.
JBR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

March 9th, 1931.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Soongwu Military Authorities.

In connection with the warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court for the arrest of Waung Hsi Ming () and Li Ts Loong () managers of bookstores at 518 and 524 Foochow Road respectively, efforts to effect their arrest proved unsuccessful. In view of this the premises were sealed by the Judicial Police on the authority of sealing orders issued by the Shanghai Special District Court on 4-3-31.

Warrants are herewith returned.

Specie Branch.

Summit

D. S. I.

*SI,
Please keep
the warrants until
some definite
decision is reached
in regard to the
premises which
have been sealed.
J.H.S.*

*C. D. I. Prince,
Please let me know how
this matter stands at present.
Siv Premises still sealed.
Efforts being continued to locate
Waung Hsi Ming & Li Ts Loong. J.H.S.
10:3:31.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

71.
C. & S. D. No. 1939
6 - 3 - 31

Translation of Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No. 5534.

March 2, 1931.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Sir,

I am in receipt of a despatch from the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander to the following effect:-

"We have to state that Dung King King, Chief of our Detective Squad, reported that, with the assistance of the Shanghai Municipal Police, one Yui Ziang Sung (余祥森), ⁽¹⁾ manager of Wo Thong Bookstore (華通) was arrested and 9 bundles of reactionary literatures were seized at the three bookstores, namely, ² Pok Sing (北新), ³ Loh Jung (樂群) and ⁴ Wo Thong (華通), which were kept in your honourable court. Now, that the above mentioned three bookstores are selling communistic literatures is well proved. With reference to those bookstores, such as ⁵ Kiang Nan (江南), ⁶ Kwaung Wo (光華), ⁷ Jung Tsong (群眾) and ⁸ Kwaung Ming (光明), it is reported that they are well known to be the publishers or the sale agents for communistic literatures, although they have concealed evidence of such for a short time."

"Therefore, apart from writing you for extradition of the criminal Yui Ziang Sung, we have to request that necessary steps be taken with a view to having the above mentioned seven bookstores, namely, Pok Sing, Loh Jung, Wo Thong, Kiang Nan, Kwaung Wo, Jung Tsong and Kwaung Ming, sealed, and the responsible persons therein prosecuted."

In consequence of the above, I have to request that
you will take note of the same and do accordingly.

President Yang Shao Shun.

K.P.Dung.

Memorandum. 68.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, 5: 31 1931.
To S. E.,

Please report on the evidence which is available to support the charge that the ships were propagating communism. Were the account books examined or any search made on the premises? By what legal process were the sealing orders issued or obtained?

J. H. Y.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. Central Station,
No. 5, Date March 4th, 1931.
3-3-31

Subject (in full) Sealing Orders.

Made by D. S. Gigarson.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that at 5 p.m. 4-3-31 Inspector Ross, attached to Police Headquarters brought to Station two warrants of arrest No.s 1785 and 1786 issued by the Special District Court against Te Foh Myien, () of the Shanghai Book Store, 125 Saantung Road, () Manager of the Juag Tsang Book Store, () by the Chinese Military Headquarters for disseminating communists. And Sealing orders No. 33 against the above book store.

D. S. Gigarson and C.D. Nos 37 and 291 accompanied by Detectives Hong Sing (王洪) and (王洪) of the Military Headquarters proceeded to the above addresses, and executed the Sealing orders with the assistance of A. G. Brakovsky of the Judicial Police between 5:20 p.m. and 5:40 p.m. 4-3-31. No arrests were made.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

D. S. Gigarson

D. S. 31.

Senior Detective (C)

D. D. O. "A"

Ac (513)

For information

5-1-31

8-1-31

15200 17

Reg.

Please attach file.

Sir, Report submitted to you this am. by D. I. Rao.

5:3:31.

5/3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I. ~~Station~~

Date March 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) Execution of Warrants Nos 1785 and 1786 and Sealing Order No.33.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, Supt

The undermentioned warrants and sealing order were executed on March 4, 1931, by the Municipal Police in conjunction with representatives of the Judicial Police and the Soongwu Military Headquarters.

Warrant No.1785, issued by the Shanghai Special District Court, at the instance of the Soongwu Military Headquarters, for the arrest of Te Foh Nyien (戴福年), manager of the Kiang Nan Book Store (江南书店), No.165 Shantung Road on a charge of propagating communism.

Warrant No.1786, issued at the request of the same Authorities for the arrest of Faung Tong Liang (方棟梁), manager of the Kyuin Tsong Book Store (群衆书店), No.95 Foochow Road, on a similar charge.

At the time of the Police visit, the persons wanted were absent, and the premises were duly sealed in accordance with the instructions contained in Court Order No.33, which states that these shops were in possession of reactionary books for the purpose of propagating communism.

On the authority of the same order the following two book stores were also sealed charged with a similar offence.

Loh Kyuin Book Store (洛群书店),

No.518 Foochow Road.

Pok Sing Book Store (柏新书店),

No. 524 Foochow Road.

DBK

D. I.

D.C.(Cr.& Sp.Branches)

35

Shanghai Special District Court

Warrant No. 1786 issued at request of
Soongwu Military Headquarters.

Soongwu Military Headquarters

-v-

Yaung Tong Liang, manager of the Jung Tsong
Book Store.

Address:- Foochow Road.

anted by Soongwu Military Headquarters
for preventing communism.

N.B. Warrant to be effected with the assistance of
the detective of the Soongwu Military Headquarters.

Shanghai Special District Court

March 4, 1931.

Warrant No. 1785 issued at request of
Soongwu Military Headquarters

Soongwu Military Headquarters

-v-

Te Foh Nyion Manager of the
Fionnan Book Store.

Address: - Foochow Road.

Wanted by Soongwu Military Headquarters
for propagating communism.

N.B. Warrant to be effected with the assistance
of the Detective of the Soongwu Military
Headquarters.

C O P Y

63.

Shanghai Special District Court

March 4, 1931.

Sealing Orders etc.

No. of Order .. 33

Address: Pok Sing Book Store
 Loh Kyuin " "
 Kiangnan " "
 Kyuin Tsong" "

President's Instruction No.332 re Criminal Case No ().

Sealing order issued at the request of the Soong
Wu Military Headquarters against the above mentioned
four book stores for being in possession of reactionary
books and for the purpose of propagating communism.
The Judicial Police are hereby ordered to accompany
the detectives of the Soong-Wu Military Headquarters
to have the stores sealed.

Herewith eight sealing slips together with a list
of the names of the book stores attached.

Judge Soong Yoen

4-3-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.5. ~~SECRET~~

Date March 2, 1931.

Subject (in full) Translations from reactionary books seized at bookstores, 518, 524, and 529 Foochow Road on January 19, 1931: Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

Made by D. S. I. Moore.

Forwarded by

Sir,

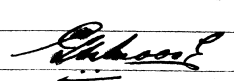
With reference to the seizure of reactionary books from the "Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518 Foochow Road; the "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524 Foochow Road, and the "Woo Tung" Bookstore, 529 Foochow Road, on January 19, 1931, on Search Warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Soongwu Military Authorities, translations of the worst items from the books seized have been made in compliance with instructions and are submitted attached.

All of the articles in question are of a Communist and reactionary nature, with the exception of one from the "Iron Wheel", which is considered indecent.


Wang Sing Ming (王心民) and Li Ts Yoong (李素云), the proprietors of bookstores 518 and 524 Foochow Road, against whom warrants of arrest were issued by the S. S. D. Court on January 20, are reported to be in Nanking and Peking respectively.


The "Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518 Foochow Road, is at present in charge of one Lee Suh Ming (李叔明), and the "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524 Foochow Road, in charge of Zee Yoong Chung (徐榮慶), the latter person, according to the shop assistants, left for Kangying near Changchow a few days ago and is expected back in a weeks time.

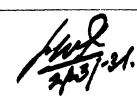
As there seems no likelihood of the two wanted persons being apprehended at present, instructions are asked as to whether or not application should be made to the Court for sealing orders to be issued against the premises in question.


D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

N13
37 different
kinds of books
were seized and
had to be
perused. 


2:31:21


2/23/31

61

Translation of extracts from a book entitled "Scientific Socialism", copies of which were seized on 19-1-31 at the Hwa Toong Bookstore, No. 529 Foochow Road.

(Pages 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74)

The manifesto of the Communist Party was drafted in 1847 and issued in January of the following year. At that time, it was impossible in any country for the proletarian classes to participate in politics and seize political authority by occupying the majority of positions in parliament. This is why Marx has said that violence is a necessary step. It does not mean that Marx prefers violence before peaceful measures. As the ruling classes have not only refused the participation of the proletarian classes in politics but are continuing to oppress them, the proletarian classes cannot be resort to violence. The ruling classes and the proletarian classes are standing against each other. Whether the struggle between the opposing classes is to be settled by peaceful measures or by violence can be ascertained by the attitude of the ruling classes. If the ruling classes continue to oppress their opponents and disregard all protests, the oppressed classes will not wait quietly for their death and will resort to armed violence. This is the only way.

A political revolution, irrespective of its methods, is completed when the proletarian classes have seized political authority. After the political revolution, a social form of government will then come into existence. In this new government the political rulers are the proletarian classes. How will the proletarian classes exercise their political authority? In the manifesto issued by the Communist Party, it is stated that the proletarian classes are to use their authority to seize gradually all the means of production of the Capitalistic classes, and that when the means of production are in the hands of the government, the development of production will then be possible. Certain plans of production will be introduced and all the people throughout the country will become labourers. There will be no capitalists and the social revolution is then said to be complete.

In the manifesto issued by the Communist Party, it is said that the nationalization of means of production is to be carried out gradually on the following methods:-

- 1) Nationalization of land.
- 2) The enforcement of the Progressive Tax---A tax collected in proportion to the amount of income.
- 3) The confiscation of the property of rebels and emigrants.
- 4) The abolition of the inheritance system. All inherited property is to go to the Government.

Translation of Extracts from a Book Entitled
"World Economics and Economic Policy" written
by E. Varga and translated by Lee Mih Mong.
(Copies of this book were seized from the Hwa Tung
Book Store, No. 529 Foochow Road, on 19-1-31)

Page 38

The revolutionary movement of the labouring masses is the only way to solve our problem. Russia has overthrown her capitalism. If we follow her example, the Chinese revolutionists will be supported by the international proletarian classes. The Chinese revolution is in progress, and if it can avoid great mistakes, it will win a final victory.

Page 400

One year has elapsed since the failure of the Chinese revolution. Is China going to be a Capitalistic country? Can the Chinese Capitalistic classes solve the land problem?

During the past few years, the Chinese Capitalistic classes formed their general principles of economy and are transforming China into a Capitalistic country with some result. But the land problem has by no means been solved. The real productive Capitalistic classes are weak, and the capitalistic classes and the landlord classes have combined into one class. The income of the capitalistic classes is derived from the rent on their real estate or on what they can extract indirectly from the peasants. They are, therefore, opposing a land revolution. Whilst the peasants, ~~are~~ impoverished by the development of capitalism, will naturally reach the highest point of revolution.

Page 404

Although the Nanking Government has the Central Political Power, its authority reaches only a few provinces along the Yangtze valley. In Fengtien, there is Chang Hsueh Liang who is supported

(2)

by Japan; in the North-West, there is Feng Yu Hsiang; in the North, there is Yen Shih Shan; in the South there is the Kwangsi Clique, who are supported by Great Britain; in Szechuen there are small and large militarists including the well known known Wu Pei Fu who is influential.

Translation of extracts from a book entitled
"History of Western Revolutions", written by
"King Poo Er" and "Poo Li Koo Er" and translated
by Kao Foong, copies of which were seized on 19-1-31
at the Poh Sing Bookstore, No. 524 Foochow Road.

Page 169.

The peasants in China have not been able to win a final victory owing to lack of alliance to assist them in the movement for the overthrow of the social system constructed on a foundation of oppression. Until recently, there has come into existence the proletarian classes: this has changed the conditions of the peasants who as well as the proletariats should be instructed by the experience of the peasant revolutionary movements in the East and the West so that they will be able to avoid errors in present and future struggles.

Peasants in Western Europe and Russia have become one of the motive forces of revolutionary movements. ~~The~~ In the French Revolution in 1789, the All-Europe Revolution in 1848, and the Russian Revolution in 1905-1917, the peasant problem was a fundamental problem. In Russia, the peasants and the proletariats did not gain a victory over their common enemies until they had united. They formed a government of peasants and labourers. There were no capitalists or landlords, and all land became the property of the government.

As Engels and Marx have said, the union of peasants and proletariats is necessary for victory. In Engels's book on the Peasant Problems in France and Germany, it is stated, "In the near future, the Socialistic Party, when seizing political power, must go from the city to the village. Efforts should be made to prevent the separation of the proletarian classes from the peasant classes."

52
Translation of Extracts from a Communistic Magazine
copies of which were seized on 19-1-31 at bookstores
Nos. 518 and 524 Foochow Road.

DER MODERNE JUNGLE, NO. 2

In Commemoration of the Great Revolutionary Leaders---
Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg.

Page 1

January 21, 1924, is the day when Lenin---
the great leader of proletarian classes and oppressed
people----passed away.

On January 15, 1919, Liebknecht----the German
revolutionary leader and Director of the International
Proletarian Youths Movements----was cruelly murdered by
the German capitalistic classes and the Social Democrats.
Miss Rosa Luxemburg, a female fighter of the World
Proletarian classes, was murdered at the same time.

Page 2

On these days every year the proletarian
classes and the oppressed people throughout the world
commemorate the death of the three great leaders, close
their ranks, and study Leninism more diligently. They
will continue the uncompleted work of their late leaders.

Page 3

The attack upon Soviet Russia by the
Imperialists was accelerated in July of last year when
a controversy over the China Eastern Railway arose between
China and Russia. The amicable settlement of this
controversy was due to the peaceful policy of the Soviet
Government and the strong opposition raised by the
proletarian classes throughout the world. The
Imperialistic countries such as Japan, Great Britain,
the U.S.A. and France are now making war preparations.
Therefore, in this year's anniversary of the death of
our great leaders, our most important duty is to carry
out Lenin's will.

56.
(2)

Pages 4 and 5

The great Chinese Revolution of 1925-7 failed with immense loss because of the armed attack by Imperialists and the sudden betrayal by the capitalistic classes. The influence of the Imperialists in China is growing and the Chinese people are suffering more and more. Workers are paid reduced wages and given more work, peasants are pressed into military service, young soldiers are sent to the front to be killed by poisonous gas, and students are ~~imprisoned~~ imprisoned or murdered by the ruling classes. Moreover, the capitalistic classes are instigating the Trotsky Clique and the Opposition Clique to mislead the youth by means of reactionary propaganda. Therefore, in the great anniversary of this year we must unite, raise the "banner of Leninism", and accelerate the high revolutionary wave.

EXTRACTS FROM POEMS
Pages 197 and 198

We never forget the day when the "Banner of Blood" (Red Flag) was hoisted over Canton.

Our blood and tears became a flood, and our bones piled as high as a mountain.

This is our ever memorial day---a day when we shed our blood.

Unless the sea and the ocean dry up and the high mountain^s decay^e, we must settle the account even if our skeletons are reduced to sand.

Why should we be afraid? The time has arrived. The world is now divided into two camps. Load the gun and draw the sword for this is the final and decisive battle. Now is the time to settle old accounts. We are not afraid and will not run away. Go ahead and bathe in the blood. Swallow bullets and shout. There is nothing which we cannot overthrow even if it be Heaven.

55

Translation of extracts from a book entitled
"Economy of the Transformation Period", written
by Bokharine & translated by Kiang Peh Yien,
copies of which were seized on 19-1-31 at No. 518
Foochow Road. (This book is published by the
Loh Hwa Book Store, Foochow Road)

Page 74

Revolutionary Marxism defines that the period during which the political power is transferred from the capitalistic class to the proletarian class As the period when the old government collapses and divides into separate organizations. Government is not a gift which can be presented by one class to another, nor is it a property which the capitalistic class can hold by inheritance. The seizure of the government by the proletarian class is to upset the government system of the capitalistic class and to establish a new government system. During this transformation period, some of the factors of the old system collapse and some are included in the new system. This is the opinion of Marx and Engels, but many students of Socialism have childish ideas regarding the seizure of political power by the proletarian class. They hold that the political power can be seized in its original form by transforming the government. This opinion seems to be correct but it is really a mistake.

Pages 78 & 79 From the above analysis we must conclude that "industrial renaissance" is impossible if the factors of collapsing capitalism are used as foundation. The only way is for the labouring classes to assume dictatorship. Or, in other words, the renaissance of the community depends upon the realization of Communism.

In a word, to reform the system of capitalism is impossible. Society can be developed if we can form the industrial workers into a new organization.

54

Translation of Extracts from a book entitled
"Marx & Engels' the League of Peasants and Labourers",
written by Popow and translated by Chang Ts Chien.
(Copies of this book were seized on 19-1-31 at a
book store, No. 518 Foochow Road)

Page 86 If any revolutionary proletarian
class are unable to persuade these peasants to join them in
the near future or at the beginning of the proletarian
dictatorship, they should at least persuade the peasants to
remain neutral so that they will not assist the capitalistic
class in the struggle----Lenin.

Page 94 In the Russian Revolution, the poor
peasants, who were the allies of the proletarian class in the
struggle, failed to observe the socialism of the proletarian
class. A great number of peasants at the present time
are doing the same. However, the poor peasants are still
working together with the proletarian classes and are
assisting in the struggle against capitalism and in the
establishment of proletarian political authority. Marx,
Engels, and Lenin have said that in the coming proletarian
revolution, the small peasants will become the ally of the
proletarian class though they may not have the same object
in view.

Page 103
Industrial workers will secure emancipation after
they have turned the capital of the capitalistic class such as
materials, machinery, tools, etc. into the property of the
community. Peasants will secure emancipation after they
have seized land from large peasants and feudalistic leaders
and make it the public property of the community. Thus
the industrial workers and the small peasants will be
free from poverty.

53

Translation of Extracts from the Loo Poo Monthly,
issued No. 1, seized on 19/1/31 from a bookstore
at 518 Foochow Road.

The Indian Revolution.

Page 3. The flag of British Imperialism is flying all over the world. The material foundation of British Imperialism is constructed on the Indian people. The victory of the Indian Revolution will hasten the death of British Imperialism and the death of British Imperialism will be the direct sign of the death of International Imperialism. While we are earnestly expecting the arrival of the Indian Revolution, we must study the economic and other conditions in India.

Pages 4 and 5. Great Britain will never give up India because it is so important geographically and economically. In spite of the repeated entreaties of the Indian capitalistic classes, the Imperialistic British executioners have not granted independence of India.

The capitalistic classes in India have betrayed the revolutionary movements of the Indian peasants and labourers. We know well how Gandhi served in the Boer War. The resolution of the Bardola Conference to comfort the Prince of Wales after an attempted assassination is a disgrace as well as proof of the treachery of the capitalistic classes in India.

If the Indian revolution is directed by labouring and peasant classes, we are sure that it will achieve a victory as glorious as that of the October Revolution in Russia.

What is Political Economy.
(A lecture written by Stepanoff.
Translated by Loh Yih Yuan).

Page 64. We are Leninists and we should be Leninists in theory as well as in practice.

Genuine Leninism requires that our political economy should be the same as the political economy of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Our political economy must point out the conditions for the emancipation of the proletarian classes.

52

Translation of Extracts from a magazine entitled
"The Battle Line of Social Science", copies of which
were seized on 19-1-31 from a bookstore at 518 Foochow Road.

Two Opposing Political Powers in Modern Countries

Page 3 Modern countries are capitalistic countries. where the capitalistic classes are controlling and oppressing the proletarian classes. For the oppression of the proletarian classes, there are troops, policemen, military police, gaols, Courts, detectives, and strike breakers.

Page 4. Policemen and gendarmes in capitalistic countries are used especially for the oppression of the proletarian classes. Their duty is to ensure the safety of the capitalists and to break strikes or other labour movements.

The laws of capitalistic nations protect the rich and punish the poor. The judicial system safeguards the private property of the capitalists.

Page 7 A socialistic country should carry out the following:-

1) Overthrow the armed forces of the capitalistic classes such as the standing army and organize a special army of the labouring class.

2) Abolish the Police System because the Police are used to protect the capitalists and to oppress the proletarian classes who should have their own defence force.

3) Abolish the judicial system of the capitalistic class. Judges should be elected from amongst the labourers and peasants who should have the right to remove them.

Page 17 The Chinese Kuomintang represents the political authority of the bullies and the capitalists who are supported by the Imperialists. Chiang Kai Shek at one time claimed to be a Mussolini because of his White Terrorism and at another time he claimed to be a MacDonald because he declared that the Three Principles of the People are socialistic in character.

Following the betrayal by the capitalistic classes, the Chinese proletarian classes have started to establish Soviet political authority. Many Soviet areas have come into existence within a short period. At the recent national conference of Soviet area representatives, the following laws were drafted:-
The political principles of the National Soviet Government.
Provisional Land Regulations.
Labour Protection Law.

Regulations governing the organization of Soviet Governments.

Page 18 Most of the people still believe that the National Government---the political authority of bullies, landlords, compradores, and other capitalists---with its millions and millions of soldiers is the only political authority in China. This is untrue. The revolutionary movement is rapidly developing and its victories can hardly be concealed. In the Soviet areas in China, there is a population of more than 20,000,000. There are more than 5,000,000 armed peasants, and more than 100,000 troops in the Regular Red Army. Therefore, the armed forces of the Soviet areas are not only strong enough to safeguard the Soviet Government but also to overcome the whole country.

57-1
Translation of Extracts from a Book Entitled "Selected Revolutionary Essays of 1917", written by Ulianoff and translated by Ho Wei, copies of which were seized on 19-1-31 at a bookstore at No. 518 Foochow Road.

An Open Letter to the Whole Body of Representatives of the General Meeting of Peasant Representatives.

Page 83

Our Party---a party of awakened labourers and poor peasants---must seek another kind of democratic republican government. We desire a Republican Government with no policemen to insult the people; in which all public officers, irrespective of their rank, must be chosen by election and may be removed at the request of the people; in which the pay of officers do not exceed the pay of the most skillful workers; in which all military officers are elected; and in which the people's militia or other armed forces of the people take the place of the Standing Army which is separated from, and is antagonistic to, the people.

We desire a Republican government in which political authority is absolutely and completely placed in the hands of the Soviet of labour, peasant, and soldier representatives.

As labourers and peasants constitute a majority of population, political authority should be placed in their hands but not in the hands of the landlords, the capitalists, or the officials.

50.

Translation of extracts from a book entitled
"A Treatise on Soviet Constitution", copies
of which were seized from a bookstore at No. 518
Foochow Road on 19-1-31. (This book is published
by the Hwa Shing Book Store)

Page 4

Capitalistic countries are provided with the following for the oppression of workers:-

- 1) Troops. The military officers are aristocrats, and sons of landlords and big capitalists.
- 2) Courts. The Courts are to deal with persons who are dangerous to capitalists.
- 3) Police and gendarmes. They are the enemies of the workers and are employed to oppress them.
- 4) Detectives and spies. They are to watch the movements of workers.

Apart from the above, there are Churches, schools, and publishers who mislead the labouring classes intellectually. Indeed, teachers, scholars, journalists and pastors of the capitalistic class are poisoning the intelligence of the labouring class who are taught, when young, to be obedient to the capitalists.

Page 14

In order to establish a Communistic Society, the labouring class must deprive the capitalistic class of their means of production. As the capitalistic class will not give up their means of production without resistance and will use all the power of the Government to suppress the workers, the labouring class, during their struggle in the Communistic cause, must first of all overthrow the capitalistic government and organize a government of the proletarian classes.

The labouring class, after the seizure of political authority, must establish a proletarian dictatorship to deal with the resistance of factory owners, landlords, and bankers etc. The labouring class must deal with the Capitalistic class without

(2)

leniency; under extraordinary conditions, terrorism might be adopted.

Note: Terrorism here means compulsory methods such as making arrests or killing by shooting.

48

Translation of Extracts from a book entitled "Social Science Textbook, Part 1, Book 2", copies of which were seized from a bookstore at No. 518 Foochow Road, on 19-1-31. (The book is published by the Tsung Tsieu Book Store, Poo Yih Lee, Avenue Road).

Page 155.

Socialistic Theories and Proletarian Struggles

Where there is labour movement, there is socialism, but socialism does not come from proletarian classes. Both socialism and the labour movement are the products of capitalism; they both oppose the oppression of labouring classes by capitalism.

Labour movement---that is, resistance by the proletarian classes against oppression by capitalism---happens naturally at places where labourers are living. Socialism, however, does not come into existence without a thorough understanding of the nature of the present social organization. All Socialists hold that poverty cannot be eradicated at the present time due to the existence of the Bourgeoisie Class, that poverty is the result of private production, and that poverty can be avoided if the system of owning property is abolished. All kinds of socialism holds the same view except about the method for the abolition of the private property system and the method for the distribution of property in the new society.

Page 157

Marx has said that only the labouring classes can realize socialism. This means that proletarian classes can secure emancipation through their own efforts.

If Socialism is not supported by extensive labour movements, it has no practical meaning and is unworthy of our discussion; if labour movement is not based upon the principles of Socialism, it cannot

(2)

be fully developed. Indeed, the theories of socialism are not for pastime study but for enforcement in proletarian struggles.

The most important duty of the proletarian class is to organize all the labouring masses and cause them to separate from the Bourgeoise class. This work, however, cannot be done if the theories of Socialism are not observed. Socialism tells us how to separate the proletarian class from the Bourgeoise class.

46
Translation of Extracts from a Communist Magazine
copies of which were seized on 19-1-31 at bookstores
Nos. 518 and 524 Foochow Road.

DER MODERNE JUNGE, NO. 2

Vol. S. B. D. 1939
29-4-31

In Commemoration of the Great Revolutionary Leaders---
Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg.

Page 1

January 21, 1924, is the day when Lenin---
the great leader of proletarian classes and oppressed
people----passed away.

On January 15, 1919, Liebknecht----the German
revolutionary leader and Director of the International
Proletarian Youths Movements----was cruelly murdered by
the German capitalistic classes and the Social Democrats.
Miss Rosa Luxemburg, a female fighter of the World
Proletarian classes, was murdered at the same time.

Page 2

On these days every year the proletarian
classes and the oppressed people throughout the world
commemorate the death of the three great leaders, close
their ranks, and study Leninism more diligently. They
will continue the uncompleted work of their late leaders.

Page 3

The attack upon Soviet Russia by the
Imperialists was accelerated in July of last year when
a controversy over the China^{col} Eastern Railway arose between
China and Russia. The amicable settlement of this
controversy was due to the peaceful policy of the Soviet
Government and the strong opposition raised by the
proletarian classes throughout the world. The
Imperialistic countries such as Japan, Great Britain,
the U.S.A. and France are now making war preparations.
Therefore, in this year's anniversary of the death of
our great leaders, our most important duty is to carry
out Lenin's will.

(2)

Pages 4 and 8

The great Chinese Revolution of 1925-7 failed with immense loss because of the armed attack by Imperialists and the sudden betrayal by the capitalistic classes. The influence of the Imperialists in China is growing and the Chinese people are suffering more and more. Workers are paid reduced wages and given more work, peasants are pressed into military service, young soldiers are sent to the front to be killed by poisonous gas, and students are ~~xxxx~~ imprisoned or murdered by the ruling classes. Moreover, the capitalistic classes are instigating the Trotsky Clique and the Opposition Clique to mislead the youth by means of reactionary propaganda. Therefore, in the great anniversary of this year we must unite, raise the "banner of Leninism", and accelerate the high revolutionary wave.

EXTRACTS FROM POEMS
Pages 197 and 198

We never forget the day when the "Banner of Blood"
(? Red Flag) was hoisted over Canton.

Our blood and tears became a flood, and our bones
piled as high as a mountain.
This is our ever memorial day---a day when we shed our
blood.

Unless the sea and the ocean dry up and the high
mountain decays, we must settle the account even if our
skeletons are reduced to sand.

Why should we be afraid? The time has arrived.
The world is now divided into two camps. Load the gun
and draw the sword for this is the final and decisive
battle. Now is the time to settle old accounts.
We are not afraid and will not run away.
Go ahead and bathe in the blood. Swallow bullets
and shout. There is nothing which we cannot overthrow
even if it be Heaven.

43

List of Books Seized on 19-1-51 at "The Joint Sales Office of Loh Joong (魯仲), Tsung Zau (宗藻), Kwenlung (崑崙), and Nan Jan (南鑑) Book Stores", No. 518 Foochow Road. (Assistance to Lunghwa Military Authorities on Search Warrants, 1545/6/9)

No. of Copies	Name of Book	Publisher	Remarks
41	<u>Selected Revolutionary Essays of 1917</u> Author: Ulianoff Trans.: Ho Wei.	Zungchow Arts Asso. (No Address)	Selected articles from Soviet papers on the February and October Revolutions.
3	<u>Soviet Economics and Social Policies</u> (Translation from Japanese)	Tsung Tieu (香秋) Book Store, Foochow Road.	Dealing with the present social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia.
3	<u>Loh Pee Monthly</u> Vol. 1, Issue 1. (Magazine)	Loh Joong Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Marxism This magazine deals with political economy, Marxism, and the Indian Revolution. The article on Indian Revolution denounces the doctrine of Gandhi and favours the revolution of Indian labourers and peasants.
3	<u>The Battle Line of Social Science</u> Issue No. 1.	The Battle Line Association of Social Science (No Address)	Contg. articles on Socialism as well as a Program of the Social Scientists' League of China (In English).
1	<u>Der Moderne Jungle</u> Vol. 2	Modern Youth Asso., c/o Woosung Book Store, Woosung.	Communitistic.
13	<u>Fundamental Theory of Marxian Economy</u> Author: Kawakami. Trans.: Lee Dah, etc.	Kwen Lung Book Store, 204 Moh Oan Lee, Chungking Rd.	A general treatise on Marxism for beginners.
27	<u>A treatise on Soviet Constitution</u> Author: "Sanopoff" Trans.: Ting Gee Foo.	Publisher: Hwa Shing Book Co. Printer: Shanghai Social Science Research Society. (No address)	-----
3	<u>Fundamental Problems of Marxism</u> Author: "Fo Li Han Noff" Trans.: Lee Ma Ma.	Social Science Research Society. (No address)	A supplement in explanation of the fundamental principles of Marxism.
1	<u>Selected Essays of Marx</u> Translated by Li Yih Mon.	Ditto.	Contg. essays on Wages, Labour, Capital, French Materialism, the Chinese Revolution and the Proletarian classes, etc.

List of Books Seized on 19-1-31 at No. 518 Foochow Road

<u>No. of Copies</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	<u>The Life of Marx & His Principles</u> Author: Max Beer Trans.: Yih Tsung.	Social Science Research Society. (No address)	-----
5	<u>Marx & Engels' the League of Peasants and Labourers</u> Author: Popow. Trans.: Chang Ts Chien.	Loh Joong Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Dealing with peasant problems in a proletarian revolution.
4	<u>Social Science Textbooks Part 1.</u>	Tsung Tsieu Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Containing short essays on socialism by Marx, Kotsky, Engels, Bokharine, etc.
4	Part 2	ditto	ditto
7	Part 3	ditto	ditto
7	Part 4	ditto	ditto
5	<u>"Mother"</u> Author: "Kau Er Kee". Trans.: Sun Zoen Sien.	Dah Kong Book Store, (No address)	Novel.
11	<u>Marxian Economy</u> Author: E. Untermann Trans.: Liu Mai.	Loh Joong Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Marxism for beginners
3	<u>Theory & Practice of Labour Movements</u> (Translation from Japanese)	Tsung Tsieu Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Dealing with the organization and activities of labour unions in various countries.
3	<u>Fundamental Problems of Marxism</u> Author: "Po Li Han Nor" Trans.: Lee Ma Ma.	Social Science Research Society (No Address)	A supplement in explanation of the fundamental principles of Marxism.
3	<u>Transitional Period Economy</u> Author: Bokharine. Trans.: Kiang Peh Yien.	Leh Hwa (勞華) Book Store, Foochow Road.	Anti-capitalism and Anti-Imperialism
1	<u>Marx & Engels</u> Author: Kiazanor Trans.: Lin Keu Yuan.	Tsung Tsieu Book Store, Foochow Rd.	Biography of Marx and Engels.
8	<u>Comments on Marxism</u> Author: Kawakami. Trans.: Kiang Peh Yien.	Sung Kiang Book Store, Toong Hwa Lee, Foochow Road.	Anti-Capitalism.
2	<u>Determinisme Economique</u> Author: "La Fah Kih"	Sin Kung Book Store, Koong Yih Faung, North Szechuen Rd.	Dealing with the theory and history of economy.
1	<u>An Introduction to the Study of Marxism</u> Author: E. Aveling. Trans.: Woo Che Ling.	Lien Huh Book Store, Shantung Rd. corner of Foochow Road.	Outlines of Marx's "Capitalism".

44

List of Books Seized on 19-1-31 at the Poh Sing (北新)
Bookstore, No. 524 Foochow Road. (Assistance to Lungwa
Military Authorities on Search Warrants Nos. 1545, 1546, & 1549)

No. of Copies	Name of Book	Publisher	Remarks
3	<u>Comments on Marxism</u> Author: Kawakami. Translator: Kiang Peh Yien.	Sung Kiang (申江) Book Store, Toong Hwa Lee, Foochow Rd.	Anti-Capitalism.
2	<u>History of Western Revolutions</u> Author: "King Koo Kr" & "Poo Li Koo Kr" Tran.: Kao Poong.	Sing Yui Zou (新宇) Book Store, Shanghai.	Stories of European revolutions such as the French Revolution, and the German Revolution in 1848, the independence of U.S.A., as well as the racial movements and class struggles of Europe in the past.
9	<u>"Mother"</u> Author: "Kau Kr Kee". Tran.: Sun Zoen Sien.	Dah Kong (大江) Book Store (No address)	Novel.
13	<u>Determinisme Economique.</u> Author: "La Fah Kuh". Tran.: Liu Tso Min.	Sin Kung (辛工) Book Store, Koong Yih Faung, North Szechuen Road.	Dealing with the theory and history of economy.
8	<u>Der Moderne Jungle</u> Vol. 2	Modern Youth Asso., Communistic. c/o Woosung Book Store, Woosung. (Orders for subscription will be received at the Sz Dai (时代) Book Store, 738 Gordon Road, Shanghai.	
8	<u>Fundamental Theory of Marxian Economy</u> Author: Kawakami. Trans.: Lee Dah, etc.	Kwen Lung (崑崙) Book Store, 204 Meh Oen Lee, Chungking Road.	A General treatise on Marxism for beginners.
1	<u>Soviet Economics & Social Policies</u> (Translation from Japanese)	Tsung Tsieu (清秋) Book Store, Foochow Road. Whole Sale Office: Poo Yih Lee, Avenue Rd.	Dealing with the present social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia.
1	<u>"1905"</u> Author: "Boklovsky" Trans.: Lee Mah Mah.	Historical Research Association. For sale at Woo Ping (万国) Book Store.	Dealing with the Russian Revolutionary movements in 1905.
1	<u>Marxian Economy</u> Author: E. Untermann Tran.: Liu Mai.	Loh Joong (梁厚) Book Store, Foochow Road.	Marxism for Beginners.
28	<u>Mechanic Wheel</u>	Mechanic Wheel Publishing Society (No address)	Contg. an indecent article.

40

(2)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------|
| 3 | <u>Philosophical Problems
of Marxism</u>
Author: "Bolinanoff"
Tran.: Chang Ts Chien. | Loh Joong () Book
Store, Foochow Road. | -3----- |
| 4 | <u>Economic Theory of the
Bourgeoisie</u>
Author: Boukharine. | ----- | ----- |
| 7 | <u>Comments on the Economic
Theory of the Bourgeoisie</u>
Author: Boukharine. | ----- | ----- |

39

List of Books Seized on 19-1-51 at the Hwa Toong (華通)
Bookstore, No. 529 Foochow Road. (Assistance to Lunghwa
Military Authorities on Search Warrants Nos. 1545, 1546, & 1549)

<u>No. of Copies</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
7	<u>Theory & Practice of Labour Movements</u> (Translation from Japanese)	Dah Kong (大江) Bookstore, (No address)	Dealing with the organization and activities of labour unions in various countries.
2	"1905" Author: "Boklovsky" Trans.: Lee Ma Ma.	Historical Research Association. (No address)	Dealing with the Russian Revolutionary movements in 1905.
6	<u>Scientific Socialism</u> Kau Shee Sung		A treatise on sociology for beginners.
2	<u>Economic Principles of Marx</u> Author: Kautsky. Trans.: Waung Siang Zien.	Zungchow Kwoh Kwang Zoen, 60 Honan Rd.	Marx's economy explained.
1	<u>Selected Essays of Marx</u> Translated by Li Yih Mong.	Social Science Research Society. (No Address)	Containing Essays on Wages, Labour, Capital, French Materialism, the Chinese Revolution and the proletarian classes, etc.
2	<u>Fundamental Problems of Marxism</u> Author: "Po Li Han Hoff" Trans.: Lee Ma Ma.	Ditto	A supplement in explanation of the fundamental principles of Marxism.
2	<u>Comments on Marxism</u> Author: Kawakami. Trans.: Kiang Peh Yien.	Sung Kiang (申江) Book Store, Toong Hwa Lee, Foochow Road.	Anti-Capitalism.
3	<u>World Economics & Economic Policies</u> Author: E. Varga. Trans.: Lee Mih Mong.	S. Muh Book Store (水沫), Foochow Road.	-----

1939
38.
RECORDED
INDEXED
U. S. D. 1939.
12-3-31.
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS, FEBRUARY 22^e, 1931

THE manager of the Woo Tung bookstore, 529a Fopchow Road, who was taken into custody on January 19, by the Municipal Police on a warrant issued by the Chinese military authorities on a charge of keeping for sale books of a pro-Communist nature, was sentenced yesterday to 12 months imprisonment and 43 books which were seized were confiscated.

Reg.
Please attach W file.
J.H.
24:2:31.

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
P. O. S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1939

Special Branch S.5. Station.

20 - 2 - 31

February 19, 1931. 192

REPORT ON Assistance to Chinese Authorities in the execution of
Search Warrants on bookstores Nos. 518/524/and 529, Foochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Moore.

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the execution of Search Warrants on the above mentioned bookstores on January 19, 1931, when 368 books containing alleged inflammatory matter were seized, and one Yue Tsang Sun (), Proprietor of the "Woo Tung" Bookstore, 529, Foochow Road, was arrested, I have to report that Yue Tsang Sun who was remanded sine die at the S.S.D. Court on January 20, 1931, on a charge of Offences Against Public Order: Contrary to Article 160 of C.C.R.C., again appeared before the Court on February 18, when the following judgment was rendered:—"One year's imprisonment and 43 books of an inflammatory nature confiscated. Two Day's detention to count as one day's imprisonment."

At the first hearing on January 20, warrants of arrest ~~against~~ were issued by the Court against Waung Sing Ming (王心民), Proprietor "Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518, Foochow Road, and Li Ts Yoong (李志雲), Proprietor "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524, Foochow Road, but efforts to locate these persons by this department and Louza Police Station detectives have to date proved abortive, as both men are reported to have left for Nanking on or about January 16, 1931.

Translations of the worst items from the books seized will be available in a few days.

D.S.I.
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S5, Please report again when the translations are available. J.P.S. 25/2/31

36

192.

"A"

Louza

19th February

31.

4.

18-2-31.

S.S.D.Court.

Accused appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on the afternoon of 18-2-31. The following judgment was rendered:-

'One year's imprisonment and 43 books of an inflammatory nature confiscated. Two days' detention to count as one day's imprisonment'.

D.S.I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 35

REPORT

Special Branch S. 5. Section.

No. S. B. D. 1939

Date February 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) Assistance to Chinese Authorities in the execution of Search

Warrants on bookstores in 518/524/ and 529, Foochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the execution of Search Warrants on the above mentioned bookstores on January 19, 1931, I have to report, that when the case appeared before the Court on January 20, the Judge issued warrants of arrest against Li Ts Yoong and Waung Sing Ming, and endeavours to execute same by Louza Police Station have so far failed, as Li Ts Yoong is reported to have left Shanghai for Nanking on January 16 and has not yet returned, and the whereabouts of Waung Sing Ming cannot be ascertained. The assistants of the respective shops state that neither persons have put in an appearance since the seizure of the reactionary literature. The following descriptions of the two men have been obtained:-

Li Ts Yoong (李志雲)

Native of Kiangying, Kiangsu.

Age - 42 years.

Occupation - Proprietor, "Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524, Foochow Road.

Residence - No. 288, Tsapoo Road.

Height - about 5' 5".

Dress - Chinese.

No photograph available.

Waung Sing Ming (王心民)

Native of Kwantung.

Age - 43 years.

Occupation - Proprietor of "Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518, Foochow Road.

Proprietor of "Nan Chang" Bookstore, 1139, Kung

Ih Faung, North Szechuen Road.

Residence - Kung Ih Faung, North Szechuen Road. No. unknown.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

34

Station.

REPORT

Date

19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Height - About 5' 4".

Dress - Foreign and Chinese.

No photograph available.

Attached is a list of the books seized, and translations of any objectionable paragraphs in the books seized in the stores belonging to Li Ts Yoong and Waung Sing Ming are in the course of preparation.

[Signature]

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]
23/5 12/2

S5,

Unless the books contain something of special interest as intelligence, the translation of a few items from the worst of the books in each case will suffice. Please submit these translations when ready. In the meantime, please convey the information you have received regarding the men wanted on warrants. The district concerned should continue to make efforts to effect their arrest, and if you can help please do so.

[Signature]

5.2.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 33

REPORT

Station,

Date February 5, 1931

Subject (in full) Report on execution of Shanghai Special District Court

Warrant No.1611 at 518 Foochow Road

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery

Forwarded by D. Robertson

The name of the
man was not
given

With reference to Warrant No.1611, issued in connection with Warrant No.1600, by the Shanghai Special District Court, at the request of the Public Safety Bureau, to arrest the person in charge of the Sales Department of the "Four Combined Book Store" (四書店聯合門市部), No.518 Foochow Road, on charges of establishing a communistic organ and harbouring a communist named Tsiang Na-zoong (何耐本), I have to report that on January 31, 1931, the above mentioned shop was visited and resulted in the arrest of one Er Lai-zoong (歐來崇), who admitted he was temporarily in charge of the Sales Department during the absence from Shanghai of the manager Chang Tseh-ming (張哲民). Er Lai-zoong (歐來崇) appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on January 31, 1931 and again on February 3, 1931, on which date he was released upon furnishing the shop security required by the Court. Copies of the Court proceedings are attached herewith.

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer-in-charge, Special Branch on February 2, 1931, a statement giving more detail was taken from Er Lai-zoong and is attached herewith.

Enquiries, made with a view to verifying parts of the latter statement made by Er Lai-zoong, elicit the information that the four partners in the "Four Combined Bookstores" are as follows:-

Wong Sing-ming (王心民), proprietor of the Nanchang (南昌) Bookstore, at 1139 Kung I Faung, North Szechuen Road.
Residence Unknown.

Woo Kung-tsau (何公超), proprietor of the Tsung Tsau

CP.
Information
and Jan notes
6/2/31
H. J.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

(泰潮) bookstore at 1175 Tsang Shing Li, Haining Road.

Residence unknown.

Tsang Zang-woo (張為武), proprietor of two bookstores, the

Hsiao Chuin (小群), No.Y1099 B. Yung An Li (永安里),

off North Szechuen Road and the Kwan Chui (環球),

No.Y1607 North Szechuen Road. The former bookstore re-

moved to an unknown destination as a result of the

arrest of three shop assistants about two weeks ago,

by the Chinese Authorities. The last mentioned bookstore

was sealed on January 12, 1931 by the same authority as

the proprietor had absconded. His present whereabouts

are unknown.

Chien Tien-yu (錢鐵如), proprietor of the Kung Lun (崑崙)

Bookstore, located in Room No.64, No.275 Chekiang Road.

Residence unknown.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

The warrant in this case was executed
after consultation with the H.A.

H.A.
6/2/31

6/2/31

31

29.1.31.

Warrant No.1611 issued at request
of Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
vs

The person in charge of Sales
Dept.of "Four Combined Book Store",
Focno. Road.

For that he did establish a Communistic
organ and did harbour one Communist,
named Tsiang Na-soong.

N.B. This warrant is issued in connection
with "arrant No.1600.

30

28.1.31.

Warrant No.1600 issued at request
of Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau,
vs.
Tsiang Na Soong.

Address :
c/o Tsu Zung Kwang, Sales Dept.
of "Four Combined Book Store",
Foochow Road.

Wanted by Shanghai Public
Safety Bureau for being one of
Provincial Communist Committee.

N.B. If necessary a through search
is to be made for this man.

27

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for
Saturday, January 31st, 1931.

Register No. 5/21104. Stn No. 2605 C. Louza Station.
Judge Mr. Chow.

Accused

Er Lai-soong () Age re. Bookstore Assist.

Charge

Warrant No. 1601 issued by the Shanghai Special District
Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau.
For that he, Er Lai Soong, did establish a Communistic
Organ and harbour one communist named Tsiang Ng Soong.
Compt :- Public Safety Bureau.

Proceedings

Mr. Paul Y Ru appeared for the Police.

Mr. Ru :- The Municipal Council are not charging the
accused. He was arrested on a warrant issued by this Court at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for having established
a communistic organ and harbouring a communist. The first warrant
the Police received was for one named Tsiang Lai Sung of the Lee
Eur Book Store but this man could not be located. A second warrant
was issued for the man in charge of the book store, giving no name.
The Police went to the book store and found the accused acting in
charge so he has been brought before the Court. The representative
of the Public Safety Bureau is not in Court. We do not know what
evidence they have against the accused or Tsiang.

A/C.D.S. 93 :- At 3.50 p.m. yesterday D.S.I. Montgomery
came to Louza Police Station and requested assistance to execute
a warrant at a book store on Foochow Road. I was instructed to
arrest the man in charge of the store. I went there and they said
the man in charge was out, the accused then stated he was acting in
charge until the other man came back. I therefore arrested him and
took him to Louza Police Station. The accused stated he was
formerly employed in the Tsh Ping Yang Book Store on Burkill Road
for one year and 7 months. We made enquiries and it was found
to be true.

Mr. Ru :- This is the accused's statement.

Accused :- I am an assistant and Tsiang Ts Ming is in charge
of the book store. He was out yesterday so I was asked to take
charge until he returned. I do not know where he lives. I do not
know where he went. He left at 11.50 a.m. I was arrested after
3 p.m. I do not know Tsiang Lai Sung. Wong Sai Ling is the manager
of the store. We have nothing to do with the communists.

Judge :- I will remand this case for it to come before
Judge Hyui as the warrant was issued by him. The accused will put
up a \$1,000.00 shop security.

Decision : Remand to Tuesday 3.2.31. A.M. for trial.
Accused to put up \$1,000.00 shop security.

Special District Court

Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1931.

Station Louza: No.2605.c

Judge Mr. Chow.

Sheet No.3.

Mr. T.Y.Tsang appeared for the police.

Judge Chow: - (To the accused) Are you able to furnish the security.

Accused: I am not able to furnish the security. I am only the shop assistant in the store. "Tsang Chuh-ming" is in charge of the sales department and when I was arrested I was acting as his substitute in the department.

Judge: I will now change the security to that of Ordinary security on the condition of appearance.

Altered to reliable shop security
for appearance when required.

24
Mr Lai-zong (歐東崇).

Hunan

U.S.I. Montgomery.

10022 Stn.

5/2/31

C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih.

My name is Mr Lai-zong (歐東崇), aged 33, native of Hunan. I was married but I do not know where my wife has gone now. I was born at Yang Su Tse (永秋市), Lieuyang Hsien (劉陽縣) in the Hunan Province. I lived with my parents at my native place until I was 30 years of age. Between the ages of 13 and 16 I attended the village school. At the age of 16 years I was apprenticed to the Yang Tsoong Tse (楊忠恕) Wine Shop at my native village. I remained there until I was 20 years of age at which time I went to work with my father whose name is Mr Sai Lieu (歐力廬). At that time he kept a wine shop called the Tsu Wen Tsang (多文堂) at our village. I worked with him as shop assistant until I was about 30 years of age. About December 1928 I left my native village on account of the communist disorders, leaving my father there. I came to Shanghai with one Lieu Pei-Ling (劉偉林), a country man of mine. I cannot say where this man has gone to now. I understand, however, that prior to my coming to Shanghai he was in business at Nantao. When I arrived at Shanghai, I joined my uncle Mr Sung-too (歐錫都), who was then employed at the Tah Ping Yang (太平洋) Printing Company 16 Kai Ho Road. I found employment at this place and worked there until about July last year, when I obtained a position as a shop assistant at the "Four Combined Bookstore" through Tsang Tsch Ming (張哲民), a countryman of mine, who had charge of the Sales Department

Mr Lai-Zeong

- 2 -

of that store. I then found lodgings at 14 Reine Road. I lived at this place until about three months ago when I moved to lodgings at 161 Reine Road where I still live. My wages at \$12 a month. I am still a shop assistant. But at about 11 a.m. on January 20, 1931, Tsung Tsch Ping told me to take charge of his department as he was going away to his home. I do not know where that is located.

The reason for the formation of the "Four Combined Bookstores" was because the four founders all have book stores located in alleysways and customers have difficulty in locating them so that the four men joined together and formed the "Four Combined Bookstores" (四方联合书店).

513 Foochow Road. The owners of this company are Wong Sing-ming (王心民), Woo Hung-tsau (伍公送), Tsung Sang Woo (张方武) and Chien Ah- u (钱铁如).

I do not know where these men live. I understand that Wong Sing Ming has a bookshop called the Nanchong (南崇) Bookstore at the Lung I Sang, North Szechuen Road; Woo Hung Tsau has a bookshop called the Tsung Tsch (张铁如) Bookstore at the Tsung Shing Li, Haining Road; Tsung Sang Woo has a bookshop called the Hsiao Chuan (孝群) Bookstore at the Yang An Li, North Szechuen Road; Chien Tsch Ju has a bookstore called Kung Lun (孔伦) Bookstore off Chekiang Road near Nanking Road. I have never been to any of these bookstores, but the Four Combined Bookstores have, from time to time, received supplies from them.

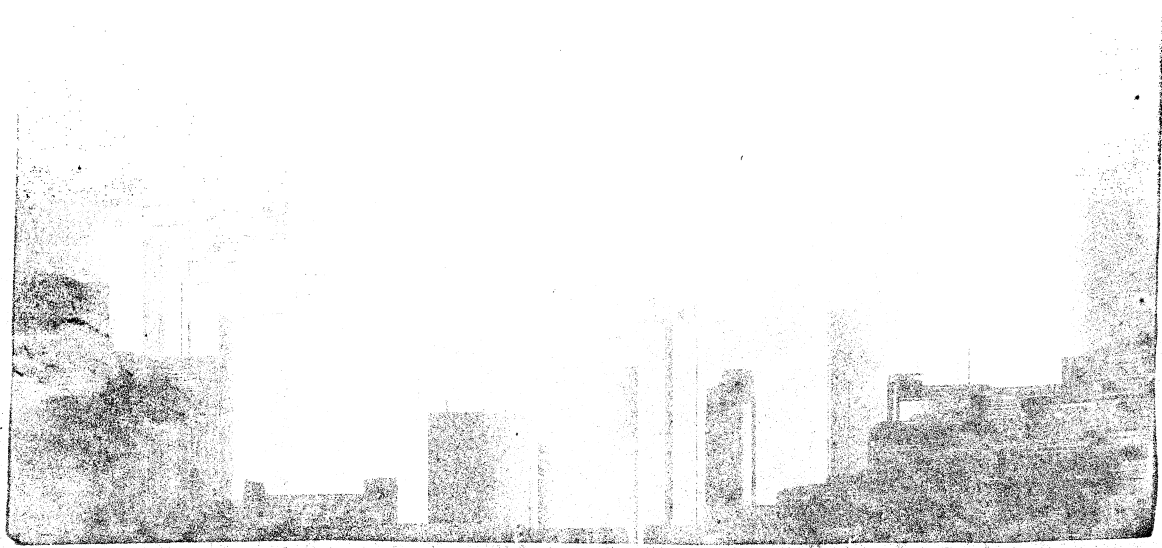
- 3 -

The owner have occasionally visited our shop.

I was told by other employees that Chiang Kai-Song (蔣介石) was at one time employed at the Four Combined Bookstores but I have never seen him and I know nothing about him.

The Four Combined Bookstore employs in all a manager, two shop assistants and two apprentices.

(Sd) r Lai-xiong.



24.

Notes re whereabouts of person named on attached
Warrant No. 1600.

^{preliminary}
Discreet enquiries at four combined bookstores, 518
Foochow Road, at 11.45 a.m. January 28 elicit information
(from two apprentices) that wanted man daily frequents this
establishment with which he is in some way connected, although
they cannot say exactly how, but at the moment he is in
hospital where he is likely to remain for the next four or
five days. Informants could not or would not divulge name
or location of hospital, but added that after discharge from
hospital, Tsiang could be seen frequently at the shop.

YR
25-1-31

TRACKING DOWN REDS IN SHANGHAI

Objection Made To The Methods Of Chinese Authorities

Condemnation of Chinese authorities allegedly using the Municipal police to arrest an innocent person on a nameless warrant in order to extract from prisoner information of the whereabouts of a suspected communist, was voiced by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday.

Mr. Ru declared that this practice was contrary to Chinese criminal procedure and was flagrantly borne out in the case at bar, which was a prosecution against an assistant of the Lee Eur Bookstore, Foochow Road. The accused was released on substantial shop security to appear before the court when required, on charges of establishing a communist organ in the bookstore and harbouring a communist.

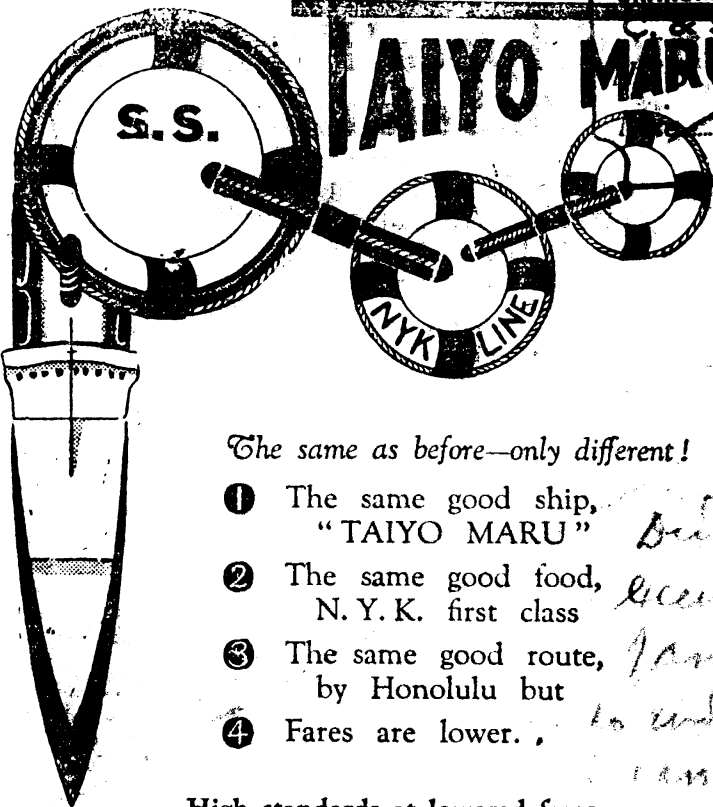
Mr. Ru, pointed out that the charges were brought by extra-Settlement authorities and not the Settlement police. Accused, he said, was arrested on a warrant issued by the court at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. Another warrant was originally issued for a Chinese in charge of the bookstore, who could not be located, and who accused was alleged to have sheltered.

In reply to the court, Mr. Ru explained that prisoner was not arrested on a warrant issued in his name, but for any person in charge of the store. When the police descended on the place they found prisoner in charge and arrested him. Mr. Ru informed the court that a representative of the Bureau had not attended court, and consequently the Municipal police were at a loss to know what evidence the Bureau would bring against accused or any other person connected with the store.

A Chinese detective sergeant told the court that on the afternoon of Friday last he was instructed to go and arrest the person in charge of the bookstore. On arrival there he was told that the man was away. Accused then stated that he was temporarily in charge until the man's return, and he was thereupon arrested and taken to the Louza station. Witness said accused told the police that he was formerly employed in another bookstore on Burkill Road. This the police ascertained to be true.

Accused declared that he did not know the address of the man in charge of the store, or his present whereabouts. After giving the name of the manager of the store as Wong Sai-ming, prisoner asserted that the store was not engaged in any communist activities.

Asked by the judge whether he was able to furnish \$1,000 security, prisoner replied that he was not, explaining that he was only a store assistant, and was acting as a substitute for a person in charge of its sales department when he was arrested.



The same as before—only different!

- ① The same good ship, "TAIYO MARU"
- ② The same good food, N. Y. K. first class
- ③ The same good route, by Honolulu but
- ④ Fares are lower.

High standards at lowered fares

"TAIYO MARU" N.Y.K. TO SAN FRANCISCO

H. (S.B.)
Match report. This is
the case in which Capt.
R. saw M.A.
4/1 Ray

21.
SPECIAL INQUIRY
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

FM. 1

Shanghai, 1:2: 1931.
To \$ L,

For further
inquiry and report
please.

A fuller statement
should be obtained
from Er Rai Zong
giving a detailed
account of his
antecedents, length of
residence in the Settlement
etc. and particulars
should be obtained about
the ~~history of~~ From Combined
Bank Street, etc. ownership
etc.

22.
SPECIAL INQUIRY
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

FM. 1

Shanghai, 3(1:1: 1931.
To D. (Grand Sp. H.S.)

Information and
facts of return.

Although this
man Er Rai Zong
is a bona fide
resident, his
statement does not
appear to be satisfactory.

I agree one
a poor one
3/1/31 Real

19.
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

FM. 1

Shanghai, 1:1:31 1931
To C.C. (Special Branch)

As the prisoners in
this case is a bona
fide resident of the
Settlement & there is
no proof of his having
taken part in
communist activity,
the M.C. will oppose
any attempt to
extradite unless the
Chinese Authorities make
out a prima facie
case satisfactory to
him
The Robertson

Copy for Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

18.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
--	---

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

Arrest Form.

Name

Er Lai Zoong (顾来宗), age 32, Hunan, residing Pei Ho Rd.

Arrested by

A/C.D.S.93.

arrest took place.

30-1-31.

Foochow Road.

At 3.15 p.m. 30-1-31, D.S.I. Montgomery, attached to Special Branch, came to the Station and asked for assistance to serve two Shanghai Special District Court Warrants, Nos. 1600 and 1601, which were issued at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, for the arrests of Tsiang Na Soong (蒋耐松), c/o Tsu Zung Kwang (朱仲光) Sales Department of 'Four Combined Book Store', 518 Foochow Road, and the person in charge of the 'Four Combined Book Store' respectively.

The warrants authorized the arrest of 'Tsiang Na Soong who is wanted on the charge of being one of the 'Provincial Communist Committee' and whoever was in charge of the above mentioned book store, for establishing a communist organ and Harboring one named Tsiang Na Soong.

The necessary assistance was rendered by A/C.D.S.93 and the arrest of the Acting Manager of the Sales Department of the 'Four Combined Book Store' name Eu Lai Zoong, effected. Er came to Shanghai two years ago from Hunan and during that time he was employed with the Pacific Book Store, No. 16 Pei Ho Road for one year and seven months, the remaining five months stay in Shanghai, he was employed with the 'Four Combined Book Store'.

The above facts were verified by D.S.I. Turner and C.D.C.106.

The accused is charged as per warrant and will appear before the Court on the 31-1-31.

The accused denies knowledge as to the whereabouts of Tsiang Na Soong.

A statement was taken from the accused by D.S.I. Montgomery.

D.S.I. Turner and A/C.D.S.93 and C.D.C.106.

SPECIAL INQUIRY
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Mr Lai-zoong (赖宗),
native of Hunan taken by me on ...
at ... on the 30/1/31 and interpreted by ...

My name is Mr Lai-zoong (赖宗). I am
a native of Hunan, 33 years of age, and single.
I am residing in the last house of the last alleyway of
the Yue Shing St. at the corner of Hurkall Road.
I am employed at the Four Combined Book Store (四合书局)
518 Woodson Road. The owners of the four shops are
... (张民), ... (吴振周),
... (王满) and Chien ...-to (陈仁之).
I do not know the addresses of these persons. The
regular sales manager is ... (张黄民).
as he has gone to ... for an indefinite period,
where I do not know. I am temporarily in charge of the
sales department of the Four Combined Book Store.

I was told that ... (蒋耐松) was an
employee of this shop, but I do not know further about him.
(d) Mr Lai-zoong.

26.

With reference to the Warrant re Tsiang Nai Soong which I have just issued, you are to order "the person in charge" of the Sales Office of the four bookstores in Foochow Road, to hand over one Chu Chen-kwong (朱陳功), officer in charge of the Communist Communication Office. If the man in charge of the Sales Office fails to hand over Chu Chen Kwong, he should be arrested with a view to compelling him to do so. A warrant may be issued later.

Chop of Hsu Kia Suh (Judge)

January 28.

With reference to the Warrant re Tsiang Nai Soong which I have just issued, you are to order "the person in charge" of the Sales Office of the four bookstores in Foochow Road, to hand over one Chu Chen-kwong(), officer in charge of the Communist Communication Office. If the man in charge of the Sales Office fails to hand over Chu Chen Kwong, he should be arrested with a view to compelling him to do so. A warrant may be issued later.

Chop of Hsu Kia Suh (Judge)

January 28.

J.P.O.

Memorandum. S.S.D.C.

PROVISIONAL COURT

Shanghai, January 28, 1932.

To T.P. Givens, Esq.

Tel. No. North 1620.

Sir,

Warrant No. 1600.
S'hai Pub. Safety Bureau
vs
Tsiang Na Soong.

In connection with above sent to
you this morning, I enclose herewith
a further order issued by the Judge
which speaks for itself.

Y.O.S.

W. H. H. H. H.
Superintendent.

FURTHER

"A"

Louza

3rd February

31.

copy for Special Branch

:CONTINUED:

Further:-

ASSISTANCE TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

The accused again appeared before the Court and after being questioned by the Judge, the charge *sheet* was endorsed "Accused may be released on reliable shop security and be ready to appear in Court when called upon".

A. Turner

D.S.I.

D.S.I. Turner.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, 9.3.30. 12.

S. B. D. 1911.
Date January 21, 1930.
22 - 1 - 31

Subject (in full) Search for reactionary literature in bookstores on Foochow Rd.
on Search Warrants issued at the request of the Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.S.I. Moore.

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the attached Search Warrants issued at the request of the Soongwu Military Authorities by the S.S.D. Court, I have to report that the warrants were executed on January 19, 1931, by C.D. Waung Ping, Soongwu Authorities; D.S.I. Moore, and D.S. Harvey, Central Police Station, as follows:-

Search Warrant No. 1550 "Kwaung Woo" Bookstore, 552, Foochow Road at 5.30 p.m.

" " " 1551 "Ming Yoeu Lien Hau" Bookstore, Foochow Road at 5.50 p.m.

" " " 1547 "Kyuin Tsoong" Bookstore, 95, Foochow Road at 6.5 p.m.

" " " 1548 "Kiang Nan" Bookstore, 165, Shantung Road at 6.20 p.m.

In all cases, nothing of an incriminating nature could be found on the premises.

D.S.I. Moore
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

21/1/30

*D.B. (br. and Sp. Br.'s)
Information and forms of
return, so that warrants may be sent
back to Supt. Whiting.*

Reg.

*Warrants detached and
returned to Supt. Whiting.
Please file.*

22/1/31.

*100
2/1*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 1-3100X

Date January 14, 1931.

Subject (in full) Execution of Search Warrants issued at the request of Soongwu Military Headquarters.

Made by D. I. Robertson

Forwarded by *D. I. Robertson, Inf.*

Between 10.50 a.m. and 1.10 p.m. on January 14, search warrants for communistic literature issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soongwu Military Headquarters were executed on the following premises in co-operation with detectives attached to the station of the district concerned :

Kyuin Tsoong (群衆) Book Store,
95 Foochow Road.

Kiangnan Book Store (江南),
165 Shantung Road.

The United Agency (四聯書店),
including the Yao Chun (榮群), Kwenlun
(崑崙), Tsung Chao (崇朝) and Nan-
jang (南強) Bookstores,
518 Foochow Road.

Pei Sing (北新) Book Store,
524 Foochow Road, and the Editorial &
Wholesale Departments at 288 Tsepoo Road.

None of the books listed in the Search Warrants was found at either of the places raided and no arrests were made.

D. I. Robertson
D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Reg. Please file.

J.H.
11:11 '31.

C O P Y

Search Warrant No.1513 issued at
request of Soongwu Military Head
Quarters

Soongwu Military Head Quarters.

vs.

"Kyuin Tsoong Book Store", middle
section of Foochow Road.

To search and seize certain reactionary
printed matters, to wit, "Liang Tsah"
and "Tsoo Par".

Search Warrant No.1514 issued at
request of Soongwu Military Head
Quarters

Soongwu Military Headquarters.

vs.

"Poh Sing Book Store", middle
section of Foochow Road and 228
Tsepoo Road.

To search and seize certain reactionary
printed matter, to wit, "Lenin".

Shanghai Special District Court

To S.B.

Date: 14/1/31

Search warrant No. 1515 issued at request of
Soongwu Military Headquarters
Soongwu Military Headquarters

vs.

" Loh Kyuin "
" Kwang Lung "
" Tshung Zau " (4) Combined Stores.
" Nan Jang "

Address:- In the middle section of Foochow Road.
To search and seize certain reactionary printed
matters, "Kuh Ming Nyeon Li", "Siau Kuh Ming", "Mo
Kuh S Kyi Tsou", "Ngoo Koh Kuh Ming S" & "San
Koo Koh Tsi"

////////////////////////////////////

Soongwu Military Hqrs Search Warrant No. 1516.
date 14.1.31

vs

"Kiang Nan Book Store
30 Foochow Road

To search & Seize certain printed matters, to wit
Sing Dzo Kai Kwei, Koh Ka Zaung Kuh Ming,
Sze Ka Kiang Yau, Koh Tsi & Gwan Jeu.

... & S. B. D. 1939.
 ... 21 - 1 - 31.

8.

Please continue inquiries with a view to:

1. submitting a report giving the names and addresses of the book stores with which Waung Hsi Ming and Li Ts Loong are connected.
2. submitting a list of the books found in the stores belonging to Waung Hsi Ming and Li Ts Loong with translations of a few paragraphs in these books which appear to be objectionable in an outstanding way.
3. submitting a full description of Waung Hsi Ming and Li Ts Loong together with photographs of these men if available.
4. submitting a report stating if warrants have been issued for Waung Hsi Ming and Li Ts Loong.

is Loong.

L. H. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

RECEIVED
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7

REPORT

Special Branch No.3. Station,

Date January 20, 1930.

Subject (in full) Assistance to the Chinese Authorities in the execution of
Search Warrants on bookstores in the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Moore. Forwarded by _____

Sir,

I have to report with reference to the above mentioned subject, that between 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m., January 19, 1931, seven Search Warrants issued at the request of the Soongwu Military Authorities by the S.S.D. Court to search and seize certain reactionary books were executed by the Shanghai Municipal Police accompanied by representatives of the Soongwu Authorities with the following results:-

"Loh Kyuin" Bookstore, 518, Foochow Road. Seized:- a number of books of a reactionary nature.

"Poh Sing" Bookstore, 524, Foochow Road. Seized:- a number of books of a reactionary nature.

"Woo Tung" Bookstore, 529, Foochow Road. Seized:- a number of books of a reactionary nature. The manager of the store Yue Tsang Sun, who was on the premises at the time, was arrested. ✓

An attempt to execute the remaining four warrants proved abortive, as nothing of an incriminating nature could be found on the premises.

The total number of books seized was 368 copies, a detailed list of which is in the course of preparation.

The arrested person, Yue Tsang Sun, will be brought before the S.S.D. Court on January 20, 1931, on a charge of Offences against Public Order. Contrary to Art. 160 of C.C.R.C., when the Chinese Authorities will apply for all books seized to be confiscated.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

21/1/31

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 20:1:1931.
To S5 (S.S. 9. Moore)

Please submit
before 9 a.m.
January 21 the report
giving the result of
the raids made on
January 19. All
papers referring to these
raids should be
attached to the report.
The report and papers
are wanted in
connection with the
compilation of a

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 20:1:1931.
To S5,

For further report
please, giving
names of books,
etc.

S.S. Moore

In attention please

[Signature]
20/1/31

Paragraph for the 4
Report Summary;
January 21. It
will be returned to
SS after note of their
contents for that purpose
have been made.

JLL

Special Branch copy.

H.

"A"

192.

Louza

January 20th, 31.

2.

Offences against
Public Order.

9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Shanghai Special District
Court.

20-1-31.

In connection with the arrest of Yue Tsong Sun ()
manager of a bookstore at 529 Foochow Road, and the seizure
of a quantity of alleged reactionary literature there, the
following judgment was rendered at the Shanghai Special
District Court this morning, 20-1-31:-

"Yue Tsong Sun to be detained sine die".

[Signature]

D. S. I.

Specie Branch copy.

"A"

Louisa

January 20th, 31.

2.

Assistance to Soongwu Military Authorities.

In connection with the ~~case~~ seizure of alleged reactionary literature at bookstores at 518 and 524 Foochow Road on 19-1-31, the following was the judgment rendered by the Shanghai Special District Court, this morning, 20-1-31:-

"The books seized to be temporarily detained at the Station, disposal of which will be decided when Waung Hsi Ming and Li Ts Loong are arrested. A sample of each publication to be handed to the Soongwu Military Authorities"

Bauman

D. S. I.

2.

192

Copy of F.I.R. Louza ~~192~~ undated

Nature of Offence.

Offences against public order

Date and Hour when Reported 19.1.31.

Place, Time and Date
of Occurrence.

Woo Tung Book Store, 529 Foochow Rd. 19.1.31.

information as received by
Police. To be read over
to complainant or infor-
mant, and signature or left
thumb impression to be
taken.

At 2.15 p.m. 19.1.31, D.S.I. Moore and
detectives from the Soongwu Military Hdqrs.
came to the Station with a warrant issued by
the Shanghai Special Court at the instance of
the above authorities, authorizing a search
to be made of a bookstore at 529 Foochow Road
and the seizure of certain reactionary books
and to arrest the publisher if found.
Assistance rendered and a large quantity of
reactionary books seized. The shop master
Yu Tsang Sun was arrested and is accordingly
charged.

Name of investigating
officer to whom F.I.R.
handed over and hour

D.S.I. Cumming, C.D.C.196

1.

Copy of Louza Arrest Report 192,19.1.31.

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested. Yue Tsang Sun (), 34, Fokien M/shop-master, residing at 529 Foochow Road.

Arrested by D.S.I. Cumming and C.D.C. 195.

Date and place where arrest took place 529 Foochow Road.

Offence for which arrested.

Offences against public order. 160.

Name of investigating officer.

D.S.I. Cumming and C.D.C. 195.

D-1945

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. REC. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1945.
Date January 21, 1931.
a.e. 22-1-31.

Subject (in full) Mr. D.S. Zelberg and Miss Sarah D. Zelberg.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by *Wheuncan WSD*

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that D.S. Zelberg, Russian jew, is a suspected Soviet Agent and collects information of an economical character regarding living conditions in Shanghai. He has business connections with the Centrosojus and "Dalbank."

His daughter, Miss Sarah Zelberg, recently joined the staff of the local branch of the "Dalbank" as a typist.

It is said that Mr. Zelberg's brother, being a Communist, was executed in 1918 or 1919 by the White Russian Government of Ataman Semenoff in Chita Transbaikalian Province.

Both reside at Park Apartment, No. 455 Rue Lafayette, Ap. 12.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

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

Reg. Please file. Copies will be handed to the usual authorities.

JH
22:11:21.

D-1949

Extract from the Chinese Morning Translation
of January 25, 1931.

The Death of Huang Choh Chiu and the Liquidation of the
Day and Night Bank

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking :-

With reference to the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department following the death of Huang Choh Chiu, the Ministry of Industry of the National Government has sent a telegram to the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs instructing it to pay special attention to the liquidation of the Bank and the Savings Department. The telegram states that the Day and Night Bank had not been registered with the Ministry as a limited liability company and that it should be liquidated as an unlimited liability company in order to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

The Ministry of Industry further instructs that all savings organizations which have been running without permission from the Ministry and which are soliciting small deposits from the people by offering high rates of interest and prizes should be suppressed. Banks which have not been registered as companies but are illegally using the name "company" should be ordered to apply for registration at once failing which they are liable to be prosecuted.

January 27, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY & NIGHT BANK.

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Upon receipt of an order from the Ministry of Industry of the National Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai yesterday issued an order to Mr. Hsu Yoong Cho, chartered accountant, who is liquidating the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department, stating that the Bureau will appoint officers to his office to make an investigation and that all accounts should be ready for inspection.

January 28, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE WONG CHO CHU.

Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong publish a joint advertisement in the Shun Pao and other local newspapers to-day announcing that owing to certain difficulties they have encountered, they have resigned from the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee. As the Mixed Court of the French Concession has appointed two auditors to deal with the case and as the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has sent deputies to make an investigation, this matter will hereafter be dealt with by the administrative and judicial organs.

Liquidator Also Resigns.

Hsu Yoong Cho, an auditor, publishes an advertisement announcing that he had undertaken the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department at the request of the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee, but as half of the members of the Committee have resigned and as the French Mixed Court has appointed two auditors to undertake the liquidation, he has resigned and handed over all documents, etc., to the auditors appointed by the Mixed Court.

Mr. L. T. Yuan's Statement.

The Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee called an urgent meeting at 6 p.m. January 27 but as only Yuan Li Tung, Yieh Lan Tao and Zau Chun Fu were present, the meeting was not held.

Mr. Yuan has informed a reporter of the Hwa Tung News Agency that the resignation of Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong was due to the formation of six Creditors Groups and to the differences of views amongst these creditors. It is hoped that their resignation will bring unanimity amongst the creditors and who will send representatives to confer with the Committee. Mr. Yuan added that if the Committee were dissolved, it would cause great suffering to the creditors. Mr. Huang Cho Chu's family is persuading ~~Mr. Huang Cho Chu's~~ Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong to withdraw their resignation.

The following is a statement of accounts
showing the assets of the Great World Visitors'
Savings Department:-

Amount deposited in the Shanghai Day and Night Bank - - - - -	\$ 803,512.26
Amount deposited in the Great World Amusement Resort - - - - -	600,000.00
Loans on security - - - - -	28,263.00
Furniture - - - - -	603.80
Total	\$1,432,379.06

Liabilities.

Deposits on current account - - - - -	\$ 487,849.71
Fixed deposits - - - - -	866,680.00
Total	\$1,354,529.71
Profit - - - - -	\$ 77,849.35

The following is a statement of accounts showing the assets of the Hongkew branch of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Loans on fixed periods	\$ 27,777.78
Principal items)	
Great Eastern Dispensary - - -	13,888.89
Great China Dispensary - - -	13,888.89
Loans on security - - - - -	1,480.00
Overdraft on current account - - - - -	19,131.16
Overdraft by other banks - - - - -	2,536.50
Temporary loans - - - - -	9,658.59
Land investment - - - - -	3,000.00
Furniture - - - - -	9,346.13
Deposits at the head office of the bank - - -	90,750.96
Loss - - - - -	30,183.44

Total	\$ 193,864.56

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund - - - - -	\$ 50,000.00
Fixed deposits - - - - -	98,990.68
Deposits on current account - - - - -	44,754.74
Overdraft with other banks - - - - -	119.14

Total	\$ 193,864.56

The following is a statement of accounts showing the assets of the Chekiang Road branch of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Loans on fixed periods - - - - -	\$ 251,484.10
(Principal items)	
Feh Chong Kung Sz - - - - -	82,460.00
Great China Dispensary - - - - -	41,693.33
Great Eastern Dispensary - - - - -	4,015.21
Kiu Feh Kung Sz - - - - -	93,026.67
San Sin (? Theatre) - - - - -	29,988.89
Loans on security - - - - -	8,987.84
Overdraft on current account - - - - -	155,611.04
(Principal items)	
Loans to various persons - - - - -	118,894.52
Feh Chong Kung Sz - - - - -	15,277.78
Great China Dispensary - - - - -	21,438.76
Overdraft by other banks - - - - -	2,426.66
Temporary loans - - - - -	636.64
Furniture - - - - -	8,572.16
To the head office of the bank - - - - -	105,431.07
Loss - - - - -	19,011.99
Total	\$ 552,161.26

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund - - - - -	\$ 50,000.00
Fixed Deposits - - - - -	363,616.12
Deposits on current account - - - - -	110,702.76
Overdraft with other banks - - - - -	1,227.55
Unpaid interest - - - - -	26,614.83
Total	\$ 552,161.26

January 28, 1931.

Morning translation.

MF CEREANEOUS

Company, the stipulated water rate is 6% of the nett rental. Now the Shanghai Waterworks Company is collecting 46. which is equal to 6% of the gross rental, that is, the company collects 34 cents more than it should. With the recent supercharge of 2.5%, the Company will make 42 cents. The total amount of gross rentals in Shanghai is estimated at \$60,000,000.00. per annum; the waterworks Company therefore has been collecting a sum of \$250,000.00. annually to which it is not entitled. We therefore call your attention to this matter.

7

January 28, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COL. YUAN LIANG ON RESTORATION OF POLICE RIGHTS.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

In an interview with a newspaper reporter, Colonel Yuan Liang, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, stated that the restoration of the police rights in the Special District is a matter which cannot be further delayed. So long as the police rights are not settled, criminals, after committing a crime in the Settlement, will seek refuge in Chinese territory. For the sake of peace and good order in Chinese territory, there is urgent necessity for the restoration of police rights. Moreover, the number of cases of armed abductions in Chinese territory represents but 8% to 9% of the number of such cases in the Settlement. The inefficiency of the Settlement authorities to preserve peace and good order justifies the demand for restoration of these police rights. The rendition of ~~the~~ Settlements is desired by the National Government. The administrative and judicial rights in the Special District are being gradually taken back by Chinese. In conclusion Col. Yuan Liang declared that the efforts of the Government to secure the restoration of Police rights will be supported by all Chinese.

TWO CASES OF MENINGITIS IN NANTAO.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

During the past week, the Shanghai Hospital, Nantao, received two patients suffering from spinal meningitis, one of whom has since died.

THE CHINESE ESTATE OWNERS AND THE WATER RATE

The Chun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Chinese Estate Owners' Association yesterday sent the following letter to the Diplomatic Research Commission in connection with the water rate controversy:-

We beg to submit the following two points for the consideration of the Special Committee organized by your Commission to discuss the water rates in the International Settlement:-

- 1) The collection of water rates by landlords on behalf of the Shanghai Waterworks Company should be stopped and the Shanghai Waterworks Company should collect the water rates from tenants direct. The reason is that the present system causes landlords to suffer loss when tenants fall into arrears with their rents or when they abscond without paying rents. The landlords have to pay the water rates sometimes with interest.
- 2) The water rate should be collected according to actual rent. At the present time the water charge is included in the rent. If the rent is \$100. a month, the landlord actually receives about \$94.34, the water charge being \$5.66. According to the agreement between the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Waterworks

January 28, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE WONG CHO CHU.

Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong publish a joint advertisement in the *Pin Fan Pao* and other local newspapers to-day announcing that owing to certain difficulties they have encountered, they have resigned from the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee. As the Mixed Court of the French Concession has appointed two auditors to deal with the case and as the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has sent deputies to make an investigation, this matter will hereafter be dealt with by the administrative and judicial organs.

Liquidator Also Resigns.

Hsu Yoong Cho, an auditor, publishes an advertisement announcing that he had undertaken the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department at the request of the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee, but as half of the members of the Committee have resigned and as the French Mixed Court has appointed two auditors to undertake the liquidation, he has resigned and handed over all documents, etc., to the auditors appointed by the Mixed Court.

Mr. L. T. Yuan's Statement.

The Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee called an urgent meeting at 6 p.m. January 27 but as only Yuan Li Tung, Yieh Fan Pao and Lau Chun Pu were present, the meeting was not held.

Mr. Yuan has informed a reporter of the Hwa Tung News Agency that the resignation of Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong was due to the formation of six Creditors Groups and to the differences of views amongst these creditors. It is hoped that their resignation will bring unanimity amongst the creditors and who will send representatives to confer with the Committee. Mr. Yuan added that if the Committee were dissolved, it would cause great suffering to the creditors. Mr. Huang Cho Chu's family is persuading ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong to withdraw their resignation.

19368

January 28, 1931.

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February 3, 1931.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The case brought up by the lawyers of about 2,200 depositors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department was again heard on February 2 at the Mixed Court in the French Concession.

The lawyers made the following requests:-

1) That the two sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu be summoned to the Court to repay all debts.

2) That an order be issued that the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung Sz undertake full responsibility for the repayment of the debts.

3) That all the property belonging to the Kung Fah Kung Sz such as the Wen Zien Bath House, the Foh Chong Cigarette Company, the Great China Dispensary, etc., be detained.

4) That all shops such as the Huang Chiu Tse Tang, Huang Loong Tai, Chiu Foh Tang, etc., which had been established by Huang Cho Chiu, be detained.

5) That the representatives of depositors be authorized to act as members of the Kung Fah Kung Sz Liquidation Committee and to take charge of the management of all shops belonging to the concern.

6) That the plaintiff reserve the right of claiming compensation of loss.

7) That the defendants pay the costs.

Magistrate Kyung has granted the request to detain the property belonging to the Kung Fah Kung Sz and also to issue an order prohibiting the transfer of the estate belonging to the late Huang Cho Chiu.

The Magistrate also ordered the two Court Auditors to submit a report as soon as they have inspected the accounts of the Kung Fah Kung Sz.

January 31, 1931.

Loh Zau Tseng, a lawyer, publishes an advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers announcing that there is no truth that his client Yeh San Tao is a member of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and that although Huang Cho Chiu had invited him to act as advisor to the Kung Fah Kung Sz, he had declined the offer.

February 1, 1931.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 2 p.m. yesterday (January 31), the Committee of Creditors of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department held its second meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. About 1,100 persons attended.

Chen Kai Kee, who presided, made a report on the following five points:-

(1) The purpose of the second general meeting.
(2) Since its appointment by the first general meeting on January 21, the Committee is now devising ways and means to protect the interest of the creditors.

- (a) The Board of Directors of the Kung Fah Company be warned to accept full responsibility and to refund capital and interest at a fixed date.
- (b) Negotiations be opened with the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee requesting it to accept the responsibility of satisfying all obligations.
- (c) Two manifestoes be issued explaining the attitude of the creditors.
- (d) Representatives be sent to negotiate with the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee.

(3) The filing of actions by certain persons has resulted in the resignation from the Liquidation Committee of three members which will harm the negotiations.

(4) The meeting to devise means to improve the situation which has become unfavourable owing to the resignation of the three members of the Liquidation Committee.

(5) All creditors are requested to unite.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That negotiations be opened with the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee with a request that it accept all responsibility and urging it to fix the dates for repayment of capital and interest.

(2) That in case the first resolution fails to produce result, appeal be made to the proper authorities and ~~affiliated~~ associations asking for support.

(3) That other local organizations and leading men be requested to render assistance as the matter is one which greatly affects the economic life of the common people in Shanghai.

(4) That local newspapers be asked to render assistance.

(5) That the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee and the Board of Directors of the Kung Fah Company be urged to publish a list of all the property belonging to the Kung Fah Company and to hand the company's important documents and account books to the safe keeping of the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee and representatives of creditors, and that the names of the shareholders of the Kung Fah Company be made public.

The following is a statement of accounts
showing the assets of the Great World Visitors'
Savings Department:-

Amount deposited in the Shanghai Day and	\$
Night Bank - - - - -	803,512.26
Amount deposited in the Great World	
Amusement Resort - - - - -	600,000.00
Loans on security - - - - -	28,263.00
Furniture - - - - -	603.80
Total	<u>\$1,432,379.06</u>

Liabilities.

Deposits on current account - - - - -	\$
Fixed deposits - - - - -	437,849.71
	866,680.00
Total	<u>\$1,354,529.71</u>
Profit - - - - -	<u>- \$ 77,849.35</u>

The following is a statement of accounts showing the assets of the Hongkew branch of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Loans on fixed periods	\$ 27,777.78
Principal items)	
Great Eastern Dispensary - - -	13,888.89
Great China Dispensary - - -	13,888.89
Loans on security - - - - -	1,480.00
Overdraft on current account - - - - -	19,131.16
Overdraft by other banks - - - - -	2,636.50
Temporary loans - - - - -	9,658.59
Land investment - - - - -	3,000.00
Furniture - - - - -	9,346.13
Deposits at the head office of the bank - - -	90,750.96
Loss - - - - -	30,183.44
Total	\$ 193,864.56

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund - - - - -	\$ 50,000.00
Fixed deposits - - - - -	98,990.68
Deposits on current account - - - - -	44,754.74
Overdraft with other banks - - - - -	119.14
Total	\$ 193,864.56

The following is a statement of accounts showing the assets of the Chekiang Road branch of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Loans on fixed periods - - - - -	251,484.10
(Principal items)	
Foh Chong Kung Sz - - - - -	82,460.00
Great China Dispensary - - - - -	41,693.33
Great Eastern Dispensary - - - - -	4,015.21
Kiu Foh Kung Sz - - - - -	93,026.67
San Sin (? Theatre) - - - - -	29,988.89
Loans on security - - - - -	8,987.84
Overdraft on current account - - - - -	155,611.04
(Principal items)	
Loans to various persons - - - - -	118,894.52
Foh Chong Kung Sz - - - - -	15,277.78
Great China Dispensary - - - - -	21,433.76
Overdraft by other banks - - - - -	2,426.66
Temporary loans - - - - -	636.64
Furniture - - - - -	8,572.16
To the head office of the bank - - - - -	105,431.07
Loss - - - - -	19,011.99
Total	\$ 552,161.26

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund - - - - -	50,000.00
Fixed Deposits - - - - -	363,618.12
Deposits on current account - - - - -	110,702.76
Overdraft with other banks - - - - -	1,227.65
Unpaid interest - - - - -	26,614.83
Total	\$ 552,161.26

January 29, 1931.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Hsu Yoong Cho, an auditor engaged by the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee, publishes the following statement of accounts showing the assets of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Fixed loans - - - - -	\$ 67,158.11
Loans on security - - - - -	407,444.41
Loans to various persons - - - - -	32,444.41
The Great World Amusement Resort - - - - -	325,000.00
The Wen Zien Bath House - - - - -	50,000.00
Overdraft on current accounts - - - - -	-2,976,869.77
(Principal items)	
Huang Cho Kee - - - - -	1,353,512.06
The Great World Amusement Resort - - - - -	359,036.38
Kiu Foh Kung Sz - - - - -	207,157.35
Kiu Foh Tang - - - - -	35,044.07
Foh Chong Kung Sz - - - - -	740,616.30
Safe deposit - - - - -	16,984.62
To the Chekiang Road branch of the bank as its reserve fund - - - - -	50,000.00
To the Hongkew branch of the bank as its reserve fund - - - - -	50,000.00
Total	\$3,624,343.96.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Liabilities.

Capital - - - - -	\$ 500,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - -	47,379.31
Funds reserved for payment of overdue interest - - - - -	79,000.00
Deposits on current account - - - - -	-1,423,852.19
(Principal items)	
Deposits by various persons - - - - -	75,484.47
Kung Fah Kung Sz - - - - -	49,838.85
Great World Visitors Savings Dept. - - - - -	803,512.26
Chekiang Road branch of the bank - - - - -	105,431.07
Hongkew branch of the bank - - - - -	90,750.09
Foh Chong Cigarette Co. - - - - -	5,272.77
Huang Cho Kee - - - - -	293,561.81
Fixed deposits - - - - -	-1,105,772.72
Savings deposits - - - - -	372,507.40
Temporary deposits - - - - -	7,767.77
Various persons - - - - -	3,601.10
Kiu Foh Kung Sz - - - - -	4,166.67
Deposits on which interest is to paid monthly - - - - -	6,635.55
Overdraft with other banks - - - - -	44.16
Small Coin Notes - - - - -	908.40
Profit - - - - -	80,476.44
Total	\$3,624,343.96

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY AND NIGHT BANK

The following advertisement was published in the Shun Pao and the Sin Wan Pao on Feb. 2, 1931, by Tan Yien Koong, a Chinese Lawyer, on behalf of the Huang Cho Chiu Family:-

The members of the family of the late Huang Cho Chiu have announced that Mr. Huang Cho Chiu, during his life, had been engaged in many different kinds of business enterprises. He was also a partner in many companies or shops. In the case of share certificates or partnership agreements received, it is possible to find out the amount of shares he owned, but in the case of share certificates or partnership agreements which have not been received, it is impossible to find out the value of such shares.

Owing to the above, the members of the Huang Cho Chiu Family have retained me to publish this advertisement to request all managers of companies or shops or hongs of which Mr. Huang is a partner and to whom share certificates have not been issued, to report to my office within ten days. The Huang Cho Chiu Family will not be legally responsible in cases where existence of property has been concealed. The companies or shops concerned will incur suspicion of being in illegal possession. If creditors know of any such cases, they are expected to report to this office.

Office of Lawyer Tan Yien Koong, 112 Szechuen Rd.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY AND NIGHT BANK

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers published the following report on January 30, 1931:-

The Bureau of Social Affairs yesterday issued an order to Pan Zau Paung() and Woo Tsung(), Chartered Accountants appointed by the French Mixed Court in connection with the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department, stating that in accordance with an order from the Ministry of Industry, the Bank and the Savings Department, neither of which has been registered according to regulations governing banks, should be dealt with as an unlimited liability concern and that the interests of the depositors, who are mostly poor people, should be fully protected.

The Bureau of Social Affairs yesterday sent the following letter to the French Mixed Court:-

With reference to the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department, we have learned from newspapers that a number of the creditors have brought up the case before your honourable Court and that the Court has appointed Pan Zau Paung and Woo Tsung, chartered accountants, to undertake the liquidation.

As the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department are only a part of the business of the Koong Fah Company organized by Huang Cho Chiu and others and as the Company and the Bank have not been registered with the authorities according to the regulations governing banks and the regulations governing companies, the liability of all the shareholders of the Koong Fah Company is not to be limited; the shareholders should be made to settle the obligations of the concerns.

We have ascertained that more than 13,000 persons, mostly poor people, had deposits in the Day and Night Bank and the Savings Department. We, therefore, request your honourable Court to deal with the whole case and to protect the interests of all the depositors and let us know how the case is being dealt with.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY AND NIGHT BANK

The following advertisement was published in the Shun Pao and the Sin Wan Pao on February 1, 1931, by Tan Yien Koong, a Chinese lawyer, on behalf of Huang Shien Yao() and Huang Shien Tsoong(), sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu:-

Messrs. Huang Shien Yao and Huang Shien Tsoong have retained me to publish the following announcement:-

As our father was the general manager of the Day and Night Bank and of the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department, both of which had been established by him, he naturally used the funds for business purposes in order to ensure the interests of the depositors. During the past years, he was engaged in real estate and other business enterprises to promote public welfare, but unfortunately he was not very successful in all his business undertakings. Last Summer when he was sick, the Day and Night Bank was in a critical situation because of rumours. Our father, who was mindful of his responsibilities, maintained the Bank despite his sickness. At the beginning of January, when he returned from Hangchow, his sickness became serious. Several days prior to his death, he asked a number of his intimate friends to organize a Van Tsung Syndicate and produced all his title deeds and other documents as security. In a few days, the Syndicate advanced more than \$310,000.00. to the Day and Night Bank. He also borrowed more than \$50,000.00. from relatives and friends, and advanced this sum to the Day and Night Bank. In this connection, there are accounts that can be referred to.

After his death, we, in accordance with his will, requested Messrs. Yu Yah Ching, Wang Shao Lai, Wong Yien Soong, Yuan Lee Tung, Yih Shan Dau, and Zau Jing Poo to organize a Liquidation Committee. The Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department then suspended business to go into liquidation, but the other business enterprises will be carried on as usual for fear that if they are suspended, the depositors will suffer more loss. The deposits are mostly of small sums and naturally the depositors have become excited. We regret very much that we are unable to succeed our father in his business dealings. However, since Mr. Yu Yah Ching and others have very kindly organized a Liquidation Committee, the depositors will not lose their money. As the liquidation will take some time, we request depositors to wait quietly.

As regards a portion of our father's liabilities in the Company(?) Koong Fah Company) as well as his personal debts, we have handed the title deeds, houses and land, share certificates, valuable jewellery, clothing, curios, paintings, and furniture, etc. which had been left by our father, to the Liquidation Committee, through our lawyer, to be sold in payment of debts incurred by our father.

We hereby announce that, even if we are reduced to poverty, we shall not hold on to any property left by our father until all obligations have been settled. In the case of those members of the family who cannot earn a living, we have to request kind and fair-minded persons to render them ~~xxx~~ relief.

February 1, 1931.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUANG CHO CHIU.

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(1) The purpose of the second general meeting.
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- (d) Representatives be sent to negotiate with the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee.

(3) The filing of actions by certain persons has resulted in the resignation from the Liquidation Committee of three members which will harm the negotiations.

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(3) That other local organizations and leading men be requested to render assistance as the matter is one which greatly affects the economic life of the common people in Shanghai.

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(5) That the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee and the Board of Directors of the Kung Fah Company be urged to publish a list of all the property belonging to the Kung Fah Company and to hand the company's important documents and account books to the safe keeping of the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee and representatives of creditors, and that the names of the shareholders of the Kung Fah Company be made public.

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Office of Lawyer Tan Yien Koong, 112 Szechuen Rd.

Copy to Mr. J. H. H. H. H.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY AND NIGHT BANK

The following advertisement was published in the Sun Pao and the Sin Wan Pao on February 1, 1931, by Tan Yien Keong, a Chinese lawyer, on behalf of Huang Shien Yae (黃善業) and Huang Shien Tsoong (黃善宗), sons of the late Huang Che Chiu:-

Messrs. Huang Shien Yae and Huang Shien Tsoong have retained me to publish the following announcement:-

As our father was the general manager of the Day and Night Bank and of the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department, both of which had been established by him, he naturally used the funds for business purposes in order to ensure the interests of the depositors. During the past years, he was engaged in real estate and other business enterprises to promote public welfare, but unfortunately he was not very successful in all his business undertakings. Last Summer when he was sick, the Day and Night Bank was in a critical situation because of rumours. Our father, who was mindful of his responsibilities, maintained the Bank despite his sickness. At the beginning of January, when he returned from Hangchow, his sickness became serious. Several days prior to his death, he asked a number of his intimate friends to organize a Van Tsung Syndicate and produced all his title deeds and other documents as security. In a few days, the Syndicate advanced more than \$310,000.00 to the Day and Night Bank. He also borrowed more than \$50,000.00 from relatives and friends, and advanced this sum to the Day and Night Bank. In this connection, there are accounts that can be referred to.

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As regards a portion of our father's liabilities in the Company (J. Keong Fah Company) as well as his personal debts, we have handed the title deeds, houses and land, share certificates, valuable jewellery, clothing, curios, paintings, and furniture, etc. which had been left by our father, to the Liquidation Committee, through our lawyer, to be sold in payment of debts incurred by our father.

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Please return when finished with this
1/3/31

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January 31, 1931.

Loh Zau Tseng, a lawyer, publishes an advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers announcing that there is no truth that his client Yeh San Tao is a member of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and that although Huang Cho Chiu had invited him to act as advisor to the Kung Fah Kung Sz, he had declined the offer.

February 4, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Armed with an order issued by the Mixed Court in the French Concession, Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, two auditors, yesterday went to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort to take charge of all the property belonging to these two concerned

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Upon receipt of a petition from the provisional committee of creditors of the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department and the Shanghai Day and Night Bank asking for protection, the Ministry of Industry issued the following order on February 3:-

"In connection with this case we recently issued an order directing the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to liquidate these concerns carefully and immediately and that these concerns are not to be treated as limited liability enterprises. The Social Bureau is now again ordered to carry out the liquidation as soon as possible and to make the concerned accept full responsibility so as to save the depositors from loss."

The following advertisements appear in the Sin Wan Pao, the Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

1) The Great Eastern Dispensary Ltd. was registered on May 2, 1929 and is in possession of registration certificate No. 46 issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Shun Pao and other local newspapers reported on February 3 that when the depositors of the Day and Night Bank requested the French Concession Mixed Court to detain the property of the Kung Dah Kung Sz, they made a mistake by including this dispensary in the list of property. We, therefore, publish this advertisement for the information of the public.

2) The Kiu Feh Kung Sz, Ltd. was registered in 1928 and possesses registration certificate No. 205 issued on September 22, 1928 by the National Registration Bureau. The Shun Pao and other local newspapers reported on February 3 that when the depositors of the Day and Night Bank requested the French Concession Mixed Court to detain the property of the Kung Feh Kung Sz, they made a mistake by including this concern in the list of property. We, therefore, publish this advertisement for the information of the public.

February 5, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE International Settlement. The cost of the construction was \$33,000. He still owes \$1,590 and another \$3,440.44 for alterations.

2) A cinema theatre under construction at No. 69 on Seward Road in the International Settlement will cost \$45,650 which is to be paid for in seven instalments but only the first instalment of \$8,000 has been paid.

3) 12 shops and one dwelling house on Route des Soeurs and Rue Ratard on lot No. 3614 in the French Concession. The cost of construction was \$29,3000. The first instalment of \$5,000 is due.

Investigations into other property are proceeding and the results will be published later.

February 5, 1931.

Afternoon Translation,

MISCELLANEOUS

The two Court Auditors have sent a letter to the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank and the China Industrial Bank stating that they have discovered that the Day & Night Bank had borrowed \$700,000 from the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank and \$800,000 from the China Industrial Bank on the security of title deeds given by Huang Cho Chiu to the Van Chun Financial Syndicate. The auditors therefore warn ~~them~~ that the transfer of these title deeds is prohibited.

The two Court Auditors yesterday wrote to Hsu Yoong Che, an auditor engaged by the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee, urging him to submit a list containing the names of the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung Sz.

According to enquiries made by the creditors, certain persons named Yuan, Yieh, Waung, Zung and Zau are shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung Sz.

The Great Eastern Dispensary was established by Huang Cho Chiu prior to the establishment of the Kung Fah Kung Sz. It is said that the value of Huang Cho Chiu's shares in this dispensary is about \$200,000.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

A reporter of the China Times called upon General Chang Chun, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, yesterday afternoon who made the following statement:-

"I am sorry for the depositors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, the majority of whom are poor labourers. It may cause some of them to commit suicide and this ^{will} affect the peace of this locality. There is no reason why the Municipality of Greater Shanghai should not pay attention to this affair. At a tiffin party on February 4 in the Municipal Club I discussed this matter with certain persons. It is expected that within two or three days the work of adjusting the property (? of the concern) will be completed. The Day and Night Bank is an enterprise belonging to the Kung Fah Kung Sz. The property of the Kung Fah Kung Sz is scattered at various places in the French Concession, International Settlement and elsewhere. According to judicial procedure, the Mixed Court can deal ~~only~~ with the property in the French Concession only. If creditors withdraw their case, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will deal with it as an administrative authority and will collect the views of various parties to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. It is reported that over 10,000 creditors have registered. As soon as the property of the concern has been completed, all the cash money will be distributed among the creditors. The business of the various enterprises belonging to the Kung Fah Kung Sz will be maintained, otherwise it will cause more difficulty when repayment is being made."

Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Peng, the two Court auditors, have made an investigation into the real estate belonging to the late Huang Chi Chiu and have found that most of the buildings owned by him were built on land leased to him.

The following is a list of the houses:-

- 1) Four houses built on lot No. 69 in

February 5, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The ~~Szechuen~~ and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The affairs of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank are in a very chaotic state. The most important question at present is (1) to find out the number of shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung Sz who should be made to accept unlimited liability and (2) to find out the amount of property belonging to the late Huang Cho Chiu.

The Kung Fah Kung Sz is the owner of the Great World Amusement Resort, the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, the Great China Dispensary, the Wen Zien Bath House and the Foh Chong Cigarette Company.

The Tsi Tien Theatre belongs to the Great World Amusement Resort, while the Kiu Sin, Foh Sin and Wuchang cinema theatres are the property of the Foh Chong Cigarette Company.

The capital of the Kung Fah Kung Sz is \$700,000 of which \$120,000 has been invested in the Great World Amusement Resort, \$325,000 in the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, \$140,000 in the Great China Dispensary, \$50,000 in the Wen Zien Bath House and \$60,000 in the Foh Chong Cigarette Company.

The head office of the Great China Dispensary is at the corner of Foochow and Shantung Roads. It has established branches on Chekiang Road and North Szechuen Road as well as at Hangchow and Hankow. The business of the head office and two branches in Shanghai is good but the business in Hangchow and Hankow is bad. The assets and liabilities can balance. It has a deposit of \$90,000 in the Day and Night Bank.

The business of the Great World Amusement Resort can be maintained.

The machinery of the Foh Chong Cigarette Company was recently mortgaged to the Wei Tsong Financial Syndicate for a loan of \$75,000. According to the loan agreement, the loan is to be paid in instalments. The first instalment of \$6,000 has been paid. The second instalment is due to-day. The Syndicate desires to remove the machinery if payment be not forthcoming.

Yesterday the manager of the Foh Chong Cigarette Company discussed the matter with the two Court Auditors. It was resolved that the second instalment be paid to-day according to agreement.

Yesterday the hands continued work in the factory but the doors of the factory were closed.

The two Court Auditors will notify the Wei Tsong Financial Syndicate that the business of the company be carried on as usual.

The business of the Wen Zien Bath House is small but a profit is made yearly. Its property at present is valued at \$40,000 but its capital is \$50,000. Deposits by its employees amount to \$9,000. The bath house has a deposit of \$7,000 in the Day & Night Bank.

The two Court Auditors have issued a notice announcing that with the exception of depositors who have registered in a lawyer's office, all other depositors must produce their pass books or receipts to the Office of the two Court Auditors for registration as Hsu Young Che, the auditor of the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee has not handed over the list of registered depositors.

February 6, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

not be shareholders but their good reputation was used for propaganda purposes. They were probably honorary directors and did not attend to the business of the concern and received a monthly locomotion allowance of \$40.00. No election of directors was held last summer on account of Huang's illness. Although several of the directors had resigned locomotion allowance was issued to them as before. Waung and Wang acted only as advisers during the three years and cannot be called directors. For this reason they cannot accept the responsibility for the obligations of the Kung Fah Kung S.

According to Chow Pong Nee, a doctor in the employ of the Great China Dispensary, the liabilities of the five enterprises of the Kung Fah Kung S amounted to \$3,700,000. The assets are: building and furniture of the Great World Amusement Resort valued at \$700,000; leased lands valued at \$400,000. If debentures ~~at~~ to the amount of \$1,000,000 be allowed to be issued of which the Great China Dispensary will be responsible for the repayment of \$250,000; the Foh Chong Cigarette Company for \$800,000 and the Wen Chuen Bath House for \$50,000 and if the personal property of Huang Cho Chiu valued at \$1,350,000 and the \$200,000 or \$300,000 due to the concern be taken together, the liabilities can be met. This is one of the relief methods if the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will consider this suggestion.

February 6, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times publishes the following report:-

Last night a reporter of this paper called upon Tan Nyi Kung (a lawyer engaged by the family of the late Huang Cho Chiu) who made the following statement:-

The estate of the late Huang Cho Chiu is very large. An inventory by experts of his curio, porcelain, pictures, etc. will require a long time. It is hoped that the work will be completed within one week. The land and houses owned by Mr. Huang are valued at about \$1,000,000 and his moveable property at about \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Investigations made by me show that Mr. Huang owed the China Industrial Bank \$400,000, the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank \$280,000 and the Van Chun Financial Syndicate \$300,000, all secured on title deeds. He also owed the Day and Night Bank \$1,050,000 and the Great World Amusement Resort \$110,000. However, the value of the property covered by the title deeds is according to the inventory, Tls. 1,300,000. This sum with Mr. Huang's other property will be sufficient to repay Mr. Huang's debts.

The Kung Fah Kung Sz is a partnership; it has over 200 shareholders and nine directors. Mr. Huang was one of the shareholders. Nobody knows the number of shares held by Mr. Huang and this point can only be cleared up by the investigation which is being made by the two Court auditors.

A number of creditors thinking that Mr. Huang was the proprietor of the Kung Fah Kung Sz, have applied to the French Mixed of the French Concession for an injunction. However this will not only give no benefit to the creditors but cause them to suffer more loss. For instance, if a shop were put up for auction, \$1 worth of goods can be sold for 50 cents only.

I hope that the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will lose no time in holding a meeting with the directors of the Kung Fah Kung Sz with a view to bringing about the resumption of business by the Day and Night Bank and to maintaining the business of the Foh Chong Kung Sz, the Great China Dispensary, etc.

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

Owing to the death of Huang Cho Chiu, the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department of the Kung Fah Kung S have gone into liquidation. The creditors have filed a number of actions and the court has ordered auditors to attend to the liquidation. Creditors desire the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S to accept unlimited liability as the concern is not registered.

According to information received, Huang was known as the advertising magnate. Besides Huang himself, other shareholders of this concern were the late Zau Ping Dzeng, Yuan, Yih, Waung, Wang, Chow, Chao and Chen, with Tai and Hu as supervisors. They might

February 7, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Yesterday a reporter of the Woo Zung Zoen News Agency called on Pen Kung Tsia, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, with whom he had the following conversation:-

Reporter: Is it true that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will undertake the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department?

Answer: In all there are 13,000 depositors, most of whom are poor people. The amount of their deposits is over \$3,000,000. The Municipality of Greater Shanghai is paying close attention to this affair. However, a number of depositors have brought an action in the Mixed Court of the French Concession which has appointed two auditors and issued injunctions, while another body of depositors have filed a petition with the Shanghai Special District Court. Such acts will simply make the case become more complicated.

Q: May the creditors request the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to liquidate the Kung Fah Kung Sz?

A: If they do so, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will grant the request; otherwise it will not in a position to interfere with the case as it is now being dealt with by a Court.

Q: If the Municipality of Greater Shanghai undertake the work of liquidation, will it endeavour to find out the names of all the directors of the Kung Fah Kung Sz?

A: The names of the directors have already been ascertained and enquiries are being made regarding the names of the shareholders. If the liquidation be made under the supervision of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, it will not allow the depositors of small amounts to suffer loss. The following points will be attended to by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai:-

- 1) The liquidation will be completed as early as possible.
- 2) If the business of the enterprises belonging to the Kung Fah Kung Sz can be maintained, they will be supported.
- 3) All the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu be used for the repayment of his debts.

Q: Will the assets be sufficient to cover the liabilities?

A: This is hard to say. As soon as the auditors have compiled a statement of accounts, the directors and shareholders will be responsible for any deficit. The property of the Kung Fah Kung Sz is valued at about \$2,000,000. According to Tan Nyi Kung, a lawyer representing the Huang Cho Chiu family, the houses, lands, curios, porcelain, pictures, etc. belonging to the late Mr. Huang are valued at over \$1,000,000. The directors will not be called upon to pay much. Besides, the late Mr. Huang was on friendly terms with many local prominent merchants who consequently should render assistance.

February 8, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Acting on the request of Yen Loo Chien (), the lawyer retained by the creditors, the Shanghai Special District Court placed a sealing order on the following premises:-

The Shanghai Day & Night Bank, North Szechuen Road Branch, Chekiang Road Branch; Kiu Foh Company at Park Road, Tsong Fah () and Great China Dispensaries, Wang Loo Tai Teashop, the Wang Kiu Tse Dong Chinese Drug Store, the Wen Chuen Bath House and the residence of the late Huang.

According to information received from certain sources, the following is a list of names of Directors of the Kung Fah Kung S:-

Huang Cho Chiu (), Yuan Li Teng (),
Yih San Dau (), Chao Ching Po (),
Wang Shiang Pu (), Chen Shin Wu (),
Yuan Han Yoong (), Tai Chi Tsai (),
Supervisors:- Chow Tsung Ching (), Zau
Ping Chen () and Chang Hui Tseng
().

In an interview with a reporter, Tan Nee Kung, lawyer, stated that the registration of movable property such as curios, clothing, scrolls and furniture was nearing completion. According to his estimate, these are valued at more than \$100,000. The registration of real estate has also ~~been~~ begun, and value is estimated at \$1,000,000. This money is enough to meet the personal debts of Huang Cho Chiu.

As regards the liabilities of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, the Huang family and other directors will accept unlimited liability.

February 10, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG SHAO CHIU.

The China ~~Shanghai~~ Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Court Proceedings

At 4.30 p.m. yesterday, the case of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department came before the French Mixed Court.

Ien Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors, stated that the Shanghai Special District Court had placed a sealing order on the two branches of the Day & Night Bank in the International Settlement.

San Shao Kong, chartered accountant, submitted a report on the affairs of the liquidation.

Lee Lien Kee, a lawyer, stated that the divergence of opinions would prove detrimental to creditors.

Loh Fang Ling, a lawyer, asked the Court that during the period of the liquidation of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, the Great China Dispensary, Foh Chong Cigarette Co., and Yen Lien Bath House be placed in safe keeping because of the approach of the lunar new year which might entail a bigger loss to the creditors.

Judge Chun said that the opinions of the creditors were not uniform, some filing action before the French Mixed Court, some before the Shanghai Special District Court and other appealing to administrative authorities for support. It was also learned that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was planning to look after the case but it was not known whether this was true or not. Since the creditors have filed their action in that Court they should not have filed another action in the Shanghai Special District Court. Such a state of affairs should be immediately remedied. It should be understood that the Court will deal with the case with justice and that the Court can extend its authority even into the International Settlement and Chinese territory. He hoped that the views of the creditors would be harmonized so that full repayment might be secured.

Lawyer Loh stated that he agreed with the opinion of the procurator, but the Kung Fah Sung S had not registered and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai would not be in a position to render any assistance; moreover the time for such action had passed. The case was now being tried by the Court and if it were to be transferred to the administrative authorities to be dealt with, it would be unlawful, and furthermore there were no such stipulations in the proceedings. If such action be initiated, ~~much~~ much trouble would arise in the future and the Court would lose its control over the case. The only thing left to be done at present was to decide the case quickly so that the creditors might obtain some money to pass the lunar new year which was approaching. If it could be settled a day earlier, it would mean a day's loss less, and the poor people would much appreciate the kindness of the Judge.

Tong Yue, a lawyer, asked the Court to devise an appropriate arrangement at an early date to avoid delay and to lighten the burden of the creditors.

Vee Shih Tsung said that the liquidation was similar ~~to~~ as a patient taking medicine and that there was hope of future recovery.

February 10, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chen Tsi An said that the divergence ~~xxxx~~ of opinions among the creditors was due to the failure of the opposing party to devise appropriate arrangements and to accept the liabilities. An immediate liquidation would calm the public mind.

Yao Zhao Li, lawyer retained by the defendant, said that the procedure of bankruptcy in China was very complete. According to custom, business bodies may mediate in the liquidation of banks or shops. The decisions rendered by the first and second court to safeguard the books and properties were correct and proper. He opposed the petition of the creditors' lawyer for liquidation, because at present the opinions were not uniform and everything was not being done properly. It was doubtful whether the creditors would be able to bear the heavy expenses of the advertisements in the daily papers and it would give no benefit. He had advised them but they refused to listen to him and it seemed that there must some other reason for it.

Tan Hec Hung, a lawyer, next reported on his investigation into Huang's property.

Lawyer Yao said that Huang's debts were estimated at more than \$1,000,000, but whether there were any false entries in the books was not known. This point should be immediately examined.

Lawyer Yen then ~~xxxxxxxx~~ asked the Court to order lawyer Yao to produce the books and documents of all shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S within three days because these might be falsified if delayed.

Yao stated that these documents had been in the possession of Zee Kiong Tso, auditor, after Huang's death. He would produce them if they were with him.

Judge Chen accepted the petition of the creditors and ordered Tan and Yao to proceed with the liquidation of the accounts of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

The Subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S.

The following is a list of the branches of the Kung Fah Kung S:-

The Kung Fah Kung S established the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, Great World Amusement Resort, Great China Dispensary, Foh Chong Kung S and Yen Zien Bath House.

The Shanghai Day & Night Bank established branches on North Chekiang and North Szechuen Roads.

The Great World Amusement Resort established the Visitors Savings Department and the Amusement Resort.

The Amusement Resort established the Zee Tien Wu Dai Theatre.

The Great China Dispensary established four branch offices at the following places: Hankow, Hangchow, Small East Gate, Shanghai, and North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The Foh Chong Kung S established the following cinemas: Foh Chong, Kiu Sing and Kuchang.

February 10, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

(c) rule for distribution.

By demanding payment of debts due, some money will be secured which can be distributed. As for properties, they can be sold or let out and the proceeds can also be distributed. The question of repayment by instalments and the issuing of certificates will be decided later.

The above method serves only for conditions at present. It cannot be used in various other cases because no order has been received to take up the liquidation. It is cannot be sure beforehand what changes may take place from time to time.

Submitted to the Chief Judge of the French Mixed Court by Auditors Wu Ching and Tan Shao Peng.

February 5 of the 20th year of the
Chinese Republic.

February 10, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Kung Fah Kung S has a capital of \$700,000 and this capital has been used as follows:-

Shanghai Day & Night Bank \$120,000, Great World Amusement Resort \$325,000, Great China Dispensary \$140,000, Foh Chong Kung S \$60,000 and Yen Lien Bath House \$50,000.

This distribution of the capital of the Kung Fah Kung S is based on the account books of the company. (The account books require investigation).

According to the account books of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank its capital is \$500,000. There is a false account of \$375,000 arranged like this: paid the Great World \$325,000 and to the Yen Lien \$50,000 on mortgage account. But in fact these sums had not been paid at all. This is why the capital of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank is given as \$500,000, and in fact the capital is only \$125,000. The \$325,000 is the capital of the Great World Amusement Resort and the \$50,000 is the capital of the Yen Lien Bath House. This can be found out in the list of investments of the Kung Fah Kung S. Though these 2 concerns are under the control of the Kung Fah Kung S, the capital of each was transferred to the Shanghai Day & Night Bank's account. So the Kung Fah Kung S did not pay anything to the Great World Amusement Resort or to the Yen Lien Bath House. The Shanghai Day & Night Bank is under the control of the Kung Fah Kung S. Therefore, the responsible person is the Kung Fah Kung S.

The following measures should be adopted to deal with the liquidation:-

1) The scope of the liquidation.

For the benefit of creditors, the liquidation should deal with the Shanghai Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department as the responsible persons.

2) Notice of liquidation.

Liquidation will take place as soon as possible. Creditors will suffer if the liquidation is delayed.

3) Steps for the liquidation.

The duties of the liquidation are: to register creditors, to adjust the accounts, to demand payment of debts due to the company, to distribute the property, to fix the responsibilities of the shareholders and to repay liabilities. The registration of creditors and the scrutiny of books are now in progress, while for the other duties there must be a rule to carry out the liquidation:-

(a) Rule of settling the obligations.

The depositors of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department are all men of middle and poor classes and therefore their interests should be protected. The measures for repayment will be by (1) savings deposit, (2) current deposit, (3) interest on savings deposit and (4) interest on current deposit.

(b) Rule to demand payment of debts due.

In order that the creditors may not be made to suffer any loss, it is necessary to demand payment of debts owing to the company by Huang Cho Chiu, Great World Amusement Resort, Foh Chong Kung S, Great China Dispensary, Kiu Foh Kung S, Teong Fah Dispensary, San Hsin Real Estate Co., etc. The family of Huang Cho Chiu must present all their property to clear up the debts owed by Huang and others must do likewise. In this way the liabilities of the Kung Fah Kung S will be reduced.

February 10, 1951.

Afternoon translation.

ALLEGATIONS

(c) Rule for distribution.

By demanding payment of debts due, some money will be secured which can be distributed. As for properties, they can be sold or let out and the proceeds can also be distributed. The question of repayment by instalments and the issuing of certificates will be decided later.

The above method serves only for conditions at present. It cannot be used in various other cases because no order has been received to take up the liquidation. It is cannot be sure beforehand what changes may take place from time to time.

Submitted to the Chief Judge of the French Mixed Court by Auditors Yu Ching and Fan Chao long.

February 5 of the 20th year of the Chinese Republic.

February 10, 1951.

Afternoon Translation.

DISCUSSION

The Sung Fah Sung S has a capital of \$700,000 and this capital has been used as follows:-

Shanghai Day & Night Bank \$120,000, Great World Amusement Resort \$325,000, Great China Dispensary \$140,000, Foh Chong Sung S \$60,000 and Sun Hien Bath House \$55,000.

This distribution of the capital of the Sung Fah Sung S is based on the 1949 balance sheet of the company. (The account books require investigation).

According to the account books of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank its capital is \$600,000. There is a false account of \$375,000 arranged like this. Into the Great World \$325,000 and to the Shanghai Day & Night Bank on mortgage account. But in fact these sums have not been paid at all. This is why the capital of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank is given as \$50,000, and in fact the capital is only \$10,000. The \$325,000 is the capital of the Great World Amusement Resort and the \$60,000 is the capital of the Sun Hien Bath House. This can be found out in the list of investments of the Sung Fah Sung S. Although these 2 companies are under the control of the Sung Fah Sung S, the capital of each was transferred to the Shanghai Day & Night Bank's account. So the Sung Fah Sung S did not pay anything to the Great World Amusement Resort or to the Sun Hien Bath House. The Shanghai Day & Night Bank is under the control of the Sung Fah Sung S. Therefore, the responsible person is the Sung Fah Sung S.

The following measures should be adopted to deal with the liquidation:-

1) The scope of the liquidation.

For the benefit of creditors, the liquidation should deal with the Shanghai Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department as the responsible persons.

2) Notice of liquidation.

Liquidation will take place as soon as possible. Creditors will notice if the liquidation is delayed.

3) Steps for the liquidation.

The duties of the liquidation are to register creditors, to adjust the accounts, to demand payment of debts due to the company, to distribute the property, to fix the responsibilities of the shareholders and to repay liabilities. The registration of creditors and the scrutiny of books are now in progress, while for the other duties there must be a rule to carry out the liquidation:-

(a) Rule of settling the obligations.

The depositors of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department are all men of middle and poor classes and therefore their interests should be protected. The measures for repayment will be by (1) savings deposit, (2) current deposit, (3) interest on savings deposit and (4) interest on current deposit.

(b) Rule to demand payment of debts due.

In order that the creditors may not be made to suffer any loss, it is necessary to demand payment of debts owing to the company by Huang Cho Chiu, Great World Amusement Resort, Foh Chong Sung S, Great China Dispensary, Sun Foh Sung S, Huang Sun Dispensary, Sun Hien Bath House Co., etc. The family of Huang Cho Chiu must present all their property to clear up the debts owed by Huang and others must do likewise. In this way the liabilities of the Sung Fah Sung S will be reduced.

February 10, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

SHANGHAI NEWS

Chen Tai has said that the divergence ~~among~~ of opinions among the creditors was due to the failure of the opposing party to devise appropriate arrangements and to accept the liabilities. An immediate liquidation would calm the public mind.

Lee Shao Li, lawyer retained by the defendant, said that the procedure of bankruptcy in China was very complete. According to custom business bodies may initiate in the liquidation of banks or shops. The decisions rendered by the first and second court to safeguard the assets and properties were correct and proper. He opposed the petition of the creditors' lawyer for liquidation, because at present the opinions were not uniform and everything was not being done properly. It was doubtful whether the creditors could be able to bear the heavy expenses of the advertisements in the daily papers and it would give no benefit. He had advised them but they refused to listen to him and it seemed that there must some other reason for it.

Fan See Kung, a lawyer, next reported on his investigation into Wang's property.

Lawyer See said that Wang's debts were estimated at more than \$1,000,000, but whether there were any false entries in the books was not known. This point should be immediately examined.

Lawyer Yen then ~~asked~~ asked the Court to order lawyer Yao to produce the books and documents of all shareholders of the Wang Fah Kung & within three days because these might be falsified if delayed.

Yao stated that these documents had been in the possession of Lee Yoong Tso, auditor, after Wang's death. He would produce them if they were with him.

Judge Chen accepted the petition of the creditors and ordered Fan and Yao to proceed with the liquidation of the accounts of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

The Subsidiaries of the Wang Fah Kung &.

The following is a list of the branches of the Wang Fah Kung &:-

The Wang Fah Kung & established the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, Great World Amusement Resort, Great China Dispensary, Poh Chong Kung & and Ten Lien Bath House.

The Shanghai Day & Night Bank established branches on North Chekiang and North Szechuen Roads.

The Great World Amusement Resort established the Visitors Savings Department and the Amusement Resort.

The Amusement Resort established the Zoo Tien Yu Tai Theatre.

The Great China Dispensary established four branch offices at the following places: Hankow, Hangchow, Small East Gate, Shanghai, and North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The Fah Sheng Kung & established the following cinemas: Poh Chong, Hui Sing and Yuchang.

February 13, 1931.

afternoon translation.

LIQUIDATION

THE AFFAIRS OF THE GREAT CHINA BANK.

The China ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Court Proceedings

At 2.30 p.m. yesterday, the case of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department came before the French Mixed Court.

Yen Woo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors, stated that the Shanghai Special District Court had placed a sealing order on the two branches of the Day & Night Bank in the International Settlement.

Yen Hoo Kong, chartered accountant, submitted a report on the affairs of the liquidation.

See Lien See, a lawyer, stated that the divergence of opinions would prove detrimental to creditors.

Chih Yang Ling, a lawyer, asked the Court that during the period of the liquidation of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, the Great China Dispensary, Foh Chong Cigarette Co., and Yen Lien Bath House be placed in safe keeping because of the approach of the lunar new year which might entail a bigger loss to the creditors.

Judge Chen said that the opinions of the creditors were not uniform, some filing action before the French Mixed Court, some before the Shanghai Special District Court and other appealing to administrative authorities for support. It was also learned that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was planning to look after the case but it was not known whether this was true or not. Since the creditors have filed their action in that Court they should not have filed another action in the Shanghai Special District Court. Such a state of affairs should be immediately remedied. It should be understood that the Court will deal with the case with justice and that the Court can extend its authority even into the International Settlement and Chinese territory. He hoped that the views of the creditors would be harmonized so that full repayment might be secured.

Lawyer Loh stated that he agreed with the opinion of the procurator, but the Kung Wah Sung & had not registered and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai would not be in a position to render any assistance; moreover the time for such action had passed. The case was now being tried by the Court and if it were to be transferred to the administrative authorities to be dealt with, it would be unlawful, and furthermore there were no such stipulations in the proceedings. If such action be initiated, ~~much~~ much trouble would arise in the future and the Court would lose its control over the case. The only thing left to be done at present was to decide the case quickly so that the creditors might obtain some money to pass the lunar new year which was approaching. If it could be settled a day earlier, it would mean a day's less loss, and the poor people could much appreciate the kindness of the Judge.

Yong Yue, a lawyer, asked the Court to devise an appropriate arrangement at an early date to avoid delay and to lighten the burden of the creditors.

Yee Shih Tsung said that the liquidation was similar to a patient taking medicine and that there was hope of future recovery.

LIQUIDATION OF BANKS

French Mixed Court Action: Sequel to Death of Mr. Wong Chu-chiu

As a sequel to the death of the late Mr. Wong Chu-chiu, the well-known native medical practitioner, merchant and philanthropist, who, during his lifetime, owned a chain of no fewer than 95 banks, pharmacies, private hospitals, amusement resorts, etc., including the Shanghai Day & Night Savings Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Savings Department, action was taken in the French Mixed Court before Magistrate Kung to restrain any or all persons from transferring any of the property belonging to the banks and to the deceased's estate pending further orders from the Court.

The action was taken on behalf of some 2,016 depositors of the two banks referred to against the officials of the banks, the total indebtedness of which, according to plaintiffs, amounted to more than \$3,700,000.

Counsel appearing in the case were Messrs. Fei Hsi-chin, Pian Chia-loo, Tung Yu, Hsu Yen-ning, Tung Tsz, Chen Tse-kao and Yen Li-ching, for plaintiffs, and Mr. Yao Tsao-dee for the manager of the Day & Night Saving Banks.

High Interest

According to plaintiffs, the Day and Night Savings Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Savings Department were subsidiaries to the Kung Fah Co., of which the late Mr. Wong Chu-chiu was founder and chief shareholder. By means of extensive advertising and promises of high rates of interest, it was alleged, these two institutions were successful in

attracting thousands of Chinese, most of whom were women and persons engaged in small trades, to deposit their money with them. The Kung Fah Co., or, as it was known, the late Mr. Wong, was the sole subsidiary organs of the Kung Fah Co. and, in this way, the two banks were indebted to the two banks for the sum of more than \$3,700,000. The two banks in turn owed their depositors and other creditors more than \$3,700,000.

As the two banks had not registered with the National Government, continued counsel for plaintiffs, they could not be considered limited liability companies and their shareholders should be held responsible for an unlimited extent for their debts so the Court was requested to seize all property belonging to the Kung Fah Co. and its subsidiary companies, and to the late Mr. Wong, which could be converted into cash, for the payment of the debts of the two banks. Counsel further asked the Court to issue an order restraining any or all persons from disposing or transferring any of the property pending orders of the Court and to order the sons of the late Mr. Wong to assume responsibility for the debts of their father.

In conclusion, counsel pointed out that efforts should be taken to secure the names of the various shareholders of the Kung Fah Co. so that they could be held responsible for the payment of the debts of the two banks in the event of the proceeds obtained from the sale of the company's property proving insufficient for this purpose.

Counsel Threatened

Mr. Yao, for the manager of the Day and Night Savings Banks, said that he did not represent the interests of the late Mr. Wong as many people thought. He mentioned this because some of the plaintiffs, most of whom were women, had threatened to "bite him to death" because they were under the impression that he was retained to look after the interests of Mr. Wong. Counsel asked the Court to appoint an official to supervise the liquidation of the two banks so that the exact amount of their indebtedness could be ascertained.

Magistrate Kung issued an order for the detention of all property belonging to the Kung Fah Co. and forbidding the transfer of any of the late Mr. Wong's property pending liquidation of the two banks.

Reg.
Please attach to
file.
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4:2:31

IMP

February 5, 1931.

Afternoon translation.

Highway No. 100:

In International Settlement. The cost of the construction was \$33,000. He still owes \$1,500 and another \$3,445.44 for alterations.

2) A cinema theatre under construction at No. 69 on Howard Road in the International Settlement will cost \$65,650 which is to be paid for in seven instalments but only the first instalment of \$8,000 has been paid.

3) 12 shops and one dwelling house on Route 100, No. 100 and on Route 101, No. 101 in the French Concession. The cost of construction was \$25,000. The first instalment of \$5,000 is due.

Investigations into other property are proceeding and the results will be published later.

February 3, 1931.

Interim Translation.

The two court auditors have sent a letter to the Kung Sheng Commercial and Savings Bank and the Kung Sheng Industrial Bank stating that they have discovered that the day and night bank had borrowed 2700,000 from the Kung Sheng Commercial and Savings Bank and 2000,000 from the Kung Sheng Industrial Bank on the security of title deeds given by Huang Shi Chiu to the Kung Sheng Commercial Bank. The auditors therefore warn them that the transfer of these title deeds is prohibited.

The two court auditors yesterday wrote to the day and night bank, an auditor engaged by the Kung Sheng Industrial Bank, urging him to submit a list containing the names of the shareholders of the day and night bank.

According to enquiries made by the auditors, certain persons named Tsao, Yieh, Wang, and others are shareholders of the Kung Sheng Bank.

The Great Eastern Dispensary was established by Huang Shi Chiu prior to the establishment of the Kung Sheng Bank. It is said that the value of Huang Shi Chiu's share in this dispensary is about 200,000.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

A reporter of the China Times called upon General Chang Chun, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, yesterday afternoon who made the following statement:-

"I am sorry for the creditors of the Shanghai day and night Bank, the majority of whom are poor laborers. It may cause some of them to commit suicide and this affect the peace of this locality. There is no reason why the Municipality of Greater Shanghai should not pay attention to this affair. At a public party on February 4 in the Municipal Club I discussed this matter with certain persons. It is expected that within two or three days the work of adjusting the property (if of the concern) will be completed. The day and night Bank is an enterprise belonging to the Kung Sheng Bank Co. The property of the Kung Sheng Bank Co is scattered at various places in the French Concession, International Settlement and elsewhere. According to judicial procedure, the Mixed Court can deal only with the property in the French Concession only. If creditors withdraw their case, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will deal with it as an administrative authority and will collect the views of various parties to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. It is reported that over 10,000 creditors have registered. As soon as the property of the concern has been completed, all the cash money will be distributed among the creditors. The business of the various enterprises belonging to the Kung Sheng Bank Co will be maintained, otherwise it will cause more difficulty when repayment is being made."

Mr Tsang and Mr Fan Sheng, the two court auditors, have made an investigation into the real estate belonging to the late Huang Shi Chiu and have found that most of the buildings owned by him were built on land leased to him.

The following is a list of the houses:-
1) Four houses built on lot No. 69 in

February 5, 1931.

Afternoon Session.

1. The Great World Amusement Resort.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers

The *Eastern Times* and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The affairs of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank are in a very chaotic state. The most important question at present is (1) to find out the number of shareholders of the bank, Pan Chung and who should be made to accept unlimited liability and (2) to find out the amount of property belonging to the bank, among them:

The bank Pan Chung is the owner of the Great World Amusement Resort, the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, the Great China Dispensary, the tea shop with house and the Pan Chung Cigarette Company.

The Tai Hien Theatre belongs to the Great World Amusement Resort, while the 10 film, Pan Jin and Shanghai Cinema Theatres are the property of the Pan Chung Cigarette Company.

The capital of the bank Pan Chung is \$700,000 of which \$120,000 has been invested in the Great World Amusement Resort, \$325,000 in the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, \$140,000 in the Great China Dispensary, \$60,000 in the tea shop with house and \$55,000 in the Pan Chung Cigarette Company.

The head office of the Great China Dispensary is at the corner of Pootung and Changling Roads. It has established branches on Changling Road and North Pootung Road as well as at Lungchow and Hankow. The business of the head office and two branches in Shanghai is good but the business in Lungchow and Hankow is bad. The assets and liabilities are balanced. It has a deposit of \$50,000 in the Day and Night Bank.

The business of the Great World Amusement Resort can be maintained.

The machinery of the Pan Chung Cigarette Company was recently mortgaged to the Tai Hien Financial Syndicate for a loan of \$75,000. According to the loan agreement, the loan is to be paid in instalments. The first instalment of \$5,000 has been paid. The second instalment is due to-day. The syndicate desires to remove the machinery if payment be not forthcoming.

Yesterday the manager of the Pan Chung Cigarette Company discussed the matter with the two Court Auditors. It was resolved that the second instalment be paid to-day according to agreement.

Yesterday the hands continued work in the factory but the doors of the factory were closed.

The two Court Auditors will notify the Tai Hien Financial Syndicate that the business of the company be carried on as usual.

The business of the Pan Hien Bath House is small but a profit is made yearly. Its property at present is valued at \$40,000 but its capital is \$30,000. Deposits by its employees amount to \$5,000. The bath house has a deposit of \$7,000 in the Day & Night Bank.

The two Court Auditors have issued a notice announcing that with the exception of depositors who have registered in a lawyer's office, all other depositors must produce their pass books or receipts to the Office of the two Court Auditors for registration as Pan Chung Co., the auditor of the Huang Shu Chin Liquidation Committee has not handed over the list of registered depositors.

281.
S. & S. L. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1949.
5/2 1931. 6 - 2 - 31

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY

Armed with an order issued by the French Mixed Court, two Chinese auditors went to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great Western Amusement resort on Tuesday to take charge of all property belonging to these concerns, both of which closed their doors two weeks ago following the death of the proprietor.

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5:2:31.

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, FEBRUARY

8, 1931.

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& S. B. D. 1949
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The nine branches of the Day and Night Bank in the International Settlement were sealed yesterday by the Shanghai District Court, at the request of 360 creditors who have instituted proceedings against the bank, which got into difficulties upon the death of its manager, Mr. Wong Tso-chu. The latter's funeral is still being delayed owing to the fear of creditors creating a disturbance.

SI

Information

9.2.31

JP

JP

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

RECEIVED

趙芹波
Lao Jing oo (陳星五)
Lung Ling oo (王向甫)
Long Chang Foo (王輝賓)
Long Hwei Ling (張笑雲)
Chang Siao Young (常斌臣)
Deceased) Lau Ling Tung (馬慶奎)
Lau Ching Tung (周頌卿)
Tsu Tsong Ching (周頌卿)

So far as we know, three of them are supervisors and the others are directors.

According to further information, Wang Cho Chiu (Chairman), Yin Chan Lau, Lau Ling Tung, Lau Chang Foo, Lau Ling Tung, Lung Ling oo, Tsu Tsong Ching, and Lau Ching Tung are directors; Long Hwei Ling (Mr. Tan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, at one time mistook Long Hwei Ling as Chang Hwei Tsu Tsong Siao Young and Lau Ching Tung are supervisors.

Still another report states that Lung Ling oo () is a supervisor and that either Chang Siao Young or Lau Ching Tung is a director. Of the twelve persons mentioned above, Wang Cho Chiu has died and Lau Ling Tung () and Lau Ching Tung () are at helping.

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon translation.

LIQUIDATION

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HUNG YAH KUNG S.

The Chun Pao and Min Kuo Pao publish the following report:-

Yesterday a reporter of the Chun Pao called on Wu Tseng, the Court Auditor, and was given the following information:-

Creditors will ^{not} suffer any loss if the property is arranged in a proper manner and repayment will be only a question of time. Now the first thing to do is to sell the buildings of the Shanghai Bay & Light Bank branches on Luchang Road and North Szechuan Road. The negotiations for the sale of the buildings are proceeding.

Beginning from yesterday, letters for demanding payment of debts owing to the company have been sent out. The payments received will be deposited in a reliable bank and will be used to refund the savings and unfixed deposits before the lunar year.

The second thing to do is to refund the fixed deposits and current accounts. The final step is to repay the interest.

Wu Tseng, a Court Auditor, had an interview with Sun See Tung, the lawyer retained by the Huang's family, to discuss the extent of the private property of the late Huang Cho Chiu. A list of this property will be made public two weeks after ~~registration~~ registration. Creditors will be repaid by instalments. Eight members of the old staff will be retained at the head office of the Shanghai Bay & Light Bank, while three men will be retained in the branch offices with a similar number at the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

The reporter of the Chun Pao then called on Sun See Tung who stated that he is dissatisfied with the attitude of the creditors. He further stated that the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu is enough to cover his debts. Creditors will be safe after the completion of the registration.

At 7 p.m. yesterday the Creditors Committee held its 14th meeting and the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the Committee devise means to deal with the case till the Municipality of Greater Shanghai deals with the liquidation.
- 2) To submit a report to the Municipality on the registered creditors.
- 3) To engage several managers from the Standing Committee to assist in the work.

The Liquidation of the Bay & Light Bank.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

Despite a diligent investigation, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Association of Creditors have not been able to ascertain the names of the directors and of the supervisors of the Hung Yah Kung S. As this is a very important matter, this paper, after making inquiries at various places, has ascertained from a reliable source the real names of the directors and of the supervisors. They are:-

Huang Cho Chiu (黄楚九)
Tuan Lee Tung (袁履登)
Yih Shan Pau (叶山涛)

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE HWA TUNG JIH PAO.

The Social Daily News, a magazine paper, publishes the following report:-

The Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is in receipt of a secret telegram from the Central Government to the effect that the Hwa Tung Jih Pao () is publishing reactionary news. The Bureau is making enquiries to ascertain the address of this paper, but so far it has failed. This paper is still on sale by newspaper vendors.

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

1-10-31

POSTAL WORKERS DEMAND LOWER RENT.

The Min Sun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Yesterday the Shanghai Postal Employees Union sent a petition to the Postal Authorities demanding that in view of the high rent in Shanghai the workers be granted a house allowance of \$10 a month.

The union has also issued a manifesto to all the postal workers urging them to persist in the demand.

Last night the union entertained a number of local journalists at the Tai Yi Yang Restaurant.

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Zao Jing Poo ()
Zung Sing Woo ()
Wong Shang Foo ()
Wong Hwei Ping ()
Chang Siao Yoong ()
Zau Ping Zung ()
Kau Ching Daung ()
Tseu Zoong Ching ()

So far as we know, three of them are Supervisors and the others are Directors.

According to further information, Huang Cho Chiu (Chairman), Yih Shan Dau, Yuan Lee Tung, Zau Jing Poo, Zung Sing Woo, Wong Shang Foo, Zau Ping Zung and Tseu Zoong Ching are Directors; Wong Hwei Ping (Mr. Pan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, at one time mistook Wong Hwei Ping as Chang Hwei Tseu), Tsang Siao Yoong and Kau Ching Daung are Supervisors.

Still another report states that Zung Sing Woo () is a Supervisor and that either Chang Siao Yoong or Kau Ching Daung is a Director.

Of the twelve persons mentioned above, Huang Cho Chiu has died and Zau Ping Zung () and Kau Ching Daung () are at Peiping.

February 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Shun Pao and Min Kuo Pao publish the following report:-

Yesterday a reporter of the Shun Pao called on Wu Tseng, the Court auditor, and was given the following information:-

Creditors will ^{not} suffer any loss if the property is arranged in a proper manner and repayment will be only a question of time. Now the first thing to do is to sell the buildings of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank branches on Chekiang Road and North Szechuen Road. The negotiations for the sale of the Wen Zien Bath House are proceeding.

Beginning from yesterday, letters for demanding payment of debts owing to the company have been sent out. The payments received will be deposited in a reliable bank and will be used to refund the savings and unfixed deposits before the lunar year.

The second thing to do is to refund the fixed deposits and current accounts. The final step is to repay the interest.

Wu Tseng, a Court auditor, had an interview with Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by the Huang's family, to discuss the extent of the private property of the late Huang Cho Chiu. A list of this property will be made public two weeks after ~~registration~~ registration. Creditors will be repaid by instalments. Eight members of the old staff will be retained at the head office of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank, while three men will be retained in the branch offices with a similar number at the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

The reporter of the Shun Pao then called on Tan Nee Kung who stated that he is dissatisfied with the attitude of the creditors. He further stated that the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu is enough to cover his debts. Creditors will be safe after the completion of the registration.

At 7 p.m. yesterday the Creditors Committee held its 14th meeting and the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the Committee devise means to deal with the case till the Municipality of Greater Shanghai deals with the liquidation.
- 2) To submit a report to the Municipality on the registered creditors.
- 3) To engage several managers from the Standing Committee to assist in the work.

The Liquidation of the Day & Night Bank.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

Despite a diligent investigation, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Association of Creditors have not been able to ascertain the names of the Directors and of the Supervisors of the Kung Fah Kung S. As this is a very important matter, this paper, after making inquiries at various places, has ascertained from a reliable source the real names of the Directors and of the Supervisors. They are:-

Huang Cho Chiu ()
Yuan Lee Tung ()
Yih Shan Dau ()

February 12, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

with full authority.

For many years no meeting of Directors or of shareholders has been held. The shareholders are given 10% interest per annum on their shares but they have never been given a bonus. For this reason, the Kung Fah Company cannot be regarded as a Company.

February 12, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and Shun Pao Publish the following report:-

At 4 p.m. yesterday, General Chang Chun, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, called a meeting to discuss the affairs of the ~~affairs of the~~ late Huang Cho Chiu. Yu Yan Ching (), Wang Shiao Lai (), Wang Yen Seong (), the former members of the Liquidation Committee, and Pan Kung Chai, the Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, were present.

General Chang Chun and Yu Yan Ching suggested that repayment of the debts of the late Huang Cho Chiu be made according to the extent of his present property. If it be not sufficient then arrangements be made to raise money so that the people may not be made to suffer any loss.

It is reported that General Chang Chun had a conference on February 3 with Yang Zau Yui (), the president of the Shanghai Special District Court, Chium Siang (), the Magistrate of the French Mixed Court, and Mr. Yue Yah Ching (). A further conference will be held upon the return of Yue Yah Ching from Nanking.

The Creditors Committee, 231 Lloyd Road, has received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs stating that their petition has been referred to the Municipality.

A representative of the Committee has requested Mr. Yue Yah Ching to hasten the conference to be held by the Municipality so that small depositors might expect repayment before the lunar new year.

Mr. Yue Yah Ching has promised to make public the result of his conference with the authorities.

The Great World Visitors Savings Department belongs to the Shanghai Day & Night Bank and not to the Great World. The See Tien Wu Dai Theatre, the Monkey Confectionery and Ling Loong Keh Barber Shop are also under the control of the Great World.

On February 11, Messrs. Woo Tsung and Pan Zau Paung, chartered accountants, appointed by the French Mixed Court, sent a letter to the Kung Fah Company requesting it to produce the partnership agreement with the late Huang Cho Chiu and the list of shareholders of the company.

In reply, the Kung Fah Company states that no partnership agreement exists and that a list of shareholders is not available. The reason given is as follows:-

About 10 years ago, Huang Cho Chiu established a Night Exchange in the Great World Amusement Resort. After the winding up of the exchange due to business depression, Huang Cho Chiu, who desired to recoup the loss suffered by the shareholders of the Exchange, organized the Kung Fah Company with which the Great World, the Day & Night Bank, the Chun Sien Dispensary, the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, and the Wen Zien Bath House were amalgamated. The shares of the Exchange were made the shares of the Kung Fah Company at 50% discount. As Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager, Huang Cho Chiu controlled the company

MISCELLANEOUS:

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

A reporter of the Kuo Wen News Agency yesterday interviewed Yu Yah Ching who made the following statement:-

"With reference to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank question, General Chang Chun, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and others have held several meetings to devise suitable measures to deal with the liquidation. All those present at these meetings were willing to render assistance. However I hope that (1) all the creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors Savings Department will unite instead of being separated into groups and that (2) creditors should refrain from selling their savings certificates at a discount."

The Eastern Times publishes the following report:-

A reporter of this paper yesterday called on Woo Tseng, an auditor, with whom he had the following conversation:-

Question: What about the liquidation? Have you submitted a report to the Mixed Court of the French Concession?

Answer: As the case is exceedingly complicated, it is very difficult to check all the accounts; therefore no report has been sent to the Mixed Court.

Q.: Is it true that the Great China Dispensary and the Wen Zien Bath House are to be sold?

A.: Yes, but no decision has so far been reached although discussion is proceeding. As the business of these enterprises is good, they will not be sold at a cheap price.

Q.: Is it true that the small creditors will be paid before the Lunar New Year?

A.: I am afraid that this cannot be done.

Q.: Will the case be tried again by the Mixed Court before the Lunar New Year Eve?

A.: No.

The reporter of this paper also called on Pang Chi, a lawyer engaged by the Van Chun Financial Syndicate, to enquire about the loan of \$300,000 to Huang Cho Chiu and was informed that the sum was loaned January 12 on the security of houses built on the leased land, etc. The amount of the loan was \$260,000. According to the agreements drawn up by the Shanghai Day and Night Bank with the China Industrial Bank and the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank, the Day and Night Bank was to have provided \$1,500,000 in notes from the two banks but the amount actually loaned was only \$680,000. In addition, Yu Yah Ching acted as guaranter. For this reason, the Syndicate may ask the guaranter to pay the debt.

February 14, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUNG CHO CHIU

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Ching Shih Zung, Tsao Sung Bing, Loh Ping Yen, Tsai Veng Ping, Yuan Lee Lai and Zu Yuien Zeng, representatives of the Creditors Committee, yesterday visited the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and later called on Yu Yan Ching and Yuan Lee Tung.

Yu Yan Ching stated that he would continue the discussions with the Municipality and Wang Shao Lai. General Chang Chun, the Mayor of the Municipality, has engaged Dr. John Wu, Zeng Ping Hsu and Zien Lien Kwei as lawyers (without fee) to handle the cases in the French Mixed Court. They will save creditors from loss.

Mr. Yu Yan Ching added that the following liquidations will take place:-

1) The liquidation of the five subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S/

2) The liquidation of the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu's property.

The directors of the Kung Fah Kung S are to be made responsible for the liabilities and it is hoped that the Municipality would render assistance.

Funds are expected from the following sources:-

1) The Great China Dispensary whose value is estimated at \$200,000.

2) The Wen Zien Bath House: value \$50,000.

3) The Foh Chang Tobacco Co.: value \$1,300,000 but only \$500,000 may be advanced.

4) Huang's property: about \$400,000.

Yu Yan Ching further stated that he would hold himself responsible and requested creditors not to worry.

The representatives then called at the Municipality and were received by an official who accepted their petition. The result will be announced later.

Yuan Li Tung was next interviewed and he declared that he would follow Yu Yan Ching's views.

The registration of creditors at Pei Kya Lo's place has been transferred to the office of Pan Zau Paung, the Court auditor. There are in all 2093 creditors with a total deposit of \$15,215.89 and \$235,450.112.

The creditors registered with Yen Loo Ching were transferred to Pei Kya Lo's office. In all there are 370 creditors with deposits amounting to \$77,569.75 and \$581.47.

The advertisement for the sale of the Wen Zien Bath House is published from to-day by Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Paung, the Court auditors.

Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Paung, the Court auditors, have decided to call a meeting with the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S on February 16.

A letter was sent by Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Paung to the Tsong Fah Dispensary demanding payment of \$10,000 and \$4,015.21 due to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank branches. It was found from the account books of the head office of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank that they had been advanced \$308,722.369 from the Tsong Fah Dispensary of which \$26,220.256 had been repaid. The procedure of receiving and paying will be decided.

The following advertisement for the sale of
the Wen Zien Bath House appears in the Sin Wan Pao:-

We, the auditors, have been ordered by the French
Mixed Court to liquidate the Shanghai Day and Night Bank
and the Great World Visitors Savings Department. This
has already been published in the papers. The Wen
Zien Bath House is mortgaged to the Shanghai Day and
Night Bank and we have been given authority by the French
Mixed Court to ^{sell} the Wen Zien Bath House first. Those
who are interested may open negotiations with us.

Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, Court auditors.

Office of the auditors: 14, Huanan Road.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

A reporter of the Woo Lung Xeen News Agency yesterday called on Pan Kung Tsia, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to enquire about the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank.

He was informed that the object of the Municipality was to protect the interests of the depositors most of whom are poor people but as the case was being dealt with by a Court, the Municipality was not in a position to ~~take~~ take up the matter. However the Social Bureau has been instructed to supervise the liquidation and that Dr. Jehn Wu Ching Yung, Chen Ding Say, Zing Lien Kwan and Kiang Ih Ping (four noted lawyers) have promised to act as lawyers for the depositors free of charge. The depositors should call at the offices of these lawyers to give particulars of their claims. In case there is a deficit, the directors and shareholders of the bank will be responsible. Searches are being made secretly for the list of shareholders.

February 16, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times publishes the following report:-

The following letter was sent to Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Paung, the Court auditors, by Ban Chi, the lawyer retained by the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate:-

I have transmitted your letter to the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate (萬春銀團). In reply the Syndicate states that the misunderstanding contained in your letter is due to the wrong process adopted by you in checking accounts.

The Shanghai Day and Night Bank would have been closed before the death of Huang Cho Chiu if it had not been supported by the Van Tsung Syndicate which had been established by the Loong Chong (隆昌) and Nee Shing (義興) native banks. Yu Yeh Ching is a witness to this. It was decided to secure a loan of \$300,000 from the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate and another sum of \$100,000 from Huang's family to support the Shanghai Day and Night Bank but it has now been ascertained that Huang's family had advanced only \$52,000 while the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate had advanced \$293,561.81. This can be verified by the receipt books.

In the statement of accounts of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank drawn up by Hsiu Yoon Tso, the auditor, it was shown that Huang Cho Chiu's account of \$293,561.81 was advanced to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank by the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate.

I cannot understand why you did not enter this account when checking the accounts of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank.

Please make an examination into the account books of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank because from this you can check the amount of money advanced by the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate and its expenditure. If you are still not clear please refer the matter to Hsiu Yoon Tso for further explanation.

February 19, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times published the following report:-

The following letter has been sent to Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Fang, the Court auditors, by Tang Hse Kung the lawyer retained by the Huang's family:-

I have transmitted your letter to the Huang's family. In reply, Huang's family states that the late Huang Cho Chiu owes the Shanghai Day and Night Bank only \$1,050,000 and not \$1,350,000 as you have stated in your letter. The misunderstanding arose through an omission on your part to enter into the account an extra deposit of \$211,500.

I have stated in the French Mixed Court that the late Huang Cho Chiu's property is sufficient to cover his personal liabilities to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. It is not known how much he owes to other people; therefore it is an open question whether his property will be sufficient to cover his debts. The late Huang Cho Chiu's movable and immovable property is based on an estimate made by a firm of auctioneers but it is to be feared that the proceeds for the property will be reduced at the same time of sale.

Most of the late Huang Cho Chiu's property is immovable. The following two points should be given consideration:-

- (1) The late Huang Cho Chiu's immovable property and jewelry had been mortgaged. It is not easy to secure the huge sum necessary to redeem his property.
- (2) That late Huang Cho Chiu's property had been placed under seal by the French Mixed Court and cannot be handed over immediately.

February 19, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times published the following report:-

The following letter has been sent to Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Fang, the Court auditors, by Tang Nee Kung the lawyer retained by the Huang's family:-

I have transmitted your letter to the Huang's family. In reply, Huang's family states that the late Huang Cho Chiu owes the Shanghai Day and Night Bank only \$1,050,000 and not \$1,350,000 as you have stated in your letter. The misunderstanding arose through an omission on your part to enter into the account an extra deposit of \$211,300.

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(1) The late Huang Cho Chiu's immovable property and jewelry had been mortgaged. It is not easy to secure the huge sum necessary to redeem his property.

(2) That late Huang Cho Chiu's property had been placed under seal by the French Mixed Court and cannot be handed over immediately.

February 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Maskey Confectionery.....	\$ 10,000.00.
Barber shop.....	\$ 11,282.16.
Balance b/d from last year account.....	\$ 1,493.254.
Total	\$1,018,869.871.

Debit balance of \$276,177.519.

February 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, auditors, have sent men to deposit in a certain bank the money received by the Great World Amusement Resort for the repayment to creditors of deposits at the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Savings Department.

The following is a list of receipts and payments from February 16 to February 18:-

<u>February 16:</u>	Balance b/d	\$2,496.686.
	(Tickets sold	\$1,850.879.
Receipts:-	(Tea charges	\$ 12.249.
	(Lift charges	\$ 18.543.
	(Monthly tickets sold	\$ 10.000.
	(Insurance	\$ 300.000.
Payments:-	(Scenery for stage	\$ 300.000.
	(Life insurance deposit	\$ 2.000.
	Balance	\$3,039.357.

<u>February 18:</u>	(Insurance	\$ 900.000.
	(Tickets sold	\$2,274.305.
Receipts:-	(Tea charges	\$ 20.7000
	(Lift charges	\$ 36.210.
	Balance	\$4,422.093.

It is rumoured that the Great World Amusement Resort will be sold. Apparently this resort is very prosperous, but in reality it has suffered a loss amounting to about \$270,000.00. The following is a list of liabilities and assets of this resort:-

<u>LIABILITIES.</u>	
Capital.....	\$325,000.00.
Savings Department.....	\$60,000.00.
Staff's guarantee deposit.....	\$ 8,000.00.
Electricity deposit to be paid.....	\$ 68.54.
Deposit.....	\$ 2,750.00.
Guarantee deposit of the night shift..	\$ 160.00.
Day and Night Bank.....	\$359,068.85.
Total	\$1,295,047.39.

<u>ASSETS.</u>	
Buildings.....	\$66,203.52.
Furniture.....	\$ 73,266.66.
Lift.....	\$ 22,341.72.
Deposit at Samsam & Co.	\$ 54,644.80.
Deposit at S.M.C.....	\$ 384.44.
Deposit at the Revenue Office of S.M.C.	\$ 695.41.
Electricity deposit.....	\$ 1,379.30.
Gas deposit.....	\$ 600.00.
Kwang Hwa University Bonds.....	\$ 448.00.
"Too Man" (meaning unknown).....	\$ 4,000.00.
Dah Chong capital.....	\$ 8,530.00.
Confectionery Department.....	\$ 9,600.00.
Salary in advance.....	\$ 448.00.
Temporary deposit.....	\$109,083.43.
Zien Tien Wu Dai Theatre.....	\$ 49,905.167.

February 21, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

Wu Tseng and Fan Hau Tsung, the Court auditors, have drawn up the following programme of liquidation:-

- 1) Up to yesterday more than 9,000 creditors have been registered and a list of ~~registered~~ registered creditors is being drawn up.
- 2) Payments of accounts due to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and its branches will be demanded.
- 3) With regard to the liabilities of the subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S such as the Great China Dispensary and Foh Chong Tobacco Company, it is ~~planned~~ ^{planned} to sell the Great World Amusement Resort to ~~meet~~ meet the payments.

The Foh Chong Tobacco Company has been sealed by the Shanghai Special District Court. A conference with the creditors of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company will be held.

There are two ways to deal with the Great China Dispensary: one is to sell it and the other is to sell it ~~off~~ the face value of its shares.

When Hsu Young Tsao was undertaking the liquidation ~~and~~ took charge of all cash money from the Great China Dispensary and its branches. A letter has been sent to Hsu Young Tsao to demand the transfer of the cash.

The most suitable measures for the liquidation will be fixed by the French Mixed Court.

Dr. John Wu who has been retained by the Chun Fah Dispensary has sent the following letter to Wu Tseng and Fan Hau Tsung, auditors, in reply to their enquiry (published in this paper of February 14):-

On behalf of the Chun Fah Dispensary, I acknowledge receipt of your letter enquiring into some of the items in the account books of the head office of the Day and Night Bank and demanding settlement of same with interest.

In reply, I have to state that the Dispensary has a debit balance due to the Hongkew and the Chekiang Road branches of the Day and Night Bank, but the amount is slightly different from that mentioned in your letter. The head office of the Day and Night Bank owes this Dispensary a sum of \$12,000. If there be any deficit, we shall repay the amount with interest.

With regard to the amount of more than \$200,000 which the head office of the Day and Night Bank received from this Dispensary on January 19, this sum was made up of cheques which this Dispensary received from various business houses. Subsequently this Dispensary drew \$20,000 to pay the accounts due to branch offices. Though the sum is slightly different from that mentioned in your letter, you can check the accounts of these offices; furthermore this Dispensary hold cheques and bank receipt books as proof.

February 22, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Foh Chong Tobacco Company was placed under a sealing order by the Shanghai Special District Court as a result of an action filed by the Mei Hwa, the Yeu Nee, the Mei Foong and the Lien Mei Tobacco Companies for monies due to them and for dishonoured cheques. They have requested that Huang Hsi Chun and Huang Hsi Yau, sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu, and Yau Chi Shien, manager of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, be ordered to pay the debts.

The case was brought before the Court yesterday morning. The Wei Chun Company (American concern) and the New World Hotel (both being represented) were interested. The former claimed that the property of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company had been mortgaged, while the latter demanded the payment of rent due. They were ordered by the judge to file separate actions.

Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang Hsi Chun and Huang Hsi Yau, stated that the defendants were not very clear about the liabilities of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company. As this company was one of the enterprises of the Kung Fah Kung S, it was a subsidiary to the Kung Fah Kung S, therefore the shareholders of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company were also shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S. Although the late Huang Cho Chiu was general manager of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, the general manager was only responsible for the liquidation. The death of Huang Cho Chiu has removed his duty to liquidate. The Kung Fah Kung S was under liquidation and the extent of the liability of each shareholder was not known.

Wu Ts Ping, the representative of Yau Chi Shien, manager of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, stated that Yau Chi Shien was only the assistant manager of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company of which the late Huang Cho Chiu was general manager. The Foh Chong Tobacco Company was a subsidiary to the Kung Fah Kung S. The company secured supplies of tobacco leaf from the plaintiffs who, at the end of the lunar year, stopped the supply and the company was compelled to suspend work. The assets of the company were: property \$300,000; sundry debtors \$350,000; three cinemas \$100,000; shares \$50,000 or \$60,000. The liabilities were: Day & Night Bank \$800,000; sundry creditors \$400,000; mortgage to Wei Chun Company \$100,000. There was a deficit ~~balance~~ from \$400,000 to \$500,000, which was the loss sustained during the past few years. The late Huang Cho Chiu was the largest shareholder of the Kung Fah Kung S as also of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company. He had discussed with the plaintiffs the following four steps: (1) the plaintiffs to continue the supply of tobacco leaf, so that cigarettes could be manufactured; the proceeds of the sale would be used to meet the debts; (2) to sell the building and property of the company; (3) to let the property, and (4) to manufacture cigarettes for other companies. The plaintiffs could not agree with the first step; as for the second step there could not be found an immediate buyer. He requested the Court not to place sealing orders on the machinery cross-wise but parallel, so that the labourers could resume the work. The creditors could send men to watch.

The case was adjourned till February 28 when judgement will be given.

February 23, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUNG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

The following is a list of receipts and payments of the Great World Amusement Resort, a subsidiary of the Hung Fah Kung S, from February 17 to February 21:-

Receipts.

Balance b/d.....	\$5,717.276.
Tickets sold.....	\$1,073.6000
Exchange balance.....	\$ 10.000.
Monthly tickets sold.....	\$ 10.000.
Tickets sold.....	\$1,262.850.
Tea charges.....	\$ 16.400.
Lift charges.....	\$ 14.577.

Payments.

Lease of land (Sui Kee) for November	\$500.728	\$ 691.056.
Advertisement in the China Times for		
October		\$ 100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for		
December		\$ 100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for		
January		\$ 46.690.
Subscription to Min Kuo Pao for one		
year.		\$ 70.000.
Chien Tien Wu Dai Theatre advertisement		
in the Shun Pao for October		\$1,180.700.
Chien Tien Wu Dai Theatre advertisement		
in the Sin Wan Pao for November		\$ 829.400.
Balance		<u>\$5,072.352.</u>

February 24, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pi Chia Loh, lawyer retained by creditors, then asked the Court to summon Yuan Lee Tung, the director, in order to clear up the case.

Yen Loo Ching, lawyer on behalf of creditors, requested the Court to order the manager of the Day and Night Bank to produce the list of names of shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S which list was suspected to be kept by him.

Yau Shao Dee, representing Chen Ts Chuen, manager of the Day and Night Bank, stated that lawyer Yen could not ask the Court to order his client to produce the list of names of shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S on mere presumptions and that the shareholders Committee was the proper body to be approached to produce the list.

Magistrate Chuan handed down the following verdict:-

That the Kung Fah Kung S be liquidated, that the Huang family be ordered to submit a list of their property in three days and that the directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S be also ordered to produce the list of names of shareholders in three days.

February 24, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 3 p.m. yesterday the case of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department was tried by Magistrate Chuan Shiang of the French Mixed Court.

Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, Court auditors, first stated, "Since the undertaking of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, the registration of creditors and the checking of accounts are under progress and we have so far demanded the repayment of debts amounting to \$2,000 due to these concerns. We have also discovered that properties of the Great China Dispensary, the Foh Chong Tobacco ~~Tobacco~~ Company, the Great World Amusement Resort and the Wen Zien Bath House are insufficient to meet liabilities. According to Chow Paung Tsong, manager of the Great China Dispensary, this pharmacy can be sold for \$240,000. See Sing Yuan, manager of the Wen Zien Bath House, states that this house can be sold for \$50,000, but the employees deposit of \$9,150 must be refunded. Yan Chi Sien, manager of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, states that this company can be reorganized. As these enterprises are subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S, the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S should be responsible for their debts in case assets cannot meet liabilities. On February 14 we advertised to hold a meeting of shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S on February 16, but nobody attended, and so a liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S is deemed necessary".

Lawyer Wu Ts Ping, representing the Great China Dispensary and the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, stated that there were three steps for the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, (1) to sell the property of the company which was being undertaken, (2) to let the property or to manufacture cigarettes for others, in this way a monthly net profit from \$8,000 to \$9,000 could be made, which profit would relinquish the obligations in a few years, and (3) to sell the company by auction, the proceeds to repay the debts due to the Day and Night Bank. As regards the proceeds from the sale of the Kiu Sing and Foh Sing Cinemas, the money would be paid to the Wei Chun Financial Syndicate. In consequence of a liquidation of the Great China Dispensary, its assets were \$470,000 and its liabilities \$460,000. About \$240,000 could be secured from the sale of the pharmacy by auction, and out of this amount, \$100,000 would be used to repay debts due to the Day and Night Bank and the remaining \$140,000 would be returned to the Kung Fah Kung S.

Zee Yee Nien, lawyer retained by creditors, then requested the Court (1) that the Kung Fah Kung S be ordered to liquidate, (2) that the Huang family be ordered to submit a list of their property and (3) that the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S be ordered to be responsible for their obligations and that a list of their names be immediately submitted to the Court.

Chow Sian An, lawyer retained by creditors, further requested the Court to order Hsu Yoong Che, auditor, of the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee to produce the list of shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S within three days.

February 25, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

The Creditors Committee of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department yesterday sent a telegram to the Administrative Council and the Ministry of Industry of the National Government with a request that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and members of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce be instructed to handle the liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S and its subsidiaries with a view to their relinquishing their obligations within a short period.

The following is a list of the internal affairs of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company which concern is indebted to the Day and Night Bank next only to the late Huang Cho Chiu:-

Capital.....	\$ 60,000.
Factory site.....	\$300,000.
(Mortgaged to the Wei Chun Financial Syndicate for \$75,000 to be paid by 12 instalments. First instalment of \$6,250 has been paid and a nett debt of \$68,750 is still due).	
Sundry debtors.....	\$350,000.
(These are loans made by managers. Of this amount there is the cash deposit of \$60,000 and in fact only \$290,000 are owed the company).	
Kiu Sing, Wuchang and Foh Sing Cinemas...	\$110,000.
Sundry Creditors.....	\$400,000.
Debts owed to the Day and Night Bank....	\$800,000.

February 26, 1931.

Afternoon translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DAY & NIGHT BANK

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

By order of the French Mixed Court, Messrs. Pan and Woo, Chartered Accountants, are undertaking the liquidation of the Koong Fah Company. They have begun to examine the accounts of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, the Great China Dispensary and other business undertakings belonging to the Koong Fah Company.

The staff of the Savings Department of the Great World Amusement Resort will be discharged at the end of this month and the staff of the Day and Night Bank and of the Branches of the Bank on Chekiang Road and in Hongkew District will also be discharged.

The Procurator of the French Mixed Court yesterday ordered the Koong Fah Company to submit within three days a list of names of its Directors, Supervisors, and Shareholders. Lawyer Tan Yien Koong has also been ordered by the Court to submit a statement of Wang Huang Cho Chin's property and a report on the registration of creditors.

February 27, 1931.

Afternoon translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SUPPRESSION OF SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS OF SHOPS
AND COMPANIES

The Min Kuo Pao, Sin Wan Pao, and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Acting in accordance with an order from the Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, yesterday notified the various shops and companies to close their savings departments within one week.

The China Underwear Company stopped the receipt of savings from yesterday. It will repay the deposits from March 25. Current savings will be repaid in 10 instalments and fixed deposits will either be refunded or turned into shares of the company.

The Great China and Great Eastern Dispensaries have not yet decided upon any definite plans to deal with the deposits.

The Dong Chong Cycle and Motors Company continues to meet current deposits when drawn upon, but is not repaying fixed deposits because the matter is still under consideration.

The Sincere and Wing On Companies are carrying on their savings business as usual pending instructions from their head offices at Hongkong.

The Sun Sun Company has stopped the receipt of savings but continues to pay out deposits.

The World Book Company, Foochow Road, will convert its savings department into a bank. As a license has been secured from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank will be inaugurated soon under the name of "The World Bank".

BUREAU OF FINANCE TO ENTERTAIN REPORTERS

The Min Kuo Pao, Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Daung Nai Kong, Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, will entertain newspaper reporters at the Koong Yui Club in the Municipality Building, Foong Ling Jao, at 6 p.m. March 3, when he will make a report on the important work done by the Bureau.

March 2, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report on March 1:-

Yesterday the Shanghai Special District Court handed down the following verdict in favour of Tsao Ts Ching of the Mei Hwa Tobacco Company and others who had filed an action against the Foh Chong Tobacco Company for repayment of money due:-

"The Foh Chong Tobacco Company is to repay to Tsao Ts Ching and others a sum of \$172,131.43 being value of goods due to them. Yau Chi Sien is to be held responsible for the liquidation of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company and Huang Shien Yau and Huang Shien Tsong are to make good the balance."

Min Tsai Chuang, manager of the Great World Amusement Resort, was interviewed by a newspaper reporter yesterday and made the following statement:-

"The site of the Great World Amusement Resort, the Zien Tien Wu Tai Theatre and the Day and Night Bank can be leased out at \$3,350 a month or \$40,200 a year. If anybody desires to rent the site, he must first pay a rent deposit of \$100,000. This money can be used to repay a portion of the debts owing by the Great World Amusement Resort. In ten years \$1,000,000 can be obtained for the repayment of the debts. In twenty years \$2,000,000 can be obtained and the money can be used to repay three-fourths of the liabilities of the Kung Fah Kung S. The property of the Great China Dispensary, Wen Zien Bath House and the Huang's family will be sufficient to meet the liabilities. I have submitted to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Social Bureau and Pan Zau Paung and Wu Tseng, Court auditors, for consideration the following measures to repay the debts by instalments within 30 years. The repayment of debts by instalments within 30 years can be effected by letting the property of the Great World Amusement Resort, the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, the Wen Zien Bath House and Foochow Road estate. The Great World Amusement Resort can give a return of \$100,000 annually (or \$2,300,000 in 30 years); the Wen Zien Bath House \$50,000; Foochow Road estate \$300,000 and the Foh Chong Tobacco Company \$500,000 or \$600,000."

The Creditors Committee will send a petition to General Chang Chun, Mayor of Shanghai, to-day.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report to-day:-

In connection with the liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S, lawyer Loh Shao Tsung and lawyer Tau S Dee, on behalf of Chang Ching Fah, have sent a letter to Pan Zau Paung and Wu Tseng, Court auditors, claiming preferential treatment in the repayment of a sum of \$200,000 secured on a mortgage of the premises of the Kung Fah Kung S and also demanding immediate payment of \$5,840 being interest for the first instalment due.

March 3, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Yesterday Hsu Young Chao and Ching Shi Zung, representatives of the Creditors Committee of the Day and Night Bank, called at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. They were received by Yu Hong Chun, Chief Secretary, who made the following statement:-

"The Municipality will render every assistance to protect the interests of the common people, but the differences in opinion among the creditors are rendering it difficult for the Municipality to handle the affair. If the Municipality is called upon to take charge of affairs, there are still many things in which judicial steps must first be taken. At present the Municipality has engaged four lawyers, free of charge, to undertake legal proceedings to protect the interests of creditors. The Municipality has to await the decision of the Court. If the creditors suffer any loss by the decision of the Court, then the Municipality will devise other relief measures. For the time being the Municipality is really unable to give a helping hand."

Mr. Yu was then asked by the two representatives whether the list of Directors of the Kung Fah Kung S was being kept by the Municipality as stated by Yu Yeh Ching.

He replied that the Municipality and the Mayor had not received the list.

The following letter has been received from Min Tsai Chuang, manager of the Great World Amusement Resort:-

"With reference to a report published in your paper of March 1 regarding my conversation about the liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S, there is some misunderstanding. I made the suggestion of repaying the debt with the money secured from the lease of the Great World Amusement Resort. I am not fully cognisant with the internal affairs of the Kung Fah Kung S and of its subsidiaries. As regards the Wen Zien Bath House (\$50,000) and the Great China Dispensary(\$300,000), it may take several years for those amounts to be realized. Please make a correction."

Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by the Huang family, has published a report on the liquidation of Huang's property.

March 4, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

By order of the French Mixed Court Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Faung, Court auditors, are now undertaking the liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S.

The following important work is being undertaken:-

- (1) To institute legal proceedings at the French Mixed Court against debtors to the Day and Night Bank for non-payment of accounts.
- (2) To investigate into the lease of the site of the Wen Zien Bath House for which there are many bidders.
- (3) To check the liabilities of the Great China Dispensary.
- (4) To check the accounts of the Kiu Sing Cinema.
- (5) To request Foh Chong Tobacco Company to repay the money owing to the Day and Night Bank.
- (6) There are more than 10,000 creditors who have registered with the auditors, and the number of creditors who are registering themselves at the Day and Night Bank Head Office is becoming less.
- (7) A sum of \$4,300 in cash belonging to the Great World Amusement Resort was deposited at the Farmers and Labourers Bank yesterday. The expenses of the resort have also been cut down. The pay of employees earning less than \$50 has been reduced by 10%, while the pay of those earning more than \$50 has been cut by 20%.

Yesterday the Municipality of Greater Shanghai endorsed the petition submitted by the Creditors Committee of the Day and Night Bank drawing attention to the possibility of shareholders making away with valuable property of the Kung Fah Kung S. The endorsement states that the Municipality has noted the petition and has instructed the Social Bureau to take the precautionary steps.

Yen Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors, told a reporter of this paper that he has agreed to the request of Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Faung, Court auditors, to apply to the Shanghai Special District Court for the removal of sealing orders placed on the Hongkew and the Chekiang Road Branches of the Day and Night Bank, the Great China Dispensary and the Wen Zien Bath House which enterprises, as stated by the Court auditors, would be let out.

March 4, 1931..

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The late Huang Cho Chiu is the greatest debtor to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and his properties are registered for sale. Tan Mee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family, has completed the registration of Huang's properties. The Movable property was handed to the Court auditors yesterday and has been deposited with the Shanghai Day and Night Bank for sale.

CIGARETTE COMPANY LOSES LAWSUIT

**Tls. 172,131 Judgment
Given In Favour Of
Five Concerns**

Judgment for Tls. 172,131.43 has been delivered by Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court for the Kentucky and Virginia Leaf Tobacco Company Inc., the Tobacco Trading Company, the Mei Hwa Tobacco Company and Union Tobacco Company against the Foh Chong Cigarette Manufacturing Company, an establishment owned by the Kung Fah Company.

The claims were in respect of tobacco purchased by the defendant company for manufacturing cigarettes. Like the failure of the Day and Night Saving Bank, the actions followed the death of Mr. Wong Tso-chiu, a director of the Kung Fah Company. It was stated that the plaintiff companies refused to supply further tobacco to the defendant concern until they had received payment in full for

the former purchases.

It was stated that every step was taken to collect the money without resort to law, but that the actions were precipitated by the repeated failure of the defendant company to settle.

It was further stated that the assets of the defendants company, including its plant, were in the neighbourhood of Tls. 300,000.

Mr. N. E. Lurton, of Messrs. Schul and Lurton, intervened for the China Finance Corporation, who, he said, had mortgaged the property of the tobacco factory for \$100,000 and, consequently, had a preferential claim on the property of the defendant company. Counsel was advised to take his case to the court of execution.

March 5, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Zung Ts Zien, the Manager and Chief Accountant of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and his son (Zung Yu Ching) who is an accountant of the bank, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by the Mixed Court in the French Concession.

Endeavours are being made by the French Police to affect the arrest of Zung Hsin Ching (a nephew of Zung Ts Zien) who is also an accountant of the bank, and for whose arrest a warrant has also been issued by the Mixed Court.

According to a petition submitted to the Court by the two auditors who were appointed to liquidate the Kung Fah Kung S, Zung Ts Zien, together with his son and nephew, has concealed the genuine account books and replaced them with a set of new books. These new books do not give the names of the shareholders of the concern. According to the accounts of the bank, on January 19, the day on which Huang Cho Chiu died, the bank paid out five cheques presented by Huang Cho Chiu. ~~xxxxxx~~ The total amount of these cheques was \$1,100,000. However, the signatures and the chops of Huang Cho Chiu on these cheques are different from the specimens recorded.

March 6, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

As the result of the arrest of Zung Ts Zien, the Manager and Chief Accountant of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and his son Zung Yu Ching who is accountant of the bank, on a charge of misappropriation, Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, Court auditors, are making an investigation into the Aung Fah Kung S and its subsidiaries to ascertain other acts of corruption. The offenders will be dealt with severely.

March 7, 1931.

Second
Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

There are two bodies of creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank: one party has taken legal action against the Shanghai Day and Night Bank in the French Mixed Court; the other party is the creditors committee in Lloyd Road which is now preparing with the assistance of the four lawyers retained ~~by~~ by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to submit a petition to the Shanghai Special District Court.

It has now been ascertained that outside agents owe the Foh Chong Tobacco Company more than \$500,000. Yesterday Wu Tseng and Fan Zau Paung, Court auditors, held a meeting with outport managers. The following measures were passed:-

- 2 (1) That the accounts be checked.
- (2) That the work of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company be continued and the outport managers be responsible for payment of accounts due to the Foh Chong Tobacco Company.
- (3) That these managers be responsible for all payments after the continuation of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company.

Yesterday the reporter of the China Times interviewed Fan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family, and the following information was secured:-

The Huang family is preparing to repay the personal debts of the late Huang Cho Chiu owing to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. They are not paying the debts because late Huang Cho Chiu was the director of a shareholder of the Kung Fah Kung S. With regard to the debts of the Kung Fah Kung S, Huang Cho Chiu was certainly responsible for them as he was a shareholder but Huang Cho Chiu was not the only shareholder of the Kung Fah Kung S.

The Chekiang Road branch of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank is now being sued by its landlord for two months rent (\$800).

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MARTYRS OF EXPEDITION

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

A memorial service in honour of the martyrs in the Anti-Rebellion Expedition will be held in Nanking and other places on March 10.

The Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner is making preparations for the holding of the service in Shanghai.

The programme will be as follows:-

- 1) General meeting at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, on the morning of March 10.
- 2) A salute of 33 guns.
- 3) Three bows to the photographs of the martyrs.
- 4) The reading of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will.
- 5) Silence for three minutes.
- 6) Offering of flowers.
- 7) Speeches.
- 8) Shouting of slogans.
- 9) Music.

March 10, 1931.

Afternoon translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE KUNG FUH KUNG.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

With reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Tsai Huang, manager of the Great World Amusement Resort, to let the buildings, the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has received letters of opposition to this measure from certain creditors who request that the property of the Kung Fuh Kung be immediately disposed of to meet its obligations and that the sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu and the shareholders of the Kung Fuh Kung be ordered to bear unlimited responsibility for the balance so that creditors may be saved from further loss.

Since the arrest on March 4 of Chen Ts Shuen, manager of the Day & Night Bank, and his son on a charge of misappropriation, the Procurator of the French Mixed Court has been conducting an investigation into the names of the directors and shareholders of the Kung Fu Kung and into its accounts. The Court will hear this case on the conclusion of the Procurator's investigation.

A lease contract has been concluded for the Lien Tien Wu Dai Theatre and the Liu Sing Cinema. The Lien Tien Wu Dai Theatre will be leased out for \$5,000 a month and the Liu Sing Cinema for \$800 a month for a period of two months.

The case in which the Chekiang Road Branch of the Day and Night Bank is being sued by an Englishman for failure to pay \$800 being two months rent due will be heard at the Shanghai Special District Court at 9 a.m. to-day.

OBSEKVANCE OF ARBOR DAY.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai will observe Arbor Day at the San Min Wu Chuan Road on March 12.

For the convenience of those intending to participate in the ceremony, the Preparatory Committee has arranged with the Chinese Bus Company to provide transportation facilities..

EXECUTION OF ARMED ABDUCTORS AND ROBBERS.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 2 p.m. yesterday four armed abductors and robbers were executed outside Keesing by order of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

March 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times publishes the following report:-
The liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort is being undertaken by Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the Court auditors.

The following information has been secured:-

- (1) The suggestion made by Min Tsai Chong, the manager of the Great World Amusement, to lease out the place is now under ~~the~~ consideration by the Court auditors.
- (2) Those who owe money to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank will be called upon to repay.
- (3) The accounts of the Great China Dispensary in 1930 are being closed.
- (4) The auditor, Pan Zau Pang, intends to pay a section of the creditors with the money received.
- (5) The Yen Dah Sung Chinese Drug Store on Rue Bayle, French Concession will be advertised for sale by the Court auditors.
- (6) The Wuchang Cinema on Wuchang Road will be leased out.
- (7) Cheng Ts Zien, the manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and his son, Cheng Yui Cheng, an accountant of the Bank, have ~~been~~ arrested for misappropriation and the case will be heard immediately after the investigation by the Chief Procurator of the French Mixed Court has been concluded.

March 13, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

- (9) That the French Mixed Court be requested to make an investigation into the names of the directors of the Kung Fah Kung S.
- (10) The Kung Fah Kung S is now under liquidation and likewise its subsidiaries; the Great China Dispensary, the Wen Zien Bath House, the Foh Sing Cinema, etc., in the International Settlement. Is the action now taken by a ~~part~~ section of the creditors in the Shanghai Special District Court lawful or unlawful?
- (11) That an investigation be made into the case of misappropriation by Cheng Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank.

March 13, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

It is learned that Wu Ching Young, Chen Ding Zai, Daeng Lien Kwei and Kiang Yih Ping, the lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, have taken charge of the affairs of all registered creditors and of those who had been handed over to them by the Creditors Committee on Lloyd Road.

The day before yesterday they filed in the Shanghai Special District Court a formal action on behalf of 3386 creditors for claims amounting to \$25,813,839 and \$1,103,119/147 against shareholders and directors of the Kung Fah Kung S and Huang Shien Tseng and Huang Shien Yao, the sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu with a request that they be made to bear unlimited responsibility and that they refund the money due at an early date.

The China Times publishes the following letter from Mei Sing and others:-

Nearly two months have elapsed since the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department was begun, and no result has yet been obtained. Most of the creditors are common people and labourers who depend on their deposits in time of need. It is not known whether the auditors, the Liquidation Committee and the Magistrate of the French Mixed Court will be able to settle the case soon.

The following are the views of some of the creditors:-

- (1) To oppose the removal of the seals from the property of the Kung Fah Kung S and the residence of the late Huang Cho Chiu.
- (2) That a certain sum in cash be deposited in Court for the payment of creditors in case the seals are removed from the Kung Fah Kung S.
- (3) That the properties of the Kung Fah Kung S and of Huang Cho Chiu be sold by auction and the proceeds be used to repay the creditors. Suitable prices must be obtained for these properties.
- (4) To oppose the long period of payment by instalments through letting out the Great World Amusement Resort. It will be better to auction the institution so the creditors may not be made to suffer greater loss.
- (5) That the liquidators observe the wishes of the creditors and that accounts be published from time to time.
- (6) That either the French Mixed Court or the liquidators make an investigation into houses of Huang Cho Chiu built on leased land and that the rents be paid directly into Court or to the liquidators. The money received will be used to repay the creditors and is not to be handed to Huang's family.
- (7) That the creditors hasten the liquidation and that the property of the Kung Fah Kung S be dealt with by legal procedure. The creditors want their deposits to be refunded quickly.
- (8) That the first step ~~must~~ be taken to deal with the property of the Kung Fah Kung S and of Huang Cho Chiu; if there be a deficit then the shareholders and the directors of the Kung Fah Kung S be made responsible for the deficit.

March 14, 1931.

Second Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The charge of misappropriation against Chen Ts Zien the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and his son, Zung Yui Ching, the accountant of the Bank, will be heard at the French Mixed Court on March 19.

The deposits of creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank are now being examined by Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the Court auditors, and interest will be calculated. The accountants of the Great China Dispensary are still under examination and a report will be published later.

With regard to the private property of the late Huang Cho Chiu, the Court auditors are making an investigation.

At request of creditors, Yen Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by these creditors, has asked the Court auditors to hasten the liquidation.

At the request of Yen Loo Ching the Shanghai Special District Court has sanctioned the removal of the seals from the Cheking Road and Hongkew Road Branches of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank.

March 16, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHIO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the Court auditors, have located 19 persons who owe money to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and have petitioned the French Mixed Court to instruct them to refund the money.

The investigation into the list of the directors of the Kung Fah Kung S made by Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the Court auditors has had no result. The Shanghai Day and Night Bank is one of the subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S. Though Kung Fah Kung S is known as a limited company it had not been registered according to law and it can only be recognized as a corporation and has to bear unlimited responsibility.

The property of the Kung Fah Kung S is estimated to cover only 30% of its liability and the deficit has to be shared by the directors and the shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S so that the compilation of a list of directors is the most important measure to-day.

It is reported that a list of the directors and creditors of the Kung Fah Kung S was transmitted to Hsui Yoon Tsoo, the auditor, by the Liquidation Committee and it was again handed to Yui Yah Ching upon the suspension of the Committee. It is learned that Yui Yah Ching has deposited the list with the Bureau of Social Affairs.

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank will be heard at the French Mixed Court on March 19.

March 18, 1951.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ^{LATE} HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort are subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S. The directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S have been ordered by the Court to bear unlimited responsibility. At present the compilation of a list of directors and creditors of the Kung Fah Kung S has been handed to the four lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for reference.

March 19, 1951.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The charge of misappropriation against Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and his son, an accountant of the Bank had been arranged to be heard to-day but it has been decided to postpone the hearing to March 23 owing to the illness of the Magistrate.

The Wang Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store is the personal property of the late Huang Cho Chiu. More than 50 workers of the Store recently petitioned Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family, in regard to the following demands:-

- (1) That the business be carried on as usual.
- (2) That the staff be not changed.
- (3) That the repatriation allowance be issued in case of the store suspends business.

The late Huang Cho Chiu was the greatest debtor to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. A sum of more than \$1,000,000 ~~is owing~~ is owing by him. It is reported that certain articles belong to the late Huang Cho Chiu will be on view at his residence in the near future. Admission tickets will be issued on a small charge and the gate receipts will be used for advertising expenses.

March 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following letter from Yih Han Zung:-

The Shanghai Day and Night Bank has ceased payment for two months. Many depositors depend upon their deposits for a living. I am a native of Fokien. My home having been destroyed by bandits, I came to Shanghai after selling my property. I have no money to pay for my tuition as I am unable to join a school. The food caterer has ceased to supply me with food because I am owing money to the caterer. The liquidation was started long ago but no definite measures has been drawn up. I am not the only one waiting for repayment of the deposits but I do hope that the persons in charge of affairs will hasten their work. I hereby suggest the following methods:-

- (1) That the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu be quickly sold for cash money.
- (2) That the receipts of the Great World and the Kung Fah Kung S for the previous two months be distributed among the creditors.

The suggestion made by Min Tsai Chuang, the manager of the Great World Amusement Resort, is ridiculous. Nobody would care to wait so long as thirty years for the repayment of their deposits.

March 24, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

representatives of the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate have
been ordered to be present.

March 24, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 4 p.m. yesterday, the case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort was heard at the French Mixed Court.

The Court auditors in their report stated that a sum of more than \$40,000 has been received and is now on deposit in the Shanghai Commercial Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China. The registration of creditors has been completed and the repayment of creditors will follow the sale of the properties of the Kung Fah Kung S and of its subsidiaries. Negotiations for the sale of the Great China Dispensary and the Wen Zien Bath House are now under way. The Great World Amusement Resort is worth at least \$800,000 but no one is willing to buy it at one time; people would like to lease it. The Foh Chong Tobacco Company owes a large sum of money and is now under an injunction order. The late Huang Cho Chiu and the Kiu Foh Kung S are the greatest debtors to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, excepting, of course, the Kung Fah Kung S and its subsidiaries. The list of the late Huang Cho Chiu's property has been published. The Court auditors have requested the Court to take action against Huang Cho Chiu's property. The Kiu Foh Kung S will be sold and the proceeds will be distributed among the creditors.

Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family has made the following report:-

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Immovable property belonging to the late Huang Cho Chiu.

(1)	Furniture.....	\$ 110,000.
(2)	Curies, porcelain and brass ware	\$ 28,200.
(3)	Books and drawings	\$ 32,600.
(4)	Clothes and jewelry	\$ 187,300.
(5)	Stocks and debenture bonds	\$ 835,000.

The above prices were fixed by experts. The list of the immovable property will be completed soon. It shows property worth approximately \$1,800,000. Most of the leased lands have been built with houses; and these houses have been mortgaged so it is rather difficult to make a full investigation. They are sufficient to cover the liabilities of the late Huang Cho Chiu. Tan Nee Kung has promised to make full lists of the movable and immovable properties.

Cheng Ding Sin, the lawyer retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, has submitted the following list of the directors of the Kung Fah Kung S:-

Huang Cho Chiu, Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Zau Ging Pe, Tsen Zoong Ching, Standing Directors.
Zam Sih Leo, Yuan Li Tung, Tai Tsoong Tsao, Zung
Zun Wa and Kao Ching Den, Directors.

The following are the directors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank:-

Zau Ping Zung, Wang Shiang F, Yuan Li Tung,
Yih San Dau and Tai Tsai Tsai.

The French Mixed Court has ordered the Court auditors to take action against the properties of the Kung Fah Kung S. Huang Shien Tsoong and Huang Shien Yuen the sons of the late Huang Cho Chiu, were ordered to transfer their movable properties to the liquidators for sale.

The case will be heard after seven days. The directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S and

March 26, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following letter from Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family.

With reference to the notice of the workers of the Wong Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store, which was published in your paper on March 20, it is not true that Yui Kya F, the Manager of the Wong Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store, had been instructed by Huang's family to negotiate with the workers of the Wong Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store.

The workers sent me a letter containing three demands and I was instructed by the Huang's family to state that the store will not suspend business. I advised the workers to continue of their work. The Manager of the store is responsible for the trouble for he had acted without the authority of Huang's family.

March 27, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following letter from Hsia Fang Teh Ts.

Since the closing of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, the creditors have sent petitions for repayment of their deposits. I hereby submit a few suggestions:-

- (1) That the property of the Kung Fah Kung S be sold and the proceeds be used to pay the creditors.
- (2) That Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family be requested to sell the property quickly.
- (3) That the directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S be responsible for the deficit after the sale of the ~~property~~ property.
- (4) That Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and his son, the accountant of the Bank be asked to make good the money which they had embezzled.

March 28, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The ChinaTimes and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family, has completed the registration of the movable property of the late Huang Cho Chiu. The registration of the immovable property, such as mortgage deeds etc, is under way and will be completed shortly.

The Huang family has complied with the order of the French Mixed Court and has handed over a portion of the movable property, which will be exhibited at the Great World Amusement Resort for one month after which it will be auctioned.

Every day more than 100 creditors, mostly women and labourers, call at the Shanghai Day and Night Bank Head Office on Avenue Edward VII to enquire about repayment.

At present the two auditors are arranging the sale of the Great China Dispensary which will be taken over by Chow Faung Tsung, manager of the pharmacy, at a price of approximately \$240,000.

Arrangement are also being made for the sale of the Wen Zien Bath House for \$50,000.

The proceeds from the sale of these two enterprises together with the \$40,000, cash, totalling about \$300,000, constitute only one-tenth of the liabilities of the Day and Night Bank.

March 31, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG QAO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort was heard at the French Mixed Court by Magistrate Chuin Siang yesterday. The Court auditor, Pan Zau Pang, reported that the case of the Great China Dispensary will be settled within two or three days. The other cases relative to the Feh Chong Tobacco Company, the Wen Zien Bath House and the Great World Amusement Resort are under negotiation. Legal actions have been started against those owing money to the Bank. Several have paid their accounts. Creditors will be refunded 20% of their deposits.

Yih San Dau, Zau Gin Po, Tsou Zoong Ching and Zung Sin Wu have retained Loh Zau Tsoung to be their lawyer. They deny that they are shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S and demand proof.

Yen Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors, states that if they are not shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S why did not they protest against the publication of their names in the newspapers. Moreover, the Bureau of Social Affairs has transferred the list of names of shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S to Chen Ding Siu, the lawyer retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and this list can be produced in Court for examination. Chen Ding Siu has a photo of the list of the names of the shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S. He states that the shareholders (directors) signed their names when they drew their salaries and locomotion allowances.

The lawyer retained by Yih San Dau and others is demanding the original list of the names of the shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S.

Chen Ding Siu ^{has} forwarded the list of the shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S to the Court for examination.

The Van Tsung Financial Syndicate was represented by Ban Chi, a lawyer. He states that the Syndicate was formed by Hoo Shing and other native banks. The late Huang Qao Chiu left for Hongkong in December last and returned to Shanghai owing to the serious state of affairs in regard to the deposits in the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. The late Huang Qao Chiu secured a loan of \$300,000 from the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate by mortgaging his title deeds. The money was used to repay the depositors. The deposits of the creditors were paid in the following manner: the Shanghai Day and Night Bank issues a native order to the creditors who cash them at the native banks; these orders are then transferred to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. In all the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate paid out \$290,000 for the Bank.

The report of Ban Chi, the lawyer retained by the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate, was attacked by Yen Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors. He argued that the Van Tsung was formed at a time when Huang Qao Chiu was in a dying condition and the agreement had no effect at law.

Tan Hoo Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family submitted a report on the movable and immovable properties of the late Huang Qao Chiu.

The Magistrate ordered the list of the shareholders of the Kung Feh Kung S to be transferred to the Court auditors for safe keeping. The hearing was adjourned for 14 days.

April 1, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort is making rapid progress. Yesterday the report of this paper called on the Court auditors and the following information was secured:-

Those who owe money to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank are persons who have had business relations with the Kung Fah Kung S and the late Huang Cho Chiu and it is rather difficult to collect the accounts. So far we have collected only \$40,000. The Great China Dispensary will be sold for \$240,000. The Wen Zien Bath House will be sold for \$50,000 when the rent of the house has been settled. The proceeds from the sale of these two places with the \$40,000 received from various debtors, a distribution of 10% of deposits may be made. It is not true that creditors will be given 20% of their deposits as reported in newspapers yesterday.

We are ready to sell all the shops belonging to the Kung Fah Kung S and the properties of the late Huang Cho Chiu. Petitions will be submitted to the French Mixed Court that the shareholders and directors of the Kung Fah Kung S make good any deficit.

The China Times publishes the following letters from Li Zung and Ling Dah Young:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort was heard at the French Mixed Court yesterday. The directors of the Kung Fah Kung S were represented by lawyers and they deny being directors of the Kung Fah Kung S. They simply want to avoid liability. The list of the directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Kung S was handed to the Bureau of Social Affairs by the Liquidation Committee and it was transferred to the lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Moreover, there are checks for salaries and locomotion allowance signed by those directors. These proofs show their responsibility.

It has been reported that someone was willing to buy the Great World Amusement Resort for \$1,200,000. The Great World Amusement Resort will be sold for only \$800,000 and the Great China Dispensary for \$240,000; the purchase price to be paid in instalments. If the Fah Cheng Tobacco Company be sold to the B.A.F. a sum of more than \$1,000,000 can be effected but because of the different views of the liquidators the B.A.T. has refused to buy the company.

We hope that the case of Chen Ts Zien, the manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and his son, the accountant of the Bank, will be heard by the French Mixed Court soon.

April 6, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

It is reported that Tan Nee Kung, lawyer retained by Huang's family, will complete the handing over of the movable property to the two auditors. This property will be exhibited at the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort. Admission tickets to these two places will be on sale but creditors will be given complimentary ones.

The sale of the Huang Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store and the Huang Loong Tai Tea Shop is being arranged.

The price of the residence of the late Huang Cho Chiu on Avenue Edward VII has been fixed at \$280,000.

The Huang family will meet on next Tuesday and will decide on the date of the funeral. The family will remove from the house after the funeral.

Ching Shi Zung, Dee Yoong Chiao and others, members of the Great World Visitors Savings Department and the Day and Night Bank Creditors Committee, Lloyd Road, will call on Yang Shao Yoong, President of the Shanghai Special District Court next Tuesday to request exemption of court fee which amounts to approximately \$7,000.

LABOUR

COCOON FACTORY DISPUTE.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

In connection with the agitation among the workers of the local 35 cocoon factories who demanded that their employers observe the agreement concluded in October last year providing for an increase in wages, the Bureau of Social Affairs held a mediation meeting for the second time at 1 p.m. on April 4. Owing to the absence of representatives of the employers, the meeting terminated without result.

Now the Bureau of Social Affairs has instructed Chow Boo Iden, manager of the Hoo Ziang Cocoon Factory, and Tsu Ts Yoong, manager of the Tung Yih Cocoon Factory, to detail responsible representatives in order to fix a date for the holding of a third meeting of representatives of the workers and of the employers.

April 8, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

Wu Tseng and Pen Shao Paung, two auditors appointed by the Mixed Court of the French Concession to liquidate the Kung Feh Kung S, publish the following advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers to-day:-

"After going through the accounts of the Kung Feh Kung S, we have found that the capital of the Great China Dispensary is \$140,000 and that the dispensary owes the Shanghai Day and Night Bank \$100,000. Now Tseu Paung Tsing (Manager of the Dispensary) has offered \$240,000 for the purchase of the propriety of the Great China Dispensary, including the two branch offices in Shanghai and one each at Hankow and Hangchow. Permission for the transaction has been secured from the Mixed Court and we have been authorized to receive bargain money from the purchaser. We now publish this advertisement in the local press for seven days and will up an agreement for this transaction if no person offers a higher price during these seven days (terminating on April 14, 1931.)

April 9, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Min Kuo Pao and other local newspapers publish the following advertisement from Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Paung, the Court auditors, and Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family:-

On the orders of the French Mixed Court on March 30, the properties of the late Huang Cho Chiu are to be sold for the repayment of his liabilities.

The Huang Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store, the Huang Loong Tai Tea Shop, the Kiu Foh Dong and its branches, the Leo Tsung Koh Tea Shop, the Dah Zung Kim Kee, the Dah Zung Eastern Branch and the Sim Dah Zung are the personal property of the late Huang Cho Chiu and have been placed under the order of the liquidators and will be sold. Those who are interested in the above shops may open negotiations with the Court auditors and the lawyers retained by Huang's family this week.

Address of the Court auditors:- Rue
du Consulate.

Address of the lawyer retained by
Huang's family:- No.35 Zung Kee Road.

April 14, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHU CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Savings Department was heard yesterday at the French Mixed Court by Magistrate Chin Siang.

In regard to the question of the Directors of the Kung Fah Kung S., the lawyers defending Yih Sa Dam, Zau Gin Fo, Tsen Zong Ching, Kung Sin Wu and Yuang Li Tung repudiated that their clients are Directors of the Kung Fah Kung S. The lawyers representing the creditors insisted that they are Directors of the Kung Fah Kung S and pointed out that had accepted the locomotion allowances from the Kung Fah Kung S. After arguing the Magistrate ordered the lawyers to cease cross-examining and declared that question regarding the Directors would be reserved for decision.

During the hearing of the case, Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the auditors appointed by the Court reported that some of the creditors had petitioned the Shanghai Special District Court for an injunction order on the Great China Dispensary and its branches which order had been granted by the Court. The Court auditors further requested the Magistrate to stay action of the Shanghai Special District Court for the sale of the Dispensary, pending negotiation. As a result of this request, Kiang Ih Bing, the lawyer retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai went together with the Court auditor to Wu Ching Young, lawyer retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to confer regarding the injunction order on the Great China Dispensary. The case of the Great World Savings Department and the Shanghai Day and Night Bank will be heard again after 14 days.

Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the Court auditors/instituted proceedings against those owing money to the Kung Fah Kung S. Only few of the clients were present yesterday and the case is postponed.

April 15, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The case of misappropriation by Chen Ts Zien, the manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, will be heard on April 16 at the French Mixed Court.

With reference to the injunction orders against the Great China Dispensary and the Wen Zien Bath House, lawyers representing the creditors and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai together with the Court auditors held a meeting yesterday at Chhong Zu Club, Bubbling Well Road. The following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That the creditors be requested to withdraw the injunction order issued by the Shanghai Special District Court against the Wen Zien Bath House.
- (2) That one member of the creditors be appointed to supervise the accounts of the Wen Zien Bath House.
- (3) That the money received from the Wen Zien Bath House be deposited with a reliable bank.

It is reported that John Wu, the lawyer retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, has promised to withdraw the injunction order against the Great China Dispensary.

The Crystal, a mosquito paper, publishes the following report:-

It is reported that the funeral procession of the late Huang Cho Chiu will be held on April 24.

April 16, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HSIANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The case of misappropriation by Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank was to be heard to-day. It is now postponed owing to the request of the lawyer retained by Chen Ts Zien.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Disputes have arisen since the injunction order against the Great China Dispensary. Tseu Pong Tsing, the Manager of the Great China Dispensary is discouraged and he wants to withdraw from buying the Dispensary. He has sent a letter to the Court auditors asking for the return of the security.

The China Times publishes the following letter from Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Pang, the auditors appointed by the French Mixed courts:-

The news published by you in regard to the injunction order against the Great China Dispensary is not the fact. Wu Tsung did not attend the tiffin party which was held at the Hong Zu Club, Bubbling well Road. Pan Zau Pang was present but there was no meeting. Ngah Sung, the lawyer retained by the Boys of the Wen Zien Bath House was not there and the negotiations between the boys and the creditors of the Wen Zien Bath House are unknown to us.

April 17, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Great China Dispensary and the residence of the late Huang Cho Chiu were sealed by the Shanghai Special District Court at 5 p.m. yesterday.

April 18, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following reports:-

The Wen Zien Bath House on Edward 7 was sealed by the Shanghai Special District Court at 10 a.m. yesterday. The settlement of the affairs of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank are at a deadlock. It is now a question whether the case will be heard in the French Mixed Court or the Shanghai Special District Court.

Owing to the sudden change of the situation, a meeting will be held at 11 a.m. to-day at 48, Weihaiwei Road by Chang Jumin, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to discuss with the Court auditors and the lawyers retained by the creditors.

April 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following report on April 19.

Pan Kung Tsai, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs called a meeting on April 18, to discuss with the lawyers of the creditors, Court auditors and the lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for the settlement of the disputes of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the Court auditors must secure the majority vote of the lawyers retained by various sides before they submit their liquidation reports to the French Mixed Court.
- 2) That Wu Chin Yoong and other lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai be requested to withdraw the injunction order against the Great China Dispensary.
- 3) That men be appointed by the Court auditors to supervise the accounts of the various subsidiaries of the Kung Fah Kung S.

The case of misappropriation by Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank was heard at the French Mixed Court on April 18. The Court auditors reported that the account books of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank are not original. The defendant is under suspicion for forgery. On the day of the death of the late Huang Cho Chiu a sum of more than \$2,000,000 was paid out by the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and there were five cheques endorsed by the late Huang Cho Chiu and the signatures on the cheques were not signed by him.

Chen Ts Zien, The Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank stated that the late Huang Cho Chiu was sick and the cheques were signed by his son Hsien Tseong. Moreover the late Huang Cho Chiu was the General Manager of the Bank.

The Court auditors further reported that the late Huang Cho Chiu mortgaged 8 title deeds for the sum of \$805,000 with the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and the defendant mortgaged again with the same title deeds with the Ningpo Savings Bank and the China Industrial Bank for the sum of \$680,000. As there is a difference of more than 100,000, it is the loss of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, and the creditors. The case of the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank was remanded for seven days.

April 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.
(GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY EMPLOYEES UNION)

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Consequent upon the placing of an injunction order by the Shanghai Special District Court against the Great China Dispensary, Foochow Road, several hundreds of employees of this pharmacy yesterday formed the Great China Employees Union. Ho Zu Dong() was elected as President. This Union will petition the Court, lawyers and creditors that provisions be made for their maintenance should no settlement will be reached within these few days.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The petition for the removal of the seal from the Great China Dispensary is to be sent in to the ~~Shanghai~~ Shanghai Special District Court this morning when the request will be probably sanctioned by the Court.

April 21, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Shanghai Day and Night Bank went bankrupt since the death of the late Huang Cho Chiu. The French Mixed Court is dealing with the case upon the suit filed by the creditors. It is certain that the property of the Kung Fah Kung S is not sufficient to cover the liabilities, and the Directors are responsible for the deficit. The list of Directors and Shareholders is the essential point in the case.

The following list is the locomotion allowances of the Directors:-

The locomotion account for December 1930.

Zau Gin Po ()	\$100.
Tseu Zoong Ching ()	\$100.
Zau Sih Loo ()	\$40.
Yuan Li Tung ()	\$40.
Yih San Dau ()	\$40.
Tai Tson Ngho ()	\$40.
Zing Sin Wu ()	\$40.
Kao Chin Dong ()	\$40.

The locomotion account for January 1931.

Huang Cho Chiu ()	\$240.
Zau Gin Po	\$100.
Tseu Zoong Ching	\$100.
Zau Ping Zung	\$40.
Wang Shiang Fo ()	\$40.
Yuan Li Tung	\$40.
Yih San Dau	\$40.
Tai Tsai Tsai ()	\$40.
Chiang Siao Yuan ()	\$10.
Wang Whai Ping ()	\$40.
Zing Sin Wu ()	\$40.
Kao Chin Don	\$40.
Chen Ts Zien ()	\$50.

The movable property of the late Huang Cho Chiu is now for sale in the Great World Amusement Resort and the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. Four kinds of admission tickets are issued:-

Permanent ticket	60 s
Ordinary ticket	20 s
Complimentary ticket (for news reporters)	
Special ticket (for creditors)	

The Great China Dispensary is to be opened to-day.

The funeral procession of the late Huang Cho Chiu will be held on April 24.

April 27, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank will be heard in the French Mixed Court this afternoon. Some of the important points of the case are as follows:-

The personal enterprises of the late Huang Cho Chiu such as the Huang Kiu Ts Dong Chinese Drug Store, the Loo Tsung Koh Tea Shop, the old Kiu Foh Dong, the new Kiu Foh Dong, the Huang Loong Tai Tea Shop and the Dah Xung Miscellaneous Store are to be sold. They are now under the control of the Court auditors and Tan Nee Kung, the lawyer retained by Huang's family.

The sale of the Great China Dispensary was originally to be to Tseu Pong Tsing, the Manager of the Dispensary, but owing to the injunction order against the Dispensary, Tseu Pong Tsing is discouraged and he wants to withdraw from buying it. The Court auditors are now advising him to buy it for the sake of the general welfare.

April 28, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort was heard in the French Mixed Court by Magistrate Chuin Siang yesterday. The Court auditors reported that they were in a position to report on the conditions of the advance distribution of the creditors deposits, but owing to the prosecution in the Shanghai Special District Court and the injunction orders against the Great China Dispensary and the Wen Ziem Bath House, the prospective buyers of these premises are conducting further negotiations and Court auditors could report again when they have definite grounds. The Court auditors requested the lawyers retained by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to hand over the list of creditors, but there was no reply.

There are three prices in regard to the sale of the Great World Amusement Resort as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------------|
| (1) | \$700,000 | Cash down. |
| (2) | \$800,000 | To be paid in 3 years. |
| (3) | \$1,000,000. | To be paid in 4 years. |

The sale of the above Resort is now under negotiation.

The Court auditors asked whether the directors of the Kung Fah Kung S are responsible for the case or not and the Magistrate answered in the affirmative.

The lawyers retained by the creditors asked the Magistrate whether they could have part of their clients' deposits refunded as soon as possible but the Magistrate stated that the request could not be granted as the Court auditors would have to examine the amount of credits first. The creditors were ordered to wait for legal decision.

The case of those owing money to the Kung Fah Kung S was heard in the same Court yesterday. There was no decision and the case will be heard again in one month.

D. S. I. Montgomery

May 4, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank held a meeting yesterday in the residence of the late Huang Cho Chiu to discuss the selling of the Great China Dispensary, Wen Zien Bath House, Great World Amusement Resort and the NChong Tobacco Company. Managers of the firms mentioned were present. It was decided that the Wen Zien Bath House follow the decision given at the meeting of April 14, and Court proceedings of April 16. At the request of various parties Tseu Pong Tsing, the Manager of the Great China Dispensary, will buy it .

May 8, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

The case of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort was heard in the French Mixed Court by Magistrate Chuin Siang yesterday. The Court auditors reported that they have passed the following conditions at a meeting held with the lawyers of the creditors and the lawyer retained by Huang's family in the residence of the late Huang Cho Chiu:-

- (1) That the Great China Dispensary is to be sold to Tseu Pang Tsing, the Manager of the concern for a sum of \$240,000
- (2) That the Wen Zien Bath House will be sold for \$50,000
- (3) That the Foh Chong Tobacco Company will be sold for \$520,000
- (4) That the sale of the Great World Amusement Resort will be announced later

Bien Kya Loh, the lawyer retained by the plaintiff requested the Manager of the Great China Dispensary to pay the money as soon as possible as the creditors are badly in need of money.

Yien Loo Ching, the lawyer retained by the creditors stated that the late Huang Cho Chiu was in possession of many diamonds but there are only three diamonds mentioned on the list of his movable property. This has aroused the suspicion of the creditors. Moreover the three diamonds are now mortgaged to others. The lawyer called the special attention of the Magistrate to this matter. One large emerald which weighs 327 catties and is worth more than \$100,000 is deposited at Liu Pao Ken's place. The liquidators ought to pay special attention to this emerald.

The Magistrate ordered the liquidators to carry on in accordance with their report. The case will be heard again.

D. S. I. Montgomery

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The case of misappropriation by Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, was heard in the French Mixed Court yesterday. Huang Shen Tsoong, son of the late Huang Cho Chiu acknowledged the signatures which appeared on the 5 cheques . They were cashed from the above mentioned Bank on the day of the Huang Cho Chiu's death.

Huang Shen Tsoong, son of the late Huang Cho Chiu and Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank were released on Bail. The case has been suspended for 7 days later.

D. S. I. Montgomery

May 18, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish^d the following report on May 17:-

The case of misappropriation by Chen Ts Zien, the Manager of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank was heard in the French Mixed Court on May 16. Wang Ts Yuan, representing the Van Tsung Financial Syndicate, reported that the late Huang Cho Chiu borrowed more than \$300,000 from the Syndicate against his title deeds. They are not acquainted with the signing of cheques by Huang Shien Tsoong, son of the late Huang Cho Chiu. Tang Nee Kung, lawyer retained by Huang's family, stated that Wang Ts Yuan, representative of the Syndicate, must have been present at the time the cheques were signed, otherwise Huang Shien Tsoong dared not sign the cheques.

The liquidators claimed that certain pages of the account books of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank are missing and the account books of the Kung Fah Kung S are not the original.

The Magistrate ordered that Huang Shien Tsoong be granted bail and the case was remanded for further hearing.

D. S. I. Montgomery.

May 29, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times publishes the following report:-

As the Great World Amusement Resort represents the biggest asset of the Kung Fah Kung S, the Court auditors are planning to sell it in order to repay creditors.

It is reported that the Sun Li Company (勝利公司) is ready to accept lease of the Resort for 6 months for a sum of \$10,000. The Company has formed a committee with Mr. Wang Chin Yoong as chairman. It is almost certain that they will make a contract with the liquidators on obtaining the approval of the French Mixed Court.

June 5, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following correspondence written by Fu Zien Kee:-

Several months have elapsed since the liquidation of the Kung Fah Kung S commenced but the proceedings are being carried out exceedingly slowly. The Great World Amusement Resort has been leased for six months. However I, being a creditor, am very anxious over the question of selling the said amusement resort. I do not know whether the lease will be extended or not.

It is earnestly hoped that the auditors, who possess the power ~~will~~ sell the property, will pay attention to the pitiful condition of the creditors and ~~the~~ sell the property instead of leasing it. Should there be any deficits, they should ask the directors of the concern to make them good.

Another doubtful point is that the auditors have, so far, failed to prosecute the directors of the concern.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF
MESSRS. PAN TCHAO
PANG AND OU TSING
FOR EXHIBITION OF
LATE HUANG CHU
CHIU'S MOVABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE

IT announces that by the order of the French Mixed Court on March 13, the exhibition of late Huang Chu Chiu's movable property for sale will be held for ten days from June 2 to June 11, at the place formerly known as The Day and Evening Bank, Avenue Edward VII. It also announces that the first two days of the exhibition will be attended by all creditors of The Kung Fa Company only and special tickets will be distributed to them through their lawyers, the rest of the exhibition will be opened to public for whom there are two kinds of tickets; common and long term tickets, are provided. The duration and prices for each kind of tickets, the booking places and the classification of the exhibition are stated below:

- 1.—Duration of each kind of tickets;
 - (a) Special tickets are good from June 2 to June 3,
 - (b) Common and long term tickets are good from June 4 to June 11,
- 2.—Prices for each kind of tickets;
 - (a) There is no charge on special tickets,
 - (b) The common tickets are charged 20 cents small money each,
 - (c) The long term tickets are charged 60 cents small money each,
- 3.—Booking places;
 - (a) Day and Evening Bank, Avenue Edward VII,
 - (b) Pan Tchao Pang and Ou Tsing's office, 41 Rue du Consulat.
 - (c) Kung Ping Accountants' office, 41 Honan Road,
- 4.—Classification of exhibition;
 - (a) Household Furniture;
There are about 200 kinds of furniture made of different kinds of wood.
 - (b) Curios:
There are about 400 pieces of different kinds of vases, bowls and metalware.
 - (c) Chinese pictures—drawing and writings:
There are about 300 pictures drawn by famous Chinese scholars.
 - (d) Clothing;
There are about 400 pieces of fur coats and Chinese clothing.

10.50

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1931

3,386 Persons In Great World Suit

Seek To Regain \$1,000,-
000 From Closed
Savings Bank

Naming a number of well-known local merchants as defendants, a group of 3,386 persons, the creditors of the Day and Night Bank and the Savings Department of the Great World amusement resort, sought the return of more than \$1,000,000 in Special District Court yesterday morning. The case was adjourned.

The merchants are directors and shareholders of the Kung Fah Company, which, the petition says, controlled the bank and the savings department, which was forced to close after the death of Mr. Wang Tao-chu recently.

Also named as correspondents were Wang Hsi-chun and Wang Hsi-yao, the two sons of the late Mr. Wang, said to have sponsored the company.

The creditors were represented by Mr. Chin Shi-jen, while Dr. John C. H. Wu, Kiang I-ping and Chen Ting-sai, who have been appointed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to attend to legal aspects in the rehabilitation of the loans of the concerns were requested to act as attorneys.

Judge Chow adjourned the case because none of the defendants was present at the court.

Chen
9.6.31

SI,

Information

D. S. J. Montgomery, *JKL*

Please attach to file

HR. 9/31

R.S. I. Montgomery.

June 11, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

In an interview with a reporter of this paper yesterday, the two Court auditors stated, "In view of the approach of the Dragon Festival (June 20), we are planning to repay to the creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department 10% of the total debt. As we are short of more than \$100,000 to cover this repayment amounting to \$300,000, we have to-day (June 10) concluded a draft agreement with the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank for a loan of \$150,000 for a period of three months on the security of the Great World Amusement Resort, the Great China Dispensary and the Zien Tien Wu Tai Theatre. The repayment will take place in the premises of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company to the south of the Great World Amusement Resort".

Res. Montgomery.

June 18, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

Messrs. Wu Tseng and Pan Shao Paung, Court auditors, have negotiated a loan of \$150,000 with the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, and have decided to pay the first instalment of 10% to the creditors of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department in the office of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company, Boulevard de Montigny, Frenchtown, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. everyday commencing from to-day (June 18).

Night Bank Will Pay Ten Percent

Depositors To Get Small Percentage Of Money Tomorrow Morning

Depositors of the insolvent Day and Night Bank may draw 10 percent of their deposits beginning tomorrow morning from the temporary office of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank next to the Great World Amusement Resort, Avenue Edward VII, Messrs. Wu Tseng and Pan Tsou-pong, liquidators appointed by the French Mixed Court, announced today.

With the Dragon Boat Festival Saturday, the first settlement day of the year according to lunar calendar, approaching, Messrs. Wu and Pan, in order to relieve the anxiety of the depositors, borrowed \$150,000 from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank with which to pay 10 percent of their funds.

The office will remain open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including the fifteen hours. The depositors, however, must have their books countersigned by the liquidators before presenting the documents to the cashier, Messrs. Wu and Pan announced.

The Day and Night Bank, the sole financial organ under the Kung Fah Company, of which Mr. Wang Tso-chiu had controlling interest, went into bankruptcy when Mr. Wang died. The bank closed its doors on January 20. The books revealed shortage of more than \$3,500,000 and only a small sum of cash was found in the bank's safe.

The depositors, most of them being of laboring class, jointly filed a suit against Mr. Wang's heirs and the Kung Fah Company in the French Mixed Court.

To meet the claims, Mr. Wang's residence on Avenue Edward VII and his valuable collection of old Chinese art relics are being sold by auction.

\$ I, Information and please
pass W. Reg.
D. S. J. Montgomery,
Please note & return to Reg.
H.R. 19 3/4, 18:6:31.

D. L. Montgomery

July 13, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

Messrs. Wu Tsing and Pan Zau Paung, Court liquidators of the Kung Fah Kung S, and Mr. Tan Nyl Kung, lawyer retained by the Huang Cho Chiu family, publish an advertisement to-day in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers inviting tenders for the sale of the undermentioned immovable property of the late Huang Cho Chiu:-

- (1) A large residence with a plot of land - Cadastral Lot No. 5473 - measuring mow .713 situated at No. 250 Avenue Edward VII.
- (2) A large building (the premises of the Dong Tuh Hospital) with a plot of land - Cadastral Lot No. 10441 - measuring mow 4.237, situated at the corner of Yates Road and Avenue Foch.
- (3) A plot of land - Cadastral Lot No. 11204 - measuring mow .408, having 7 houses situated at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Mohawk Road.
- (4) A plot of land - Cadastral Lot Nos. 4044 and 7804 - measuring mow 14.122, situated on Jessfield Road.
- (5) The premises of the Huang Cho Chiu Hospital on Lungmen Road.

The unsealing of the above tenders will take place at 3 p.m. July 16 in the office of Kungping Auditors, No. 14 Honan Road.

The following are the accepted tenders which were unsealed on July 8:-

- (1) The Kiu Foh Kung S, Burkill Road, sold to Mr. Yang Chien for \$157,000.
- (2) Premises and land on Si Chong Road sold to Mr. Li Min Ziang for \$32,100.
- (3) Premises built on leased land on Fooohew Road, including the Han Wha Lou Restaurant, sold to Mr. Van Shien Yan for \$252,000.
- (4) Premises built on leased land off Route des Soeurs, French Concession, sold to Mr. Wu Mei Chun for \$4,400.

Messrs. Wu Tsing and Pan Zau Paung, Court liquidators of the Kung Fah Kung S, publish a separate advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers announcing the sale of the Foh Cheng Tobacco Company to Mr. Chang Shuen Kwen for a sum of \$520,000.

D.S. Montgomery.

July 16, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHU CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Yesterday the case of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department was again heard at the French Mixed Court when Magistrate Chuen Hsiang handed down a verdict to the effect that Yuan Lee Tung 袁礼堂 and Chao Ching Po 赵芹波 should bear responsibilities being shareholders and directors, and that Chow Zung Ching 周颂卿 and Chen Sing Wu 陈星五 should be responsible as directors.

The action filed by the complainants against Yih San Dau 叶山涛 was dismissed.

D. L. Montgomery

July 19, 1931.

~~Summary~~ Translation.

~~DISCONTINUED~~

SALE OF THE LATE HUANG CHU CHIU PROPERTY BY TENDERS
CANCELLED.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports:-

With reference to the liquidation of the King Fah King Sz, the case was again heard yesterday at the French Mixed Court.

Tung Yue, a lawyer, representing the creditors, reported that he and another lawyer were present at the opening of the tenders for the sale of the property. However Kih Ki Jin an applicant illegally drove away Mr Zau Kee, another applicant, upon learning that this latter had offered \$50,000 more for the purchase of one of the estates belonging to the late Huang Chu Chui. The 2 Court auditors failed to stop this illegal action.

Kiang Ih Ping, a lawyer, suggested that the sale of the property by tender be cancelled in the interest of the creditors.

Magistrate Kyng granted the request and has issued an order cancelling the sale of the property by tender on both occasions.

A-8.1. Montgomery

July 20, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HWANG CHU CHIEU.

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The decision made by the French Mixed Court in connection with the responsibility of the Yae San Tau, and other share-holders and directors of the Kung Fah Co., the living expenses of the late Hwang Chu Chieu's family, the testimony fee of the Wan Chung Financial Syndicate and the fees to be issued to both court auditors representing the creditors, was opposed at a meeting held yesterday by the various lawyers representing the creditors of the Kung Fah Co's Day and Night Bank.

They decided to request the Court for a re-hearing and will send a letter to the auditors asking them to bring about a complete settlement of this case as soon as possible.

July 23, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

- (5) Premises and land of Huang Cho Chiu Hospital on Lungmen Road.

New Kwan Zung.....	¥17,000
Yah Nyi Kung S	¥16,500
Ling Dah Hai	¥20,000
Pan Min Shung	¥12,500

- (6) Premises on East Seward Road

Chen Keng Yu.....	¥60,000
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- (7) Premises of the Wen Zien Bath House

Liao Ping Cheng.....	¥91,115
Yang Shung	¥72,000
Hai Cheng Kung S	¥65,000
Yah Nyi Kung S	¥52,000

None of the above tenders have as yet been accepted.

I hereby declare that I am the liquidator of the late Huang Cho Chiu's property for the purpose of meeting the liabilities incurred by late Huang Cho Chiu, and that Messrs. Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, the two Court auditors, have been ordered by the French Mixed to assist me in the work only. These gentlemen are liquidators of the Kung Fah Kung S.

In the interests of both the creditors and the Huang Cho Chiu family, I have to declare that any attempt made by these two auditors to auction or sell any part of the Huang Cho Chiu property will not be acknowledged.

887. Montgomery.

July 23, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

of the China Association, a British organization, held a meeting on the night of July 21 to discuss the matter. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Massey, Acting Chairman, and a resolution was passed that the Branch place on record its feeling of indignation at the evasive and procrastinating policy practised by the National Government in connection with Thorburn's disappearance. Further the resolution stated it considers the belated reply of the National Government to be an affront to both the British Government and intelligence of the British people, that it resents the action of the National Government in refusing to avail itself of the co-operation of the British Authorities and urges the British Government to adopt effective measures to secure an exhaustive investigation into the affair. The resolution concludes that the handling of the Thorburn case by the Chinese Authorities only serves to strengthen the conviction that the safeguards which the National Government are prepared to offer in connection with the proposed abolition of extraterritorial privileges are worthless.

It is quite obvious what their motive is.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

Mr. Tan Nee Kung (), lawyer retained by Huang Cho Chiu's family, publishes the following advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

On behalf of the Huang Cho Chiu family as liquidator of debts owed by the late Huang Cho Chiu, I hereby report the following results of the unsealing of tenders on July 16:-

- (1) "Tsu Tee Leo" building and land - the residence of late Huang Cho Chiu.

Dong Chu Ching.....	£76,000
Yah Nyi Kung S	£71,000
Kuh Chi Sung	£51,100
- (2) Premises and land of the Dong Teh Hospital on Yates Road.

Yah Nyi Kung S	£110,000
Kuh Chi Sung	£101,100
Kae Van Bang	£ 90,000
Pan Min Shung	£ 85,500
Tien Chi	£ 65,126
- (3) Premises and land at the corner of Mohawk Road and Avenue Edward VII.

Yah Nyi Kung S.....	£30,700
Zau Ching Teh	£30,500
Ting Chi Hong	£30,250
Pan Min Shung	£30,200
Shing Kee	£23,116
Zung Kee	£18,000
- (4) Premises and land of Yoong Ching Lee Alleyway on Jessfield Road.

Yah Nyi Kung S.....	£161,500
Tai Sing Sun	£161,500
Wang Ghi Sing	£145,000
Yoong Chuang	£125,000

July 28, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The following report appears in the China Times and other local newspapers:-

Mr. Tan Nee Kung, lawyer retained by the Huang Cho Chiu family, has submitted a petition to the French Mixed Court objecting to the disposal of Huang Cho Chiu's property by sale instead of tenders.

The petition refutes the report of Messrs. Wu Tseng and Fan Zau Paung, auditors, who were ordered by the Court to assist lawyer Tan in the liquidation of Huang's property.

The petition also states that corruption is unavoidable in the process of sale, as for instance in the case of the sale of the Great World Amusement Resort which is the biggest enterprise conducted by the Kung Fah Kung S. Creditor-lawyers and the auditors are originally decided to dispose of this resort by auction fixing the price at \$1,250,000 but it was sold for \$700,000 in some underhand manner. The money will be paid by instalments.

D.S.T. Montgomery

July 31, 1931.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The China Times and other local newspapers published the following on July 30:-

Yesterday afternoon the case of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department was again heard at the French Mixed Court.

Mr. Pan Zau Paung, court auditor, reported that the change in liquidating the estate by auction had been made and stated that the list showing the values of Huang Cho Chiu's movable and immovable properties which was compiled by lawyer Tan Hse Kung, representing the Huang family, and showed the value as several million dollars, was discovered to have been grossly overestimated.

Lawyer Tan Hse Kung requested the Court to rescind the court's decision of July 18 regarding the sale of certain of Huang Cho Chiu's properties.

The creditor-lawyers informed the Court that they agreed to the disposal of Huang's properties by advertising in the newspapers.

Magistrate Chuan Shiang passed a decision rejecting lawyer Tan Hse Kung's request for the cancellation of the court decision of July 18, and also instructing auditors to advertise Huang Cho Chiu's properties for sale in the newspapers. They will be sold to the highest bidders. The auditors were also ordered to investigate if any of the property had been concealed by Huang's family.

Messrs. Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, Court auditors, recently submitted a report to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on their work of liquidating the Kung Fah Kung S, its subsidiary enterprises and the business shops which latter were solely conducted by the late Huang Cho Chiu. The Bureau has ordered these auditors to deal with this work in a just manner.

The sum of \$700,000 for which the Great World Amusement Resort was sold will be paid off by the end of this month. The Bureau has directed the auditors to pay the money back to the creditors when collection has been made.

Shareholders and directors of the Kung Fah Kung S will be held responsible for deficits to cover the liabilities of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

D.S.I. MONTGOMERY

August 3, 1931.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

Messrs. Wu Tseng and Pan Zau Paung, Court auditors, announce in an advertisement published in the China Times and other local newspapers that commencing from August 15, 1931, the Branch Office of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank at Boulevard de Montigny will be requested to pay the second instalment of 10% to the creditors of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department as the result of the sale of the Great World Amusement Resort for \$700,000. A sum of \$150,000 is to be deducted from the \$700,000 for the relinquishment of the loan negotiated from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

September 24, 1944

Afternoon Translation

~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

The China Times publishes the following report :-

The civil case, brought by four independent lawyers, appointed by the local Bureau of Social Affairs and representing the creditors of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, against the preliminary decision passed by the defendant French Mixed Court to the effect that Yih Sen Lee () could not be held responsible, not being a shareholder or director of the Hong Fah Kong Co., was heard yesterday afternoon before Judge Lau Tsung Kai of the Third Branch Sincere High Court.

Kyung Kai () and other representatives of the creditors having explained the reasons for opposing the verdict of the French Mixed Court, whereupon the lawyers reiterated that the credit of this litigation case is \$25,000 plus one \$2,115,000, exclusive of the debt which has not yet been estimated.

Lawyer Lee Han Tsoong (), representing the defendant Yih Sen Lee, stated that inasmuch as no adequate reasons for appeal have been received from the complainants, no argument in the matter is possible. Furthermore, the defendant had transferred his shares to Kih Chung Tsang (). The lawyer then presented the letter from the late Kung Chie this permitting the transfer of the shares, which clearly proves that Yih Sen Lee was not a shareholder of the Hong Fah Kong Co.

Lawyers Tung Yee and Yen Lee Chang, representing the creditors, then explained that they also opposed the preliminary decision of the case and joined issue with the four lawyers against the decision referred to.

Lawyer Lee Han Tsoong replied that no copy of appeal from lawyers Tung and Yen had been received by him or his client.

Simultaneously lawyers, representing the King Po (), Yuen Tsung Chung () and Chen King (), who were ordered by the defendant French Mixed Court to be held responsible as shareholders and directors, requested the Court to be allowed to appeal against the judgment.

Judge Lau ordered the complainants to submit their respective grounds for appeal, after which the case will again be heard.

D. S. J. Montgomery

S.R.

October 21, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HWANG CHU CHIEU.

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

In connection with the closure of the Shanghai Day & Night Bank and the Savings Department of the Great World Resort, the French Mixed Court passed a decision to commission Pan Chao Ban () to take charge of the liquidation of the accounts and refuted the ~~accusation~~ plaintiff's accusation against the directors and shareholders, Messrs. Yeh San Dau () and others. The lawyers, Yien Lu Ching (), and colleagues representing the creditors, declared their dissatisfaction with this verdict and ~~have~~ appealed to the former French Mixed Court for re-trial of the case.

As the ex-French Mixed Court was surrendered to the National Government which established the 3rd Branch High Court in its stead, the case was heard by Judge Tsao Chen Hai () of that court at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. The lawyers representing the creditors were first questioned regarding the total sum of the credits and the amount of money to be accounted for. At the same time, they were informed that, with regard to the question of responsibility of the directors and shareholders, another group of lawyers consisting of Dr. C.C.Wu and his colleagues, representing some 3,386 creditors, had already lodged an appeal which was tried once by this Court. They were therefore asked if they propose to keep pace with this latter party of creditor lawyers and lodge an appeal on the question. They replied explaining that they were the party of creditor lawyers who first took the initiative by demanding an appeal, consequently, they are the responsible lawyers in the dispute. The three major clauses of their appeal are, viz.,

1. The question of responsibility of the directors and shareholders of the Bank and Resort's Savings Department, Messrs. Yeh San Dau and others.
2. The verdict of the ex-French Mixed Court to appropriate \$20,000 from the amount of the credit as lawyers expenses for the late Hwang Chu Chieu's family, which claim was opposed in general by the creditors.
3. The verdict of the ex-French Mixed Court to draw \$40,000 from the amount of credits for living expenses of the late Hwang Chu Chieu's family, which claim was also disapproved of in general by the creditors.

After submitting a request to appeal for these three general principles, the above-mentioned lawyers representing the creditors, were asked by the Judge to furnish full details of their appeal within twenty days when the case will be tried again.

November 22, 1931.

and Morning Translation.

RECEIVED

THE AFFAIR

The Sin Hwa and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

Following the bankruptcy of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Saving Department, the property of the late Huang Cho Chiu was ordered by the defunct French Mixed Court to be sold by tender. So far, the affair has not yet been terminated.

The case came before Judge Song Yi Tsung of the 2nd Shanghai Special District Court, who informed the lawyers of the creditors that the hearing was based on the judgment passed on July 23 by the defunct French Mixed Court and had been specially opened with the object of solving the question of selling by tender all the immovable property of the late Huang Cho Chiu. This sale would not affect the creditors. Judge Song then questioned lawyer Yen See Hung, acting on behalf of Huang Cho Chiu's family, whether or not all of Huang's property had been reported.

Lawyer Yen See Hung replied that Huang had a piece of real estate at Hongchow but his creditors there had filed an action. The balance of the proceeds from the sale of the estate, after settling the creditors at Hongchow, will be transferred to Shanghai.

He questioned whether the property of the Public Cemetery was owned by the late Huang Cho Chiu, lawyer Yen replied that the deceased had a share in the property and had acted as manager. This point could be definitely settled after meetings had been held by Board of Directors of this Cemetery. The houses of the Sun Sing Theatre, the Tien Nan Hotel, etc. etc. were built on leased land, and the question of disposal should be solved without delay. Lawyer Yen added that about \$2,000,000 of private debts had been incurred by the late Huang Cho Chiu and should be immediately liquidated.

Lawyer Song then made the following important report :-

"It will be remembered that the late Huang Cho Chiu leased a large number of houses along Chekiang Road from a certain unknown person, and for which Huang had agreed to pay \$78,000 yearly as land fees and rates. The agreement stated that the sum was to be paid in two instalments and that the land proprietor had the right to recover the land unconditionally should an instalment fall in arrears. The deceased later pledged the leased property for \$21,000 with the Tung Wei Company. It should not be overlooked that a loss of \$4,000 had been sustained every month through these houses. The Tung Wei Company has advanced \$80,000 for the land fees, etc. since Huang Cho Chiu's death. The payment of an instalment had now arrived, and after negotiations with the land owner payment of the fees has been suspended for the time being. I request the Court to settle this question as early as possible so as to save both sides from further loss."

Lawyers Yen Lu Ching and Li Fien Kyi, representing the creditors, stated that this matter must first be investigated by the creditors.

Judge Song ordered Kuehnan and Su, the Court auditors, to devise measures for the quick sale of Huang's property.

December 3, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

ALCOOLANOUS

THE AFFAIRS OF LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Lin Kuo Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

Following the bankruptcy of the Day & Night Bank, the former French Mixed Court ordered Fan and Wu, the Court auditors, to liquidate the property of the Bank, of the Sun Foh Kung S and of the late Huang Cho Chiu. The Court accountants subsequently discovered that several hundred catties of jade stone to the value of over \$1,000,000 belonging to Huang had been entrusted to Liu Pao Kung, a gem merchant, to be cut up. Liu was summoned and attended the hearing of the defunct French Mixed Court on July 8, at which an order was made for the jade stones to be handed over to the Court for disposal.

The case came up for further hearing yesterday in the 2nd Shanghai Special District Court. Li Dah Wei, representative of Liu Pao Kung, handed to the Court all the stones entrusted by the deceased to Liu, and stated that Wong Soong Nyi was also in possession of a quantity of jade stones belonging to Huang.

Wong Soong Nyi, a jeweller, stated that sometime in February 1930, the late Huang Cho Chiu handed him about sixty catties of stone to be cut up and that the transaction had been settled.

Yen Lu Ching, a lawyer acting on behalf of the creditors, stated that Wong Soong Nyi's statement required an investigation.

Judge Wong Vi Tsung ordered that the jade stones handed over by Liu Pao Kung be temporarily placed under the care of the Court, and instructed Fan and Wu, the auditors, to ascertain whether any more stones were in the possession of the two jewellers.

January 28,

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. 1200
No. S. B. D. 1949
cc 14 - 2 - 31

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE WONG CHO CHU.

Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong publish a joint advertisement in the Sin Tan Pao and other local newspapers to-day announcing that owing to certain difficulties they have encountered, they have resigned from the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee. As the Mixed Court of the French Concession has appointed two auditors to deal with the case and as the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has sent deputies to make an investigation, this matter will hereafter be dealt with by the administrative and judicial organs.

Liquidator Also Resigns.

Ysu Yoong Cho, an auditor, publishes an advertisement announcing that he had undertaken the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department at the request of the Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee, but as half of the members of the Committee have resigned and as the French Mixed Court has appointed two auditors to undertake the liquidation, he has resigned and handed over all documents, etc., to the auditors appointed by the Mixed Court.

Mr. L. T. Yuan's Statement.

The Wong Cho Chu Liquidation Committee called an urgent meeting at 6 p.m. January 27 but as only Yuan Li Tung, Yieh San Tao and Zau Chun Pu were present, the meeting was not held.

Mr. Yuan has informed a reporter of the Hwa Tung News Agency that the resignation of Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong was due to the formation of six Creditors Groups and to the differences of views amongst these creditors. It is hoped that their resignation will bring unanimity amongst the creditors and who will send representatives to confer with the Committee. Mr. Yuan added that if the Committee were dissolved, it would cause great suffering to the creditors. Mr. Huang Cho Chu's family is persuading Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siau Lan and Wong Yen Soong to withdraw their resignation.

February 14, 1931.

Morning Translation, 19-2-31

MICROFILMED

THE AFFAIRS OF THE KUNG FONG CHONG CHIU

The Eastern Sun and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Ching Chih Kung, Teo Kung Ming, Loh Ping Yen, Tsai Veng Ping, Yuan Lee Lai and Ma Yuen Keng, representatives of the Creditors Committee, yesterday visited the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and later called on Yu Yan Ching and Yuan Lee Tsung.

Yu Yan Ching stated that he would continue the discussions with the Municipality and Tang Tsao Lai. General Chang Chen, the Mayor of the Municipality, has engaged Mr. John W. Keng Ping Hsu and Elton Allen Reed as lawyers (without fee) to handle the cases in the French Mixed Court. They will save creditors from loss.

Mr. Yu Yan Ching added that the following liquidations will take place:-

- 1) The liquidation of the five subsidiaries of the Kung Fong Chong;
2) The liquidation of the property of the late Huang Chao Ching's property;
3) The directors of the Kung Fong Chong are to be made responsible for the liabilities and it is hoped that the Municipality would render assistance.
Fumes are expected from the following sources:-
1) The Great China Dispensary whose value is estimated at \$200,000.
2) The Sun Yim Bath House; value \$80,000.
3) The Poh Chung Tobacco Co.; value \$1,200,000 but only \$200,000 may be advanced.
4) Kung's property; about \$400,000.

Yu Yan Ching further stated that he would hold himself responsible and requested creditors not to worry. The representatives then called at the Municipality and were received by an official who accepted their petition. The result will be announced later.

Yuan Li Tsung was next interviewed and he declared that he would follow Yu Yan Ching's view.

The registration of creditors at Kai Kiu Lee's place has been transferred to the office of Pan Yuen Tsung, the Court auditor. There are in all 2000 creditors with a total deposit of \$15,215.89 and \$28,400.12.

The creditors registered with Yen Lee Ching were transferred to Kai Kiu Lee's office. In all there are 970 creditors with deposits amounting to \$77,208.76 and \$251.07.

The advertisement for the sale of the Sun Yim Bath House is published from today by Yu Yan Ching and Pan Yuen Tsung, the Court auditors. Yu Yan Ching, Tsai Veng Ping, and Pan Yuen Tsung, the Court auditors, have decided to call a meeting with the shareholders of the Kung Fong Chong on February 14.

A letter was sent by Yu Yan Ching and Pan Yuen Tsung to the Teung Fah Dispensary demanding payment of \$10,000 and \$4,000 due to the Sun Chih Kung and Kung Ping Hsu respectively. It was found from the account books of the head office of the Shanghai Bay and Kung Ping Hsu that they had been advanced \$200,000 from the Teung Fah Dispensary of which \$100,000 had been repaid. The procedure of receiving and paying will be decided.

February 18, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

RECORDS & S. B. D.

S. B. D. 1949

19 - 2 - 31

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

A reporter of the Woo Tung Zoen News Agency yesterday called on Pan Kung Tsia, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to enquire about the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank.

He was informed that the object of the Municipality was to protect the interests of the depositors most of whom are poor people but as the case was being dealt with by a Court, the Municipality was not in a position to take up the matter. However, the Social Bureau has been instructed to supervise the liquidation and Dr. John Tu Ching Yung, Chen Bing Jay, Zing Lien Kwan and Kiang In Ping (four noted lawyers) have promised to act as lawyers for the depositors free of charge. The depositors should call at the offices of these lawyers to give particulars of their claims. In case there is a deficit, three directors and shareholders of the bank will be responsible. Searches are being made secretly for the list of shareholders.

Reg.

Please attach file.

J.P.

16:21:31.

February 20, 1931.

afternoon translation.

Statement

Monkey Confectionery.....	\$ 10,000.00.
Harbor Shop.....	\$ 11,282.16.
Balance b/d from last year account.....	1,495.24.
Total.....	\$ 22,777.40.

Debit balance of

\$276,177.519.

February 26, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

Balance Sheet

The China Times published the following

report:-

Mr. Tseng and Mr. Chen Tsung, auditors, have sent men to deposit in a certain bank the money received by the Great World Amusement Resort for the repayment to creditors of deposits at the day and night bank and the Great World Savings Department.

The following is a list of receipts and payments from February 16 to February 18:-

<u>FEBRUARY 16:</u>	Balance b/d	\$2,426,000.
Receipts:-	Tickets sold	\$1,300,000.
	Fee charges	\$ 12,000.
	Gift charges	\$ 10,543.
	Monthly tickets sold	\$ 10,000.
Payments:-	Insurance	\$ 300,000.
	Necessary for stage	\$ 300,000.
	Life insurance deposit	\$ 2,000.
Balance		\$2,039,543.
<u>FEBRUARY 17:</u>	Insurance	\$ 200,000.
Receipts:-	Tickets sold	\$2,274,305.
	Fee charges	\$ 20,000.
	Gift charges	\$ 30,210.
Balance		\$4,422,053.

It is rumored that the Great World Amusement Resort will be sold. Apparently this resort is very prosperous, but in reality it has suffered a loss amounting to about \$270,000.00. The following is a list of liabilities and assets of this resort:-

<u>LIABILITIES.</u>	
Capital.....	\$325,000.00.
Savings department.....	\$800,000.00.
Staff's guarantee deposit.....	\$ 5,000.00.
Electricity deposit to be paid.....	\$ 60.54.
Deposit.....	\$ 2,750.00.
Guarantee deposit of the night shift..	\$ 100.00.
Day and night bank.....	\$20,000.00.
Total	\$1,295,047.54.

<u>ASSETS.</u>	
Buildings.....	\$866,803.52.
Furniture.....	\$ 73,266.65.
Gift.....	\$ 22,341.72.
Deposit at Messers & Co.	\$ 54,644.80.
Deposit at S.H.C.....	\$ 304.44.
Deposit at the Revenue Office of S.H.C.	\$ 625.41.
Electricity deposit.....	\$ 1,379.30.
Gas deposit.....	\$ 600.00.
Among Sun University Bank.....	\$ 448.00.
"Too Sun" (meaning unknown).....	\$ 4,000.00.
Sun Chong capital.....	\$ 8,520.00.
Confectionary department.....	\$ 9,000.00.
Salary in advance.....	\$ 448.00.
Temporary deposit.....	\$309,003.43.
Sun Tien Sun Tai Theatre.....	\$ 49,900.167.

February 19, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

THE AFFAIRS OF LATE HUANG CHO CHIU.

The Eastern Times published the following report:-

The following letter has been sent to Wu Tsung and Pan Zau Fang, the Court auditors, by Tang Hoo Kung the lawyer retained by the Huang's family:-

I have transmitted your letter to the Huang's family. In reply, Huang's family states that the late Huang Cho Chiu owes the Shanghai Day and Night Bank only \$1,060,000 and not \$1,360,000 as you have stated in your letter. The misunderstanding arose through an omission on your part to enter into the account an extra deposit of \$311,500.

I have stated in the French Mixed Court that the late Huang Cho Chiu's property is sufficient to cover his personal liabilities to the Shanghai Day and Night Bank. It is not known how much he owes to other people; therefore it is an open question whether his property will be sufficient to cover his debts. The late Huang Cho Chiu's movable and immovable property is based on an estimate made by a firm of auctioneers but it is to be feared that the proceeds for the property will be reduced at the same time of sale.

Most of the late Huang Cho Chiu's property is immovable. The following two points should be given consideration:-

(1) The late Huang Cho Chiu's immovable property and jewelry had been mortgaged. It is not easy to secure the huge sum necessary to redeem his property.

(2) That late Huang Cho Chiu's property had been placed under seal by the French Mixed Court and cannot be handed over immediately.

Reg. Please attach Wfile.
M.H.

20:2:31.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION
 E. B. D. 1929.
 24-2-31

February 23, 1931.

Stormoon Translation
 24-2-31

THE CHINA TIMES PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING REPORT:-

The following is a list of receipts and payments of the Great World Amusement Society, a subsidiary of the Chung Shing Tang, from February 17 to February 21:-

<u>Receipts.</u>	
Balance b/d.....	25,717.276.
Tickets sold.....	21,073.6000
Exchange balance.....	10.000.
Monthly tickets sold.....	10.000.
Tickets sold.....	21,282.350.
Sea charges.....	18.600.
Gift charges.....	14.877.
<u>Expenditure.</u>	
Lease of land (oil free) for November	500.720
Advertisement in the China Times for October	100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for December	100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for January	40.650.
Subscription to Min Sun Pao for one year.	70.000.
Chien Shien Lu Theatre advertisement in the Min Sun Pao for October	21,180.700.
Chien Shien Lu Theatre advertisement in the Min Sun Pao for November	2,022.400.
Balance	25,072.352.

Reg. Please attach to file.
 J.H.G.
 23:2:31.

February 24, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

11:30 AM. 1931

In this case, lawyer retained by creditors, then asked the Court to summon Yuen Lee Lung, the director, in order to clear up the case.

Yuen Lee Ching, lawyer on behalf of creditors, requested the Court to order the manager of the Day and Night Bank to produce the list of names of shareholders of the Lung Fan Lung & which list was suspected to be kept by him.

Yuen Lee Lee, representing Yuen Lee Ching, manager of the Day and Night Bank, stated that lawyer Yuen could not ask the Court to order his client to produce the list of names of shareholders of the Lung Fan Lung & on mere presumptions and that the shareholders Committee was the proper body to be approached to produce the list.

Magistrate Chuen handed down the following verdict:-

That the Lung Fan Lung & be liquidated, that the Yuen family be ordered to submit a list of their property in three days and that the directors and shareholders of the Lung Fan Lung & be also ordered to produce the list of names of shareholders in three days.

February 14, 1931.

Afternoon transaction.

The Liquidation of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. Ltd.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 3 p.m. yesterday the case of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department was tried by Magistrate Luan Shiang of the French Consulate Court.

Hu Tsang and Sun Ah Tsung, Court auditors, first stated, "Since the undertaking of the liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department, the registration of creditors and the checking of accounts are under progress and we have so far demanded the repayment of debts amounting to \$2,000 due to these concerns. We have also discovered that properties of the Great China Dispensary, the Sun Chong Tobacco Company, the Great World Amusement Resort and the Sun Ah Tsung House are insufficient to meet liabilities. According to How Tsang Tsong, manager of the Great China Dispensary, this pharmacy can be sold for \$240,000. How Sing Iuen, manager of the Sun Ah Tsung House, states that this house can be sold for \$80,000, but the employees deposit of \$9,100 must be refunded. Yan Kai Iuen, manager of the Sun Chong Tobacco Company, states that this company can be reorganized. As these enterprises are subsidiaries of the Hong Fah Lung & Co., the shareholders of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. should be responsible for their debts in case assets cannot meet liabilities. On February 14 we advertised to hold a meeting of shareholders of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. on February 16, but nobody attended, and so a liquidation of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. is deemed necessary".

Lawyer Ho Tsung, representing the Great China Dispensary and the Sun Chong Tobacco Company, stated that there were three steps for the Sun Chong Tobacco Company, (1) to sell the property of the company which was being undertaken, (2) to let the property or to manufacture cigarettes for others, in this way a monthly net profit from \$8,000 to \$9,000 could be made, which profit would liquidate the obligations in a few years, and (3) to sell the company by auction, the proceeds to repay the debts due to the Day and Night Bank. As regards the proceeds from the sale of the Hu Tsang and Sun Ah Tsung Houses, the money would be paid to the Wei Chuan Financial Syndicate. In consequence of a liquidation of the Great China Dispensary, its assets were \$470,000 and its liabilities \$400,000. About \$240,000 could be secured from the sale of the pharmacy by auction, and out of this amount, \$100,000 would be used to repay debts due to the Day and Night Bank and the remaining \$140,000 would be returned to the Hong Fah Lung & Co.

Lee Yee Hien, lawyer retained by creditors, then requested the Court (1) that the Hong Fah Lung & Co. be ordered to liquidate, (2) that the Huang family be ordered to submit a list of their property and (3) that the shareholders of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. be ordered to be responsible for their obligations and that a list of their names be immediately submitted to the Court.

Chao Hien An, lawyer retained by creditors, further requested the Court to order How Tsong, manager, of the Great China Dispensary to produce the list of shareholders of the Hong Fah Lung & Co. within three days.

RECEIVED
J. & S. L. H. C.
S. B. D. 1949
26-2-31

February 26, 1931.

Afternoon Translation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHAO CHIL.

The China Times publishes the following report:-
The Creditors Committee of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department yesterday sent a telegram to the Administrative Council and the Ministry of Industry of the National Government with a request that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and members of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce be instructed to handle the liquidation of the Hung Feh Sung 5 and its subsidiaries with a view to their relinquishing their obligations within a short period.

The following is a list of the internal affairs of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company which concerns is indebted to the Day and Night Bank next only to the late Huang Chao Chil:-

- Capital.....\$ 60,000.
- Factory site.....\$300,000.
(Mortgaged to the Wei Chun Financial Syndicate for \$75,000 to be paid by 12 instalments. First instalment of \$6,250 has been paid and a nett debt of \$68,750 is still due).
- Sundry debtors.....\$350,000.
(These are loans made by managers. Of this amount there is the cash deposit of \$60,000 and in fact only \$290,000 are owed the company).
- Siu Sing, Yuchang and Foh Sing Cinemas...\$110,000.
- Sundry Creditors.....\$400,000.
- Debts owed to the Day and Night Bank....\$200,000.

Reg. Please add W. P. L.
J. H.

RECEIVED
U. S. B. D. 1949
26-2-31

February 25, 1931.

(Afternoon Translation.)

WIRELESS NEWS

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUNG CHO CHIU.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

The Creditors Committee of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department yesterday sent a telegram to the Administrative Council and the Ministry of Industry of the National Government with a request that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and members of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce be instructed to handle the liquidation of the Hung Fah Hung and its subsidiaries with a view to their relinquishing their obligations within a short period.

The following is a list of the internal affairs of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company which concerns is indebted to the Day and Night Bank next only to the late Hung Cho Chiu:-

Capital.....	\$ 60,000.
Factory site.....	\$300,000.
(Mortgaged to the Tai Chun Financial Syndicate for \$75,000 to be paid by 12 instalments. First instalment of \$6,250 has been paid and a nett debt of \$68,750 is still due).	
Sundry debtors.....	\$350,000.
(These are loans made by managers. Of this amount there is the cash deposit of \$60,000 and in fact only \$290,000 are owed the company).	
Mu Sing, Kuchang and Foh Sing Cinemas..	\$110,000.
Sundry Creditors.....	\$400,000.
Debts owed to the Day and Night Bank....	\$800,000.

Reg. Please add Wpte.
JH

Copy. Translation Office 12-19509

Extract from Afternoon translation 23.2.31.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE HUANG CHO CHIU

The China Times publishes the following report:-

The following is a list of receipts and payments of
the Great World Amusement Resort, a subsidiary of the Kung Wah
Kung S, from February 17 to February 21:-

Receipts.

Balance b/d.....	\$5,717.276.
Tickets sold.....	\$1,073,600.
Exchange balance.....	\$ 10,000.
Monthly tickets sold.....	\$ 10,000.
Tickets sold.....	\$1,282.850.
Tea charges.....	\$ 16.400.
Lift charges.....	\$ 14.577.

Payments.

Lease of land (Sui Kee) for November	\$500.728.	\$ 691.056.
Advertisement in the China Times for October		\$ 100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for December		\$ 100.000.
Advertisement in the China Times for January		\$ 46.690.
Subscription to Min Kuo Pao for one year		\$ 70.000.
Chien Tien Wu Dai Theatre advertisement in the Shun Pao for October		\$1,180.700.
Chien Tien Wu Dai Theatre advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao for November		\$ 829.400.
Balance		\$5,072.352.

*3. Pretty good
going for 4
days.
R.M.M.
24.2.31*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch S.5. Station

S. E. D. 1949

Date February 25, 1931.

File 26-2-31

Subject (in full) Receipts of the Great World Amusement Resort from February 17, to February 21, 1931.

Made by D.S.I. Moore.

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the balance sheet for four days receipts of the Great World Amusement Resort given in attached Chinese newspaper translations, I have to report that these receipts figures are the correct translations from the China Times of February 23. The last three figures given in each item represent a decimal part of one Mexican dollar.

D.S.I. Moore

D.S.I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Just
25-2-31.

ML
25-2-31.

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LC

488
S. E. D. 1949.
ate 7 - 3 - 31.
1931.

DAY AND NIGHT BANK REPERCUSSION

Manager And Son Are Arrested On French Court Warrants

The million dollar shortage of the defunct Day and Night Bank in the Great World, Avenue Edward VII, was recalled yesterday with the arrest of Mr. Chen Tze-chien, manager of the Bank, and his son, on warrants issued by the French Mixed Court. The case against Mr. Chen was adjourned in chambers yesterday in the French tribunal without a date being set for the next hearing.

It was reported that the warrants were issued at the instance of two chartered accountants appointed by the Court to be liquidators of the Bank.

In their complaint, the accountants declared that several pages of account books of the Bank had been destroyed and replaced by leaflets bearing false entries.

It was further stated in the complaint that the suspicions of the accountants were aroused on January 19, on the death of Wong Tso-chui, former managing director of the Bank, whose death precipitated the closing of the institution.

Among other things, it was claimed that the deceased had mortgaged \$10,000 worth of property to the Bank, which mortgage was shown to have been wiped out on the day of his death.

The complaint further states that Mr. Chen, as manager of the Bank, should have been in possession of all information regarding the Bank's business and was neglectful of his duties if he were not aware of the state of affairs.

Reg.
Please attach to
appropriate file of J.B.
6:31'31.

557
S. B. D. 1949
18-3-31

THOSE PART AMIN
Judge Ying in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday, S. Kumsoo, a British subject, brought action against the Chinese head of the Day... and six... One of the tenants, according to Mr. Gor Shou-gan, counsel for plaintiff, was the Yih Chung-lung Hang, which owed him 12,500, this representing six months rent. This hang had sub-let the premises and collected rents for March but had paid nothing to plaintiff. At the request of the defence who asked for time to settle the matter amicably, the hearing was adjourned.

Reg.
Please add to file.
J.R.
17-3-31.

one-fourth of the depositors have so far been registered. The total amount of deposits is about \$2,200,000 or \$2,300,000.

As the members of the Liquidation Committee could not guarantee the safe custody of the deposits, about 300 creditors at 2 p.m. yesterday held a meeting at the Dong Yui Tsung teashop, Fokien Road, to discuss the matter. They elected one Mr. Dien of the Law College as Chairman of the meeting. As the number of persons in the teashop was too large, it was feared that their presence might lead to accidents. Those present then elected five representatives to ask the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for the use of its premises as a meeting place. The representatives approached Zung Chun Ching, an officer in the Chamber of Commerce. Zung replied that he could not grant permission because all the members of the standing committee of the Chamber had already left. As the five representatives were about to leave the Chamber Building, the majority of the creditors reached the Chamber. This caused Zung to grant the use of the hall.

A meeting was then convened. Tsu Tse Ping, who was elected chairman, said:-

"The liquidation of the Day and Night Bank will seriously affect the livelihood of the common people. It is not known whether the liquidation is lawful or not and whether or not it will impair the interests of the depositors. I hope that all the creditors will unite to bring about good results."

About 300 persons were then registered with a total claim of about \$100,000.

A provisional committee was formed to look after the interests of the depositors. Representatives were elected to ask the standing committee of the Chamber of Commerce to lease a room to be used as an office of the provisional committee. The meeting terminated at 6 p.m.

A reply relating to the lease of a room will be given on January 22 by the standing committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A number of creditors have entrusted lawyer Pte Chia Loh to register themselves and to deal with their deposits by means of law. Up to yesterday about 300 persons were registered in the lawyer's office with claims totalling \$200,000. It is reported that a meeting will be held at 9 a.m. January 25 (Sunday) in the Central Restaurant, Foochow Road, to discuss the matter.

It is reported that certain persons pretending to be lawyers are collecting sum of \$1 and 50 cents from each depositor as registration fee.

It is reported that at 9 p.m. yesterday Yu Yah Ching, Wong Siao Lai and other members of the Liquidation Committee held another meeting with Mr. Huang's sons and sons-in-law and Auditor Hsu Yeong Cho but no definite result was reached.

26/17

The China Times and other local newspapers published the following report on January 22, 1931.

At 4 p.m. yesterday the remains of Huang Cho Chiu were encoffined at his residence on Avenue Edward VII. The clothes worn by Mr. Huang cost about \$1,000 and the coffin is of the genuine "Ying Zung" wood produced in Szechuen Province and had cost \$7,000. The coffin is now lying in the hall of his residence.

Mr. Huang started many enterprises of which the largest is the Kung Fah Kung Sz which owns the Great World Amusement Resort, the Day and Night Bank, the Wen Zien Bath House, the Foh Chang Cigarette Company and the Great China Dispensary. The Huang Chiu Ts Tang medicine shop, the Huang Loong Tai, etc., were also established by Mr. Huang alone. He also started the Chiu Foh Medicine Company, several land investment companies, cinema theatres, etc. He was the chairman of the Great Eastern Dispensary. The total number of shops with which he was connected cannot be ascertained at present.

After the death of Mr. Huang, the most important matter for attention is the Day and Night Bank which was used as the treasury of Mr. Huang.

Yu Yah Ching, Wang Siao Lai, Yuan Lee Tung and other members of the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee held a meeting from 10 p.m. on January 20 to 3 a.m. January 21 but no decision was reached. As Mr. Huang had too many business connections, a thorough investigation cannot be made within a short time. This is the most difficult task for the Liquidation Committee. A rumour was once in circulation that Zung Tse Zien, Manager of the Day and Night Bank, is missing. However Zung Tse Zien has now been located. Hsu Yong Cho, the auditor, has consequently begun the liquidation work in co-operation with the Liquidation Committee. At present the Bank has in its treasury a sum of Tls. 390 and \$230 in silver, most of which is of brass or zinc and are worthless. For this reason the auditor has not yet taken possession of these dollars. The Great World amusement Resort Visitors Savings Department has in its custody a sum of \$297.75. The auditor has deposited this \$297.75 and the Tls. 390 of the Day and Night Bank with the National Industrial Bank. The safety deposit of the Day and Night Bank has been placed under the supervision of the ~~auditor~~ auditor and the boxes have been opened by the staff of the Bank in co-operation with the Liquidation Committee. Over ten articles were taken away yesterday by their ~~owners~~ owners.

The registration of depositors was commenced by the auditor yesterday in the bank. The place was exceedingly crowded with depositors. Pickpockets made use of the opportunity and several persons were relieved of purses. Women and aged persons were unable to effect registration. As the number of depositors were too large in number, the policemen on duty guarded the iron gates in the afternoon. They would not admit a person until one had left the premises.

On January 20, 230 persons were registered in the bank; the amount of their deposits is \$92,000. 170 persons registered at the Great World Savings Department, their deposits amounting to \$69,000. 40 persons registered at the Chekiang Road Branch of the bank, their deposits amounting to \$19,000. About 40 persons claiming \$10,000 registered at the Hongkew Branch of the bank. The total amount of claims registered on that day was \$180,000.

The number of creditors registered at these places on January 21 is 1,250 with claims amounting to \$385,000.

During the past two days 1,340 persons have been registered with claims amounting to \$573,000. The largest single depositor was a person who is claiming \$8,000 and the smallest deposit is \$1. It is reported that only

(2)

to make arrangements with Mr. Wang Ching Yoong, Mr. Chang Siao Ling, and Mr. Tu Yueh Sung as they had failed to attend, and to request them to attend the next morning.

- 2) That the meeting form a Hwang Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee which is to be inaugurated as soon as all the members have attended.
- 3) That Mr. Hsu Yoong Cho, chartered accountant, be appointed to liquidate the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department.
- 4) That other business enterprises run by Mr. Huang carry on business as usual.
- 5) That detailed particulars of ways and means to deal with the various matters be discussed at a meeting to be held if requested by the Board of Directors of the Kooag Fah Company.

The meeting terminated at 5 a.m. the following day.

Yesterday the local newspapers reported that the friends of the deceased Mr. Huang Cho Chiu had organized a Committee and that Mr. Wang Ching Yoong, Mr. Chang Siao Ling, and Mr. Tu Yueh Sung were among the members.

As these gentlemen had not joined the Committee, they have published an advertisement in the newspapers to that effect.

More than 500 depositors registered themselves yesterday at the office of Mr. Hsu Yoong Cho, the chartered accountant. From to-day, the registration will be conducted at the general office of the Day and Night Bank from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. It is reported that the total amount of deposits in the Day and Night Bank is more than \$900,000.00. and that the total amount of deposits in the Great World Visitors' Savings Department is more than \$600,000.00.

THE DEATH OF HUANG CHO CHIU

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following article on January 21, 1931:-

Following the death of Mr. Huang Cho Chiu, the liquidation of the Day & Night Bank and the Great World Amusement Resort Visitors' Savings Department, which were established by him, was begun yesterday. The deposits are mostly of small sums and consequently the community is paying much attention to this matter.

Liquidation:- The Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department suspended business yesterday. The staff are now looking into the accounts. A notice of liquidation issued by Mr. Hsu Yoong Cho, chartered accountant, is exhibited at the gates of these two places where crowds of people are gathering from morning to night and many persons shed tears after reading the notice.

Registration of Depositors:- Yesterday crowds of depositors hurried to No. 36 Av. Edward VII, the office of Mr. Hsu Yoong Cho, chartered accountant, for registration. One of the creditors has informed somebody that the chartered accountant has not said anything definite regarding the liquidation and therefore the creditors will form an association to look after their interests.

Discussions:- Yesterday afternoon Mr. Yu Yah Ching, Mr. Wong Shao Lai, Mr. Yuan Lee Tung, and Mr. Wong Yien Soong went to the home of the deceased on Av. Edward VII and discussed with the chartered accountant and the relatives of the deceased ways and means to deal with the situation. The discussion lasted from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. but no decision was reached. The discussion was continued at 9 p.m. A meeting of the Directors of the Keong Fah Company will be held at 3 p.m. to-day.

Wong Shao Lai's Conversation:- Interviewed by a reporter last night, Mr. Wong Shao Lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, made the following statement:- "Mr. Huang Cho Chiu during his life was engaged in many business enterprises and thousands and thousands of persons depended on him for their daily bread. His unfortunate death will certainly create a great panic among the people, and for this reason I and others will maintain the various business enterprises of Mr. Huang so that his death may not affect the livelihood of a large number of persons. The liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department has commenced and definite measures will be reached before long."

When questioned whether the depositors will be affected, Mr. Wang said that he could not give a reply to this question as the liquidation was still in progress.

Particulars of Conferences The Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee yesterday made public the following particulars of a meeting held on January 19, 1931:-

Attendance: Yu Yah Ching, Yuan Lee Tung, Wong Shao Lai, Wong Yien Soong, Yih Shan Dau, Zau Jing Poo, and relatives of the deceased.

The relatives of the deceased made a report to the attendance that Mr. Huang Cho Chiu when dying stated that Mr. Yu Yah Ching, Mr. Yuan Lee Tung, Mr. Wang Shao Lai, Mr. Wong Yien Soong, Mr. Yih Shan Dau, Mr. Zau Jing Poo, Mr. Wang Ching Yoong, Mr. Chang Siao Ling, and Mr. Tu Yueh Sung should be requested to deal with various matters after his death.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That Mr. Yu Yah Ching and Mr. Yuan Lee Tung be requested

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following advertisements on January 21:-

Huang Ching Yung, Tu Yueh Sung, and Chang Siao Ling publish the following advertisement in the Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

We find from the papers that our names have been included in the list of the late Mr. Huang Cho Chiu's Liquidation Committee. Though We are intimate friends of the late Mr. Huang, we have had no connection with his business and enterprises. Moreover, we did not attend the Liquidation Committee Conference.

To all creditors of the Shanghai Day Night Bank and the Great World Visitors Savings Department.

~~Notice~~ Creditors are requested to attend the discussion meeting which will be held at the Dong Yui Tseng Teashop, Fokien Road, at 2 p.m. to-day. Creditors are to bring along their pass-books.

By order,
Chang Ling, Eu Ching Lee, Sinza Road.

Advertisement in the Shun Pao, 21-1-31.

Announcement by Auditor Hsu Yoong Cho, member of the Shanghai Auditors' Association, in connection with the liquidation of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings Department.

Appointed by the Huang Cho Chiu Liquidation Committee, I, the Auditor, have undertaken the liquidation of the accounts of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank and of the Great World Visitors' Savings Department established by the late Mr. Huang Cho Chiu.

For this purpose I have established an office in the premises of the Shanghai Day and Night Bank, Av. Edward VII.

I hereby request all depositors and creditors of the Bank and its branch offices as well as of the Savings Department to bring their credit certificates within two weeks and register their names with the Liquidation Office so that we may check the accounts and decide on the amount to be refunded.

All debtors are also requested to repay the sums they owe to the Bank and the Savings Department within the above-specified period, such repayment to be made to the Liquidation Office which will issue receipts. Please ~~not~~ do not delay.

Auditor's Office, 36 Av. Edward VII.
Tel. 16660.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. _____ Station,

Date January 23, 1931

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

firms pending the liquidation. This Committee came into existence as a result of a conference which was held at the deceased's residence at No. 250 Avenue Ed. VII, by Messrs. Yu Yah-ching (虞洽卿), Wong Shiao-lan (王效猷), Wang Yen-soong (王延松) and several others.

Up to the present only the registration of the depositors is taking place and until this work is completed and the accounts are audited, it is impossible to ascertain the financial position of these two establishments.

In connection with the foregoing, the China Times (時報) dated January 22, 1931, reports that the two concerns, jointly, have only \$1,000.00 in their vaults and 1,700 depositors have already registered claiming a total of \$380,000. which is estimated as being only one quarter of the liabilities of the two concerns. It is stated that the depositors have formed a committee named the "Shanghai Day and Night Bank and the Great World Savings Department Depositors Provisional Committee" (上海日夜銀行暨大世界遊覽場籌備部債權臨時委員會) as it is claimed that these two banking establishments are subsidiary concerns of the Kung Fah (共發) Company which also controls the Great World (大世界) the Wen Chien Bath House (溫泉浴室), 700 Ave. Ed. VII, the Foh Shong (福昌) Tobacco Co., 3 Boulevard de Montigny, and the Great China Dispensary, Ltd., No. 350 Foochow Road, and other important business interests in Shanghai.

The offices of the Kung Fah Company are located at the residence of the late Huang Choh-chiu.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Translations of extracts from the Chinese press are attached herewith. *J. M.*

J. M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Station,
S. B. D. 1949
January 22 1931.
Date 23-1-31

Subject (in full) The Liquidation of the Day & Night Bank and the Great
World Players' Savings Department.

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery

Forwarded by

Thos Robert

Enquiries into the above subject show that the "Day and Night Bank" (日上夜行), situated at 445 Avenue Edward VII was established about August 1921 by the late Huang Choh-chiu (黃楚九), general manager of the "Great World" for the purpose of serving the operators of the "Great World Day and Night Stock Exchange". The latter venture proved a failure and the bank was subsequently re-organized into a concern catering specially for the poorer classes by offering a high rate of interest and remaining open daily until 8 p.m. Its capital is said to be \$500,000.00 but the actual amount paid up is not known.

The sole administration of the Bank was in the hands of Huang Choh-chiu who employed one Chen Tsz-chien (陳紫泉) as manager. There are two branches, one at 276 Chekiang Road and one at 586 North Szechuen Road. Both of these branches have been closed since the death of Huang Choh-chiu on January 19, 1931.

In addition to the closing of the "Day and Night Bank", the "Great World Players' Savings Department" (大世界遊藝場儲蓄部) situated in the Great World building, which was also under the management of Huang Choh-chiu, has now ceased to function. It is reported that the majority of the depositors are of the working class. The Savings Department offered as an inducement complimentary tickets to the Great World. The business manager has not yet been located, therefore no further particulars can be ascertained at present regarding this institution.

In connection with the foregoing, an auditor named Hsu Tung Choh (徐永祚), a member of the Shanghai Auditors' Association, has been appointed by the "Huang Choh-chiu Relief Support Committee" to take charge of the accounts of the two

Information
23/1
24/1

ETUDE CHARLES PIEN



NO. 39. AVENUE EDOUARD VII-SHANG-HAI

邊嘉祿律師事務所用箋

字第

號第

頁

逕啓者茲由

日夜銀行
大世界儲蓄部

債權人等定於明日上

午九時至十一時半擬假四馬路中央西菜社開茶

話會以謀法律救濟務請

尊處派員蒞會維持秩序為荷此致

公共租界巡捕房

政 治

部 鈞鑒

日夜銀行
大世界儲蓄部
債權團代表徐培元等公啟

徐培元

中華民國二十年一月二十四日

上海法租界多亞路第三十九號
TELEPHONE NO. 1775 7. 話電

RECEIVED
& S. B. REC.

S. B. D. 1949.
26 - 1 - 31.

Translation of a letter dated January 24, 1931
from Mr. Hsu Bei-yuan (徐培元), Representatives
of the Creditors' Group of the "Day & Night Bank"
and the "Great World Savings Department" addressed
to the Political Branch, S.M.P.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the members of the
above Creditors' Group have decided to hold a tea
party between 9 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. on January 25
in the Central Restaurant, 330 Foochow Road, to
discuss relief measures with a view to instituting
legal proceedings. I have to request you to send
officers to preserve order at this meeting.

Sd. Hsu Bei-yuan

Address: c/o Etude Charles Fien,
No. 39 Ave. Ed. VII, Shanghai.

D.C. (Cr. & Shl. Branches),
D.O. "A" and Lega
informed. Beaser if
warned against any
breach of the peace by
participants.
JR

Reg. Please attach file.
J.H.

Sir. Attached.
26/1.

24:1:31.

Extract from the Sinza Daily States of January 25, 1931

Assault on the Police

At 2.30 p.m. 24/1/31, a telephone message was received from No.250 Avenue Edward VII to the effect that creditors of one Wong Tsu Jeu, banker, who died recently were saying to force an entry into the above address with the object of getting their deposits refunded, the crowd became unruly and police were called S.I. Ware and C.D.C. 275 who had responded to the call were slightly injured, and effected the arrest of a Chinese male named Lieu Soong Yuen, who appears to be the cause of the crowd assembling, he was charged with assault on Police and will appear before the Shanghai Special District Court on 26/1/31/

D.B. (Br. and Sp. Br.'s)

Information and favour of
return.

25/1/31.

S.I.,

For information and
attention.

26/1/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

-3-

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Despite his many shady ventures Huang never had anything to do with gambling and opium although he ~~touch~~ ^{himself down for} gambling ^{Smoking.} or opium, and although friendly with Doo Yueh-shen, Chang Siao-ling and Huang Ching-yung, he was independent of the Frenchtown gang. He was not a Faung leader, had no followers and consequently did not associate with criminals. Of late he had devoted himself to industrial enterprises and about ten thousand were depending on him for their living.

In addition to the foregoing projects Huang operated at his own expenses two small hospitals, one on Thibet Road and the other on Lungmen Road, where patients were treated free of charge. These two establishments are still in existence and are being run by Huang's son-in-law, Dr. Chong Peh-yung.

Superintendent,

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19____

Subject (in full) _____

-2-

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

the Little World in the City (the latter establishment was later sold to Loh Sih Er). As general manager of the Great World he without reference to the shareholders, spent the proceeds from that establishment on other schemes such as the establishment of the Fu Chang Cigarette Coy, North Chekiang Road and the Kiu Sung Tobacco Coy, 110 Wuting Road. The business of these companies was prosperous owing to the then boycott of "Ruby Queen" cigarettes which are manufactured by the B.A.T. He next launched the "Day & Night Bank" and the Savings Society of the Great World. With money obtained from these sources he subsequently became the manager and principal shareholder of about ninety establishments including the Great China Dispensary, 350 Foochow Road, the Great Eastern Dispensary, (Peking and Thibet Road corner), the Huang Kiu Jee Drug Store, 285 Chekiang Road, the Huang Loong Tai Tea Hong, 282 Chekiang Road, the Kiu Sung Cinema Theatre, 111 Avenue Haig, the Fu Seng Cinema Theatre, 61 Thibet Road, the Kiu Fu Drug Manufacture Company, 14 Burkill Road, the Wen Chuan Bath House, Avenue Edward VII, also the Kung Fah Land Investment Coy which owns houses built on leased lands on Foochow Road, Burkill Road, Chekiang Road and Chefoo Road.

It is said that Huang left debts amounting to \$3,000,000. but his accounts are in such a complicated state that no one but himself could estimate his correct financial position. Among those who invested money with him are said to be Kumsoo (the Cantonese), Yuan Li Tung, Yu Yah-ching, Wong Shiao-lan and Yih San-tao. The last named is most wealthy. He and the others are said to have served on the Committee of the Bank now under liquidation.

*Gambler, once
charged with
subject's case*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. B. R. C. Station,
S. B. D. 1949
Date January 27, 1931
27-7-31

Subject (in full) Huang Cho-chiu (deceased), founder of the "Day and Night Bank",
now in liquidation.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

Forwarded by

Huang Cho-chiu (黃楚九) who died at 4 p.m. January 19
is a native of Yu Yao Hsien, Chekiang. He came to Shanghai
about 40 years ago. His father was an eye specialist in
Shanghai and Huang took over his practice on his death. Not
finding it a success he started a dispensary called the Chung
Fah "Sine-French" (later its name was changed into the Great
Eastern Dispensary) on Rue du Consulat where he sold aphrodisiac
medicines. This came to the notice of the French Police with
the result that Huang was prosecuted and sentenced to be bam-
boozed together with a term of imprisonment. Upon his release
from gaol, he removed the dispensary to Hankow Road. He then
organized a Savings Society called "The Life Protection Society"
in which each subscriber was called on to pay 30 cents annually
to insure payment of \$100. to his family upon his death. He
made money from this society and also from the sale of certain
"doubtful" medicines of his own manufacture which he advertised
extensively. He bought the papers of a deceased citizen of
Macao and secured Portuguese registration which, at that
particular time, was recognized as an insurance against pro-
secution. About 1911 with the assistance of a wealthy man
named Ching Ying-san he established two amusement resorts one
called "Ler Nga Ler" (Nanking and Chekiang Road corner now
closed) and the other called the New World. Upon the death
of Ching the principal shareholder, Huang declared himself
sole manager of these establishments himself. This, however,
was strongly opposed by Ching's widow and Huang was eventually
induced to withdraw upon payment of a sum of \$100,000. With
this and money raised from shares he started the Great World
Amusement Resort on Avenue Edward VII, French Concession and

of information
J. C. H.
M. H.
D. H.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To Shanghai, 29:11 193
SI,

Please keep in
touch with
developments and
report from time
to time.

W. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

- 3 -

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Mixed Court at the request of the two Court auditors, of Chen Tsz-zien (陳芝泉) Manager and Chief Accountant of the Day and Night Bank and his son Chen Yue-ching (陳雨青), an accountant of the same concern. It is alleged that a false set of books was produced and that on the day of his death a forged cheque purporting to have emanated from Huang was cashed. It would appear that the cheque was signed by Huang's eldest son, Huang Shen-tsoong (黃憲中) on behalf of his father who was too ill to sign it. Huang Shen-tsoong was also charged and all the parties are now released on security. It is expected that if the money is recovered, the criminal case will be dropped.

A good example of the complex dealing of the deceased can be denoted by the formation of the Foh Chong Tobacco Company. In order to obtain the funds necessary to purchase the plant for this undertaking, Huang borrowed the money from the "Day and Night Bank". The plant (machinery) when purchased was mortgaged to the China Finance Corporation for \$100,000. This business is heavily in debt, apart from owing money for tobacco leaf, the mortgage is still unpaid and no one knows what happened to the \$100,000.

The Foh Chong Tobacco Company's factory has been under seal since February 16, 1931 as a result of an action taken by the China Finance Company.

Developments are being closely watched. Attached herewith are newspaper cuttings on this subject

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S. I.

Information

G. I/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Kung Fah Company, (not Incorporated), which appears to have been a combine of rich Chinese businessmen of whom the deceased was the leading light. Who the shareholders of the Kung Fah Company were has never been revealed but it would appear that in addition to Huang Cho-chui they were, Zau Gin-Tsoo (邵仁初), Tseu Zoong-ching (周頌卿), Zau Ping-zung (曹炳順), Wang Shiang-foo (王向甫), Yuan Li-Tung (袁禮堂), Yih San-dau (葉山濤), Tai Tsai-tsai (戴劬哉), Chiang Siao-yuan (張笑雲), Wang Whai-ping (王輝賓), Zung Sing-wu (陳星五) and Kao Chiu-don (高秋堂). It has however been proved that Yuan Li-tung (袁禮堂), Zau Jin-po (趙芹波), Chow Zung-ching (周頌卿) and Zung Sing-wu (陳星五) are shareholders in the Great World and the Day and Night Bank, but Yih San-dau was not proved to be connected with these enterprises.

The Court Auditors have established that the subsidiary companies of the Kung Fah Company, in addition to the foregoing, are the Wen Zien Bath House (溫泉) 70 Avenue Edward VII, the Great China Dispensary (中西大藥房) 350 Foochow Road, and the Fah Chong Tobacco Company (福昌烟公司) 110 Wuting Road. These in turn have their own subsidiaries but to what extent have not been proved. Of the foregoing, the only concerns which have been sold are the great China Dispensary and the Wen Zien Bath House, but the purchase price of the former is still owing. The other concerns have been rented for comparatively small sums. The stumbling block appears to be on one hand the heavy debts of the various concerns and on the other the chaotic state of the deceased's accounts.

An item of interest is however, the arrest on March 3, 1931 on the authority of a warrant issued by the French

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY File No.
ROISCB. D. 191/9
Date 22. 7. 31. S. 1.

Date July 22, 1931.

Subject (in full) The Liquidation of the Day and Night Bank and the Great World Visitors' Savings' Department

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.S.I.

In connection with the above matter, a section of the creditors, composed of depositors in the above mentioned banking undertakings, took action at the French Mixed Court, who appointed two auditors, named Pan Shao-pang (潘肇邦) and Wu Tseng (吳徵) to undertake the liquidation of the estate of the late Huang Cho-chui, the death of whom resulted in the failure of the two banks. Up to the present a sum equal to ten per cent of the liabilities of the Great World Visitors' Savings' Department has been repaid, which sum was raised by a mortgage on the Great World Amusement Resort.

Originally much confusion was caused by a divergence of opinion among the creditors. Immediately following the death of Huang and the attempted private liquidation of the two banks, no less than six creditor groups were formed. Some took action at the Shanghai Special District Court on the grounds that the deceased had extensive interests in the International Settlement whilst others took their case to the French Mixed Court on the grounds that the two banking undertakings were located in Frenchtown. This action caused the Liquidation Committee, composed of associates of the deceased, to resign. The creditors are now working in unison.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai, through its Bureau of Social Affairs, took an interest in the matter, but except for requesting the Courts to keep them notified, appointing counsel for the creditors, and issuing statements from time to time, no interference of any magnitude has been observed.

It has been established that the Great World Amusement Resort and the Day and Night Bank are subsidiaries of the

FLASH

NO.

2

1954

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1957

Form No. 2
S. B. D. 1954.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL & S. B. D. REC'D. S. B. D. 1954. cc 2 - 2 - 31.

January 31, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of
January 23, I have to state that there is
nothing detrimental to the character of Miss
A.A. Laschick-Mitziok in the records of the
Municipal Police.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Officer i/o Special Branch.

P.A. North Esquire,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date January 31, 1931.

Subject (in full) Miss A.A. Laschick Mitzick.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whelan D.S.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of January 23, 1931 from H.B.M. Consulate General re Miss A.A. Laschick Mitzick, inquiries show that she is a native of Odessa, Herson Prov., South Russia. In 1914 she left with her parents for Vladivostok where her father was employed with the Russian Mercantile Fleet. In 1920 the family left for Harbin where her father was employed with the C.E.R. as a mechanic. In 1925 Miss Laschick Mitzick left for Peking where for a few months she worked in a cabaret and then proceeded to Hankow. In Hankow she cohabited for about three years with a Mr. Baranoff, Russian jew. In 1929 while she was employed in a cabaret in Hankow she met Mr. S.L. Crews, an employee at the Chinese Maritime Customs, and in the autumn of 1930 they arrived together in Shanghai. She has resided since at 606 Avenue Joffre. She is unemployed and is supported by S.L. Crews.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to her detriment and she is not known to be connected with any political movement.

G. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

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

Reg. Letter please in accordance with attached draft.

J.M.
3/1/31.

PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
P.O. BOX 259.
SHANGHAI.
S.D. 1954
24-1-31

23rd January, 1931.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have received an application from Miss A.A. Laschick-Mitzick, a non-Soviet Russian residing at 606, Avenue Joffre, for a visa to enable her to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of marriage with Mr. S.L. Grews, a British subject employed with the Chinese Maritime Customs, who is at present on leave in England.

Before telegraphing to London I should be obliged if you could inform me whether there is anything known against her.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

(P. 331.)

G.



R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. B. REC.
S. B. D. 1956.
No 19-2-31

No. C.I.D. 694/1936.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

Your Ref. S.B. D. 1936.

10th February, 1931.

Sir,

RE. LEE KONG LEE.
I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks,

the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd February, 1931,

the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

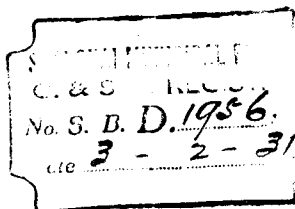
W. B. R. Th.
p. Inspector General of Police.
~~Captain Superintendent of Police.~~

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

cc (crl)

Rca
19/2

S.B. D.1956.



CONFIDENTIAL.

February 2, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter, No.C.I.D.694/1930 of January 16 and my reply thereto of January 24, and to inform you that as a result of enquiries it has been ascertained that Lee Yong Ling (李潤明) arrived in Shanghai some seven months ago. He resided with his parents, who are natives of Kwangtung, at No. Y.B.30 Wonglo Road for about three months and then proceeded to Hanking to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he is still employed.

Lee Yong Ming's name does not appear on the passenger manifest of the U.S. "Empress of Canada" for the voyage from Vancouver to Shanghai June 15-June 30, 1930, and it is surmised, therefore, that he travelled steerage.

The information contained in your communication together with the above has been conveyed, verbally, to the U.S. Consular Authorities and the Chinese Authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

John H. C.
for Commissioner of Police.

Inspector-General of Police,

Hongkong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 1 ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date January 31, 1931

Subject (in full) Report on Lee Yong Ming (李永明).

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Capt*

With reference to the attached correspondence forwarded by the Hongkong Police on the subject of one Lee Yong Ming (李永明), enquiries show that this individual arrived in Shanghai some seven months ago. He put up at his parents' residence, No. Y.B.30 Wonglo Road, for about three months and then proceeded to Nanking, to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he is still employed.

His parents are natives of Kwangtung and have been residing at the above address for several years.

Lee Yong Ming's name does not appear on the passenger manifest of the s.s. "Empress of Canada" for this particular voyage, (June 12 - June 30, 1930), and it is therefore surmised that he travelled steerage, of whom there were some 18 Chinese travelling from Vancouver to Shanghai.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Subject to your approval, I shall give instructions that the U.S. Authorities and Chinese authorities be told verbally in general terms the information we have received, and the facts we have discovered.

*I agree
RCH*

*Reply to H. K. H. with latest information & saying we have done as above
RCH
S. might be told also
J. RCH*

J. RCH

31.1.31

S. B. D. 1956.
26 - 1 - 31.

CONFIDENTIAL.

January 24, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No.C.I.D.694/1930, and enclosures of January 16, 1931 on the subject of one Lee Yong Ming, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

See it (see)

for Commissioner of Police.

Inspector-General of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

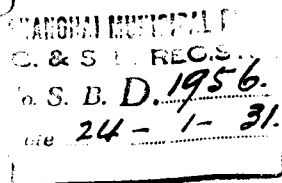
*OC (SB)
Enquiry please
See
24/1*

*\$I, For attention please
J.H.
26:1:31.*

G.



R.



No. C.I.D. 694/1930.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

CONFIDENTIAL.

16th January, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your
information copies of correspondence regarding one, Lee Yone
* Ming. I also enclose three copies of his photograph. *

* Sir,
No record in
Sp. Br. Reg.
24/1

It will be noted that on September 15th,
1930, he gave his address as Y B 33, Wong Lo Road, Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. Smith
p. Inspector-General of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

Encls:

Copy

W.J. Bingham
Chief Constable.

November 29th, 1930.

Inspector General of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Hong Kong, China.

Dear Sir,

Re. Lee Yone Ming.

Enclosed please find copies of
communications received by this Department,
regarding the above named man.

This is forwarded for your
information.

Faithfully yours,

(Sd) W.J. Bingham.

Chief Constable.

Sun/HSC
(a encls.)

Bingham
Chief Constable.

C O P Y.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Vancouver, B.C. November 18th, 1930.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing to you herewith a copy of a letter received by me from one, Lee Yone Ming, a Chinese who was born in Vancouver but who left for China on June 12th of this year.

This letter may be of interest to your Department as shortly after Lee Yone Ming left for China enquiries were made of me by two of your Officers, it being stated that he was a pronounced "Red" and that the Hong Kong authorities were being warned to try and prevent his landing there.

Yours truly,

(signed) A.E. Skinner,

Controller of Chinese Immigration.

W.J. Bingham, Esq.,
Chief of Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

Ingham
Chief Constable.

C O P Y

Y B 33 Wong Lo Road,
Shanghai, China.
September 15th, 1930.

Controller of Chinese Immigration,
Department of Immigration and Colonization,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sir,

I, Lee Yone Ming, hereby wish to renounce my
Canadian citizenship.

I was born in Vancouver, Canada, on May 2nd, 1905.

I departed from Vancouver on June 12, 1930, on the
Empress of Canada.

The number I registered out under C.I. 9 was 01505.

I have decided to make my permanent domicile in China
and retain only my Chinese citizenship.

Please let me know what also is necessary for me to
do to accomplish my purpose.

Yours sincerely,

SGD. Lee Yone Ming.

Copy

W. J. BINGHAM,

Chief Constable.

October 2nd, 1930.

Inspector-General of Police
Police Headquarters,
Hong Kong, China.

Dear Sir,

Re Lee Yong Ming.

Replying to your letter of August 25th last, relative to the above named, I would advise that Mr. H. Crump, Inspector of Canadian Immigration, this City, has been interviewed and states that Lee Yong Ming came to Vancouver on a boat from Seattle, Wash. on June 7th last. He was refused admission at Victoria, because he was not known there, his record being in the Vancouver Office.

His record shows that he left Vancouver on June 12th last, on the S.S. Empress of Canada for China and as yet the Immigration Department has no return file on him.

His birth certificate shows him as:-
Lee Yong Ming, born in Vancouver, June 12th, 1905.

Des. 25 years, 5'7½", small pit outer corner of right eye, small mole near left corner of mouth, small mole on chin.

Enclosed find photograph, taken from copy of his outward passage certificate. This photograph was just taken recently.

This man is well known to Mr. Crump, as he has recorded him on many occasions as passing between here and the United States.

Faithfully, yours,

(Sd) W. J. Bingham.

Chief Constable.

Sun/HSG
(encls.)

Copy

25th August, 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter forwarded to this Department by the American Consul-General, which was forwarded to him by the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. concerning a Chinese named Lee Yong Ming. On arrival of the s.s. "Empress of Canada" in Hong Kong, Police were unable to trace the Chinese mentioned.

I would be much obliged for any further information that may be in your possession regarding this man, including his photograph, if possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) L.H.V. Booth.

P. Inspector General of Police.

The Chief Constable,

Vancouver, B.C.

C A N A D A.

1 encl:

Copy

In reply refer to
File No. 865
PNJ:J

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Hong Kong, August 13, 1930.

T. H. King, Esquire,
Director Criminal Investigation,
Police Headquarters,
Hong Kong.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your information
a copy of a communication directed to the Secretary of
State, Washington, D.C. from the Assistant Secretary of
Labor concerning a Chinese by the name of Lee Yong Ming.

This Consulate General has no record or information
whatsoever concerning this Chinese other than this
communication. If, however, you should require additional
information, I shall be pleased to secure it for you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) Harold Shantz

American Consul.

Enclosure:

1/ Copy of communication directed to the Secretary
of State, Washington, from the Assistant Secretary
of Labor.

CORRECT COPY.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON.

June 27, 1930.

Student

Honourable Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State,

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honour to advise you that a Chinese named LEE YONG MING, a native of Vancouver, B.C., who entered the United States in November 1928, at Seattle, Washington, as an immigrant student, has returned to Canada, departing from Seattle on June 7, 1930. The Canadian Immigration Authorities refused to permit the alien to disembark at Victoria and he accordingly proceeded to Vancouver on the same vessel. Mr. Lee has stated that he would sail on June 12, 1930 for China on the S.S. EMPRESS OF CANADA.

Evidently the reason for the action of the Canadian Authorities in refusing him permission to disembark at Victoria is the fact that he is a pronounced "Red" and according to the Chinese Division of the Canadian Immigration Service at Vancouver, B.C., he delivered an oration which showed pronounced communistic principles and manifested bitter antagonism against the United States Government. It is believed that he will seek to return to the United States.

This information is furnished so that, if you so desire, the American Consuls in China may be informed.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBE CARL WHITE
Assistant Secretary.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 26:1:1931.
To Reg.

I think there
is a file on
this subject.
Please let me
know where it
is.

Sir,

File now with
Supt. Robertson.

Reg. Thanks. Please
file. 26/1/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
S. B. D. 1957
Date January 23, 1931.
c 26 - 1 - 31

Subject (in full) Books of Communistic nature sent through post to P.W.D.
Workshop, No.1 Yochow Road.

Made by D.S. Kourjansky

Forwarded by

D. I. Knight

Sir;

I beg to forward herewith attached two books, published by the Communistic Academy, Moscow, which were received at the P.W.D. Depot, No.1 Yochow Road on the 23-1-31, by mail from Vladivostok, addressed (in Chinese characters) to one named "Koo".

There is no one by the above mentioned name in the Depot. The books were brought to the Station by Mr. H. C. Clements, Depot i/c.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

D. S. (Special Br)

D. S. Kourjansky

Forwarded.

D. S.

Th. Quangle

DDDD

S/2

TR Sir

The attached books are compiled from the works of well known writers: Karl Marx, Engels, Lenin & others. They relate to the fundamental principles of communism only.

Whoucan
10-50 & 26 31.

FOUNDATIONS
OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM .

in extracts from works
of K. Marx, F. Engels
G. Plehanoff, V. Lenin
and others.

By V. Aptekar and V. Lebedeff .

Edited by S.S. Krivtsoff .

Part II

D I A L E C T I C MATERIALISM

Section 1 and 2

Published by the Communistic Academy , Moskow, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 2.

Station,

Date January 29, 1931.

Subject (in full) Books of Communistic nature (Russian) received by Mr. Clements,
P.W.D. Depot, No. 1 Yochow Road, on the 24-1-31 by post.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by *W. Duncan D.S.*

Sir,

All the Russian books mentioned in the attached report were published in the U.S.S.R. and deal with the subjects of political economy, sociology, philosophy and literature treated from a Marxist points of view.

With the sole exception of L. Madyar's "Essays on Economics of China" these books have no immediate relation to China. An appendix to Chapter IX of the latter book contributed by E. Varga deals with the political situation in China in 1930. The author arrives at the conclusion that the Soviet system and Communism will undoubtedly be established in China. The question is only whether or not it can be established immediately without China first passing through a stage of highly developed capitalism. The sooner revolution will take place, the stronger are the chances of the immediate establishment of a Soviet system in China.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

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

Reg. Please file papers and notes. The books, if not wanted back, should be put in the library.

*Books sent to library.**W. D.*
29: 1: 31.

1. V.F. Asmus Essays on the History of Dialectics in the New Philosophy. State's Edition, Leningrad & Moscow 1930. Philosophy.

2. Various Under the Standard of Marxism. Published by newspaper "Pravda," Moscow 1930. Articles on the subject of philosophy and political economy.

3. P.P. Blensky Modern Philosophy. Moscow, 1922. Philosophy.

4. L.F. Spekeiny Dialectic and Historic Materialism. Leningrad 1930. Philosophy and sociology. An outline of the theory of Marxism.

5. L. Madyar. Essays on Economics of China. Communistic Academy, Moscow, 1930. Political Economy. Chapter 9 contributed by E. Varga deals with the perspectives of Revolution in China.

6. V.M. Fritche A Marxist Study of Art. Communistic Academy, Moscow, 1931. Art and literature from the point of view of Marxism.

7. O.Y. Schmidt Problems of Marxists' in Natural Sciences. Communistic Academy, Moscow, 1929. The theory of Marxism applied to natural sciences.

8. Comrade Helfand and Oth. Against the Bourgeois Liberalism in Literature. Communistic Academy, 1931. Literature and the theory of Marxism.

SPECIAL INQUIRY
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
S. B. D. 1957
Date January 24th 1931.
e 26-1-31.

Subject (in full) Books of Communistic nature (Russian) received by Mr. Clements,

P.W.D. Depot, No.1 Yochow Road, on the 24-1-31 by post.

Made by D.S. Wittinsky

Forwarded by

Kingfield D.T.

Sir;

I beg to forward herewith 8 books published by the
Communistic Academy, Moscow, and one exercise book written in
Chinese, which were received at the P.W.D. Depot, No.1 Yochow
Road on the 24-1-31 by mail from Vladivostok, addressed in
Chinese characters to one named "Koo".

There is no one by the above mentioned name in the P.W.D.
Depot. The books were brought to the Station by Mr. H. Clements
i/c Depot.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

O.C. (S.B.)

D. S. Wittinsky
D. S.

Forwarded

Ja Maple

DDDD

*Supdt. Robertson,
(S1 and S2)*

25/1/31

For careful investigation
and report please. Do the character of the
books or the written matter in them throw any
light on the place from which "red" literature
distributed here and perhaps it to be produced in Shanghai
originates. I am thinking of the correspondence of China. *W.S.*

January 26, 1931.

Sir,

This note-book contains
penciled notes of a lengthy
lecture on the exposition of
the "formal" logic, argumentative
logic, materialism, and
psychology - c.c.

解釋形式邏輯和辯證邏輯

唯物論和唯心論

唯物論又是唯物論和辯證論的結合。因為他所包
含的，不僅政治的和經濟的，還有哲學的，這
樣一切實際的問題，而後以一定
的哲學觀點。

哲學是科學的總和，他解決各部分科
學，以及科學的總和，哲學的問題，和
哲學研究宇宙的問題，是哲學的總和，科學
是研究宇宙範圍內，特殊的規律，哲學是研
究一般的規律，各部分科學在自己的範圍內
採用某種方法，進行某種解釋，這是某種
現象，這些方法，解釋和現象，組成哲學
研究的對象，哲學地地地地地地地地地地
以哲學。

哲學的基本原則是辯證法，自古以來認為
辯證法是思想的基本規律，我們在下述可以看到
這種辯證法，辯證法是辯證法，我們可以詳細
分析，結果便會完全了解。

辯證法是辯證法，辯證法是辯證法，辯證法
是辯證法是辯證法，辯證法是辯證法，辯證法

是反底生，可是晚近的科学只是生器宜的，所以
下不能在人伦意识中找出思想过程，恰如
着有人论道——她愈弱，就愈出丑，在世上
情形下才能说明思想是正和真，真理的。

立着暗蓝色的 Apurimac 山使蒙着
 雾。这恰理的主要街道是条很窄的，很长的
 时间，所有的人都在那里，听 Apurimac
 的意见，见他的车，只有在那时才有车，在
 那儿住，不需要证明，说为个不寻常的，他
 像从那里来，与这儿的差别完全相反地位，
 主要的是他对路到——在——那里，他
 不肯去，向了解——在——那里，不
 比旁人知道的少。——
 的结论——谁愿意见——在——那里，
 主要的是——就是这儿的——

[illegible]

哲学以认识，最困难是运动而静止
 repaximum 认识一切事物，一切事物在
 变，不能两次以同样一様东西，这就是
 说每样东西都会有变化，已竟和以前的所
 知相异，每元知——已竟已知但，已竟又保

[illegible]

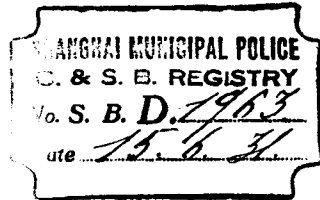
正因為這個原因，A punctum 就變成一
個着十個的固定性，永遠規定的概念。
~~和它相反的是~~ 又永遠的包含
或超或已不互為矛盾的，A punctum 的
係理係因是而存在地，依此已免除了這
種的，無界於子會，在子會上固有一本外永遠
包含着，這意主就是現諸城舊的南
在，發生出新的生命，因此 A punctum
的始終最顯著的關係便是否永遠
動，原一是一點，說明古希臘哲學家 Zeno
曾有個著名的例子：「阿基里斯——Zeno 的——」

D

1961

+

1963



June 15, 31.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of June 13, 1931, I have to inform you that we have no further information about the anonymous letter writer. Any information you may obtain concerning the writer will be welcomed by the Police.

Yours faithfully,

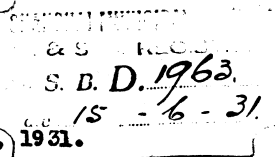
A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch).

G. Villas Esquire,
23 Peking Road,
Shanghai.

23, Peking Road.

Shanghai, June 13th, 1931.



Dear Sir,

I called at your Offices on Feb. 25th, 1931 in order to discuss an anonymous letter received by your department in which the malicious and fantastic accusation that I was poisoning my wife was made. Referring to the letter in question, I shall deem it a favour if you will be so kind as to advise me (1) whether there is any likelihood of the scoundrel or scoundrels who wrote it being traced and (2) the Police would be willing to co-operate in private enquiries I intend to make.

It may interest you to know that I have, after strenuous efforts, obtained a deed of separation from Mrs. Villas on April 28th, 1931.

Yours faithfully,

W. C. Aiers

*Recd 15/6
R. C. Aiers Esq.
C. I. D.
Shanghai Municipal Council*

15/6 R. C. Aiers Esq.

C. I. D.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SEARCHED INDEXED
C. & S. B. REC.
S. B. D. 1963
e 27 - 2 - 31

February 27, 31.

Dear Mr. Ward,

In reply to your note concerning the anonymous letter sent to the Police concerning Mr. Villas I regret I cannot let you have a photograph of the document which is a portion of our confidential file but our enquiry to identify the writer will continue . So far as I can see at present Mr. Villas has nothing to worry about.

Yours truly,

ACA.

H.L. Ward Esquire,
Platt & Co.,
23 Peking Road.

PLATT & CO.

RICHARD EUSTACE STOCKDALE GREGSON
HERBERT LIPSON WARD.
ARTHUR ERNEST SEDDON.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"RETSAM, SHANGHAI"
CODES -

A B C (5TH & 6TH), BENTLEY'S (NEW) & WESTERN UNION

23, PEKING ROAD,

SHANGHAI,

February 27th 1931

Dear Mr. Aiers,

My clerk, Mr. George Villas, has shown to me of his letter with his wife. Could you let me have a photostatic copy of the anonymous letter which I understand is in the hands of the Police. It might assist my clerk in tracing the author.

Yours truly

H. L. L. Ward

R. C. Aiers Esq

Deputy Commissioner of Police

Attached

27/2/31

Sir Attached

23, Peking Road.

Shanghai, February 28th, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1963.
file 27 - 2 - 31

Dear Sir,

In consequence of an anonymous letter received by the Criminal Investigation Department towards the end of last month, Police inquiries were instituted into a case of alleged poisoning by me of my wife, Nellie Villas. As a result of the above, the Police are perfectly satisfied that this accusation is both groundless and malicious. In this connection, I enclose a copy of a certificate dated the 10th instant, issued, at my request, by Dr. Kastein, which is a further proof of the absurdity of the allegation.

Mrs. Villas is of a peculiar mentality, and possibly aggravated by her ailment, she had often expressed a desire, should her case prove incurable, to do away with herself. Under the circumstances, I am writing to you to place on record that, notwithstanding the fact that we are at present under the same roof, I shall not be answerable for any rash acts on her part.

Yours faithfully,

G. Villas

The Capt. Superintendent.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

*File
K.C. 27/2*

11/11/CRIME/REPORT.

29/1/31.

Hongkong Police Station.

RECORD No. S. B. D. 1963

No. S. B. D. 1963

3 - 2 - 31

CONTINUATION
SECRET

allegations in anonymous letter against
one George Villa.

Sir,

Further to my report of 27th instant.

Mr. Tizon reported to me on the evening of 28/1/31
the result of his inquiries:-

On 28/1/31 he went to 92-a Scott Road ostensibly
on a friendly visit to Mrs. Villas whom he knows as an
old acquaintance. (She is Cantonese and married to Villa
about ten years and is about 40 years old), she was in
bed when he called and appeared very ill. After some
ordinary conversation she made a long rambling statement,
the gist of which was:-

That her husband for the past 18 months has been
keeping company with a Miss Lesbinasse who is his sister-
in-law (sister of his brother's, Jose R. Villas, 684 Rue
Lafayette, wife) and to marry her he wished the present
wife to die. That a Madame Soo, fortune teller, came to
the house (92-a) in July last year to "apply black magic
against her life", and that the husband had been trying
Chinese superstitious practices to get rid of her,
including the use of certain Chinese drugs which causes
lethargic sleep etc. That she had previously had been
attended by Dr. Martelliere (No. 215 Sassoon Building) and
Dr. Schwarzenberg (1 Kiukiang Road) and was now being
attended by Dr. Kastien (1 Kiukiang Road) and had informed
the latter to hold a post-mortem on her when she died.
That if he (Tizon) doubted her, for him to see a Mrs.
Remedios or a Mrs. Tomlin (addresses unknown); She denied
writing the letter signed "outcry".

According to Tizon the woman appeared quite normal
when speaking to him.

7th Jan
20/1

C.R.D. CRIME REPORT.

Police Station.

Record No.

CONTINUATION
SHEET

-2-

Certain friends of the Villas family say that the woman's story of the alleged poisoning is common knowledge among them and they do not take it seriously. They say Mrs. Villas is of a harsh, money-grabbing and irascible character.

The husband George Villas is a clerk in the office of Messrs. Platt & Co., 23 Peking Road, and is given a high character by his friends.

On 29/1/31 I interviewed Dr. Kastien at 1 Kiukiang Road. He informed me Mrs. Villas had told him the same story, but that he could not find any signs or symptoms of poisoning, and that she was really suffering from a very bad heart and he did not expect her to live long. The Doctor also informed me that he analysed a Chinese medicine which she gave him, and which she said was being put in her food. He found it mostly sulphur and not at all dangerous unless an abnormally large quantity was taken at one time. As to her request to him for a post-mortem when she died, the Dr. said he would like to do so for the purpose of examining her heart which was one of the worst he had experienced.

The address 92-A Scott Road is situated about 200 yards off later road on a small road called ^{四連路} S-tuh Road not policed by us, and the number is not S.M.C. The house is large and in its own grounds and is Villas' own property. Villas is a ^x Spanish subject which fact I have informed the U. S. District Attorney.

Whilst the Doctor's statement disposes of the allegation of attempt poisoning, the affair is not being lost sight of in case the writer of the letter may be traced (assuming the wife did not do so).

30 JAN 1931

A/C.D.I.

A/C.D.I.

*She is a Quaker's
+ friends. Opinion
from decision.
She appears to be an
foundation for accusation
Antonia's a
"out of us"
Suggest the doctor is
disappears. I am
a minor*

*x? o.o.d.
J.H.*

150-1-1
S. P. C. R. D. / CRIME REPORT.

Hongkong Police Station.

27/1/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
Record No. S. B. D. 1963

S. B. D. 1963

28-1-31

CONTINUATION
SHEET

Allegations in anonymous letter against one

George Villa, Filipino, 92-a Scott Road.

Sir,

Reference attached letter signed "outcry" I interviewed Dr. Sellet, U.S. District Attorney and showed him the letter on 27/1/31. He informed me that the name George Villa was not on their register for 1930, but even so, the American Authorities took jurisdiction over Filipinos.

Discussing the attached letter with me the District Attorney agreed that direct inquiries at 92-a Scott Road at present might lead nowhere and there appeared no urgency. The letter may only be the result of jealousy (the writing appears feminine).

I informed the U.S. District Attorney that I was having discreet inquiries made re. Villa and the contents of the letter, and he (District Attorney) then instructed a Mr. Samone (Filipino attached to the U.S. Court) to do likewise and report to him.

I obtained Supt. Robertson's (Special Branch) permission for Clerical Assistant Tizon to make discreet inquiries.

Mr. Tizon informed me he knew George Villa, (who has long residence in Shanghai) but he had not heard any rumours such as contained in the letter attached. Villa has a brother in the Special Police.

Mr. Tizon is to inform me immediately if he finds there is any truth in the letter; he will give me definite information on 29th instant. Meanwhile discreet investigations are being made in the vicinity of 92-a Scott Road.

The U.S. District Attorney and I have arranged for an exchange of the information obtained from our respective

CIVIL CRIME REPORT.

Police Station.

Record No.

CONTINUATION
SECRET-

-2-

*In company, with
assistance & approval
of U.S. Court
at [unclear]*

[Signature]
881

sources. If nothing satisfactory can be ascertained from discreet inquiries by 29th instant, I will suggest a visit to the house for direct inquiries.

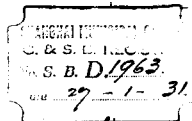
Wm Mac Dermott.
A/C.D.I.

[Signature]

D.D.O. "C"

*A.C.P.
at [unclear]*

(Secret
information)



Shanghai Municipal Police
Detective!

It may be of interest for
you to know that a strange case
is happening in 92 A Scott Road.
It is very serious. A Filipino name
George Villa and his wife are
the residents of the above address.
They were married ten years ago.
The Filipino George Villa getting
tired of his wife and ~~he~~ became
interested in his brother's wife's sister,
is now attempting the life of his
wife. The wife is in a
very precarious position. She
got a very peculiar kind of
distress ~~poisoning~~ poisoning.
The wife may die any moment.
In case she died the husband
is responsible.

A man servant is
also suspicious

"Outery"

S.B. D.1961

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG.S.
No. S. B. D. 1961
date 13 - 3 - 31

March 13, 31.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated January 14 and February 27, 1931 on the subject of one Elias Sassoon Joseph, and to state in reply that careful inquiries have been made, but no confirmation can be found of the statement that this man once stopped in Shanghai. The "Kashima Maru", which arrived in Singapore on February 12 left Shanghai on February 3. The list of passengers who left here by that ship has been scrutinized, but the name of Elias Sassoon Joseph does not appear among them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



D. C. (C. & S. B.)
for Commissioner of Police.

Chief Police Officer,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2.

Station, _____

Date March 13, 1931.

Subject (in full) Elias Sassoon Joseph.

Made by D.P.S. Moore.

Forwarded by *Wharncan WSD*

Sir,

All enquiries concerning the above named individual's supposed arrival and residence in this city have proved abortive. Nothing has been learned of the opening locally of a branch of the firm of F. Hommes & Co. Ltd., general commission agents of Singapore. Neither does Joseph's name appear on the list of passengers who left Shanghai per the S.S. "Kashima Maru" on February 3rd 1931.

W.B. Moore
D. P. S.

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

Reg, Please prepare letter in accordance with attached draft.

W.B. Moore
13:3:31.

5,000-1/31



SHANGHAI DISTRICT
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1961
9 - 3 - 31

P. O. Box No. 743
A.H.A.
It is requested that the following
number be quoted in the reply to this
letter.

No. (3) in 95/1931.

Office of

Chief Police Officer,

Singapore, 27th February, 1931

Sir,

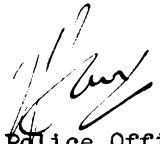
ELIAS ARBOON JOSEPH.

With reference to my letter of 14th January, 1931,
and your reply No.S.B.D.1961 dated 27th January, 1931,
I have the honour to inform you that the above named returned
to Singapore on 12th February, 1931, on the s.s."Kashima Maru".
I will be very grateful if you can inform me of what business
he did while in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chief Police Officer,
Singapore.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

S.B. D.1961

January 29, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my letter, dated January 27, in reply to yours of January 14, on the subject of one Elias Sassoon Joseph and to state that the s.s. "Talma" arrived in Shanghai on January 20. Enquiries show that the name of Joseph does not appear on the passenger list. It has, however, been ascertained that the steerage passengers, who came to Shanghai by the ship, and whose names were not taken, included three Jews. It is possible that one of these was named Joseph, and efforts are now being made to obtain confirmation of this suspicion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

for Commissioner of Police.

Chief Police Officer,

Straits Settlements.

*Mr. (G.B.)
Baker wait
until we can
tell them something
useful. 29/1
LCA*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date January 28, 1931.

Subject (in full) Elias Sassoon Joseph.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter from the Singapore Police dated January 14th 1931 re Elias Sassoon Joseph, enquiries show that the S.S. "Talma" arrived in Shanghai on January 20th. Joseph's name does not appear on the passenger list, but three "Singapore Jews" travelled steerage and it is presumed that Joseph was one of the three

Enquiries are being kept up in an effort to trace his whereabouts.

W. Duncan.
D. S. I.

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

Reg. letter please in accordance with attached draft.

W. G.
28/1/31.

S.B. D.1961

RECEIVED
& S. L. REC'D
S. B. D. 1961
27 - 1 - 31

January 27, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ref No. (I) in 95/31 and enclosure of January 14, 1931 on the subject of one Elias Sassoon Joseph, and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

See St. 100

for Commissioner of Police.

Chief Police Officer,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore.



S. B. D. 1961
26 - 1 - 31

P. O. Box No. 704

It is requested that the following number be quoted in the reply to this letter.

No. 11 in 95/31

Office of

Chief Police Officer,

Singapore, 14th. January, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a photograph and criminal record of a Singapore born Jew named Elias Sassoon Joseph who sailed from Singapore for Shanghai per the s.s. "Talma" on 7/1/31.

I am informed that he is visiting Shanghai for the purpose of opening a branch of the firm of F. Hommes & Co. Ltd., general commission agents of Singapore. This is a very questionable concern.

Joseph is a business "crook" whose speciality is long firm frauds. He is an undischarged bankrupt here and has left the Colony without the permission of the Official Assignee.

The Official Assignee however, does not desire to take action against him at present.

I should be glad of information you may gather concerning his activities in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chief Police Officer.

The Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

Shanghai.

* Sir,
No record in
Sf. B. Reg.
26/1.

Previous Convictions of Elias Sassoon Joseph.

Sentenced on 21st. February, 1919 at the District Court, Singapore, to a fine of \$1,000/- or 2 months' R.I. for being concerned in the removal of Chandu into the Colony.

Fine paid.

Sentenced on 31st May, 1926 at the District Court, Singapore to 3 months' R.I. for obtaining credit under false pretences. Section 110 (1) (a) Ord: 44 Bankruptcy.

Sentenced on 6th. September, 1927 at the Supreme Court, Singapore, on 3 charges of Cheating to 1 year's R.I. on each charge, to run concurrently.

Arrested on 30/4/29 and charged for leaving the Colony without the permission of the Official Assignee. Section 109 (1) of Ord: 44 Bankruptcy. This case was withdrawn by the D.P.P. on 16.5.29.

=====

D-1965

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REC. STATION
S. S. B. D. 1965 Station,
27 - 1 - 31
Date 27 January 26, 1931.

Subject (in full)

Mr. Rimsha.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whuncan D.S.

Sir,

The undermentioned Soviet citizen arrived
in Shanghai from Hankow on 17-1-31 on S.S. "Changsha."

Rimsha-

Former employee of
Hankow Branch of Asiatic
Trading Corporation.
After the "Centrosojus"
was closed in 1929, the
Asiatic Trading Corpora-
tion acted on their behalf.
He resides at 205 Rue
Duplex.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

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

27:1:31.

can
28/

RIMSHA

Former employee of Hankow Branch of Asiatic
Trading Corp.

SMP

SMP: No. S.B. D 1965

D. 1966

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 1966.
date 3 - 6 - 31

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

THE Public is hereby notified that by order of the Government the exportation coastwise of gold, including gold ornaments will only be allowed if the local Chamber of Commerce deposits a bond with the Customs certifying that the gold will not be exported abroad.

H. O. TONG,
Superintendent of Customs.
W. R. MYERS,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 22nd May, 1931.
2 7248

W. R. Myers
23/5/31

Reg.

attach to 'gold bar' file.

R. 24/5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
 SHAN
 Special Branch No. 1
 No. S. L. J. 1966
 Date May 11, 1931
 Date 12-5-31

Subject (in full) The Gold Bar Exchange.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.

The buying and selling of gold bars is controlled by a very select ring, and as long as silver remains the currency of China speculation on the gold bar exchange will continue to exist. This is the main reason for any business being possible.

Some gold is imported and some is mined in China. A bar weighs ten ounces and is never sold singly but in multiples of seven.

Business may be transacted by members of the gold exchange either on their own behalf or acting for clients. In deals regarding the latter both the buyer and the seller pay the sum of taels 5 cents commission per bar brokerage to the broker. This is the authorized amount laid down but it is a recognized fact that brokers demand considerably more than this meagre figure.

The causes of fluctuation are numerous, chief among them being, the value of the pound sterling, U.S. dollars, yen, the current price of silver, shipments of gold, the supply of gold on the market and the demand for same. The price of gold bars is controlled by the members of the gold bar exchange. Transactions therefore depend entirely upon what figure the seller is willing to accept and what the purchaser is prepared to give. All matters relevant to the deal are taken into consideration before the business is completed, but in spite of these precautions errors in judgment often occur.

Transactions are of two kinds. One being

Shanks, file
we may pass
Sometime
12/11
R
M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 2 -

at a price previously agreed upon for delivery on a specified date, while the other, which is the procedure generally used, is known as "Monthly Settlement" or "Forward Transactions". As more business is done in excess of gold bars available, the seller naturally requires time to arrange for delivery so as to give the purchaser an opportunity to prepare payment. Following the established custom "May Business" is now proceeding and will terminate on May 15, when it will be changed over to "June Business". That is meant by "May Business", is that gold purchased now for delivery on May 15, at the price prevailing or at a price previously agreed upon at the time of the deal, is paid when delivery is made, thus it sometime happens that the market quotation of gold bars may have fluctuated at the time of delivery, therefore the purchaser has to pay more or less as the case may be, when he takes delivery. On the 15th of this month, prospective purchasers must come to a satisfactory arrangement with their broker as to what is to be done regarding their speculations. They can either take delivery of the metal or, if the market rate is favourable, instruct their broker to re-sell it. Should the purchaser or the seller fail to meet their respective obligations, the seller unable to supply the gold, or the purchaser unable to pay the price in full, it is customary to take the Hong & Shanghai Bank T.T. Yen rates multiplied by 48 which is the recognized standard of the gold bar

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 3 -

exchange, then the difference between these rates and the agreed purchase price is either paid or received. At a conservative estimate in about ninety per cent of all gold bar transactions the metal is never delivered.

According to the regulations governing the exchange the delivery of gold is not compulsory, and in such cases the usual procedure of paying the difference in price is adopted.

In all negotiations the exchange demands a deposit of \$25 per bar, from the contracting parties, to cover possible fluctuations. This amount is adjusted twice daily when members are called upon to make up any differences. If a speculator fails to meet his obligations the exchange automatically sells his holding and invariably debars him from the future use of the exchange.

Attached herewith together with translations is a copy of the Revised Regulations of the Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange Ltd. A copy of the Revised Business Regulations of the Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, Ltd., has also been obtained and will be submitted in due course together with translations.

S.B. King
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.B. (Brine)

Information. You gave instructions some time ago that any information about the Gold Bar Exchange, which could be obtained in a discreet way, should be submitted.

S.B. King D. I/c Sp. Br. 12/31

Translation of the Revised Regulations of the Shanghai Gold Stock
Exchange Co., Ltd.

Chapter I: General Rules

- Art. 1 This Exchange is organized in accordance with the regulations of the Products Exchange and is named "The Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange Ltd."
- Art. 2 This Exchange was promoted by managers of various firms registered with the Gold Dealers' Association and established with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Art. 3 This Exchange is situated in the International Settlement.
- Art. 4 This Exchange will function for ten years from the date of registration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, on the expiration of which period it may petition the Ministry for prolongation of the period.

Chapter II Dealings

- Art. 5 This Exchange deals solely in gold transactions, either "spot" or "forward", with the object of assuring safety in dealings and the development of commerce.
- Art. 6 The notifications of the Exchange will be published in the Chinese vernacular papers fixed by the Exchange. However, matters concerning transactions will only be displayed in the Exchange.

Chapter III Capital & Shares

- Art. 7 The total amount of Capital of the Exchange is fixed at \$1,500,000 Shanghai currency, which is divided into 100,000 shares, that is to say, one share is worth \$15.00.
- Art. 8 The money for the shares is ^{to be} paid to the Exchange at one payment.
- Art. 9 The share coupons of the Exchange are of five kinds, namely "1 share", "5 shares", "10 shares", "50 shares" and "100 shares" coupons. On issuance, each coupon should bear the chop of the Exchange, and signed and chopped by the chairman and two members of the Standing Committee of the Exchange.

- Art. 10 Out of the 100,000 shares, 27,600 are to be purchased by the promoters, 8,000 to be purchased by the Gold Dealers' Association, while the remaining 64,400 to be sold to the gold dealing shops and other business concerns in Shanghai.
- Art. 11 When various gold dealers act as brokers, they must first deposit 200 shares as security with the Exchange. In case of any change or transfer of a broker, he should report the matter to the Brokers' Association as well as to this Exchange. Only a new broker possessing the same qualification as the retiring member is allowed to fill his place on the exchange.
- Art. 12 The names of the shareholders among gold dealers are taken from the names of the shops registered with the Gold Dealers' Association and the managers of these concerns are regarded as their respective representatives.
- Art. 13 The shareholders of this Exchange are limited to Chinese nationality.
- Art. 14 The shareholders, who fail to pay the price of the share they receive, are to be dealt with according to Arts 109, 136 and 137 of the Company's Regulations.
- Art. 15 In the event of the name of the shareholder or his business being changed he must insert same in a form supplied for this purpose by this Exchange, and the seller and the buyer of the share in addition to witnesses from both parties should sign the form.
- Art. 16 In the event of the share coupon becoming defaced or damaged, the original copy may be returned to the Exchange for the issue of a new one. In case of the coupon being lost, the holder should report to the Exchange, supporting his declaration by more than two persons, following which the Exchange will publish a notice regarding the loss in Chinese press. If no one opposes the issue of a new coupon, within 60 days from the publication of the notice, the Exchange will issue a duplicate. The fee for inserting the notice in the press

will be borne by the person who lost the coupon.

Art. 17 In the case of a share being transferred from one person to another, the Exchange will collect a fee of \$0.50 for each share transferred. The stamp tax for these shares will also be paid by the buyer.

Chapter IV

Art. 18 This Exchange will be in charge of a chairman, a standing Committee of four, an ordinary committee of four, and a supervisory committee of four.

Art. 19 The chairman is the managing director of the Exchange. Any matter within the limits of the Exchange Regulation may be considered by the committee and the chairman will execute the decision. The standing committee undertakes the task of assisting the chairman. Should the chairman absent himself from work owing to certain reasons, the chairman may appoint one of the committee to act for him.

Art. 20 The Supervisory Committee should from time to time inspect the duty and various books of the Exchange. In case of being dissatisfied with a certain transaction it may report the matter to a meeting of the committee which in turn will deal with the complaint. If the matter be serious and important, a meeting of shareholders should be called to settle the question.

Art. 21 The committee meeting may be attended by all committee members. The president of the meeting is the chairman of the Exchange.

Art. 22 Members of the Supervisory Committee and the Executive Committee should be elected by the shareholders. The chairman and members of the Standing Committee are to be elected from the committee members. The election of the above committee members is to be effected by ballot. In case of two member having the same number of votes, the eldest member will be elected.

- Art. 23 Committee members are to be elected every two years, while members of the Supervisory Committee every year. A member may be reelected on the expiration of his term of office.
- Art. 24 Shareholders over the age of 25 and in possession of more than 200 shares and having the qualification to be brokers, are eligible to be committee members. Those in possession of more than 100 shares are eligible for the post of members of the Supervisory Committee, who during their period of service, should deposit their shares with the Exchange after being examined and sealed up by the Supervisory Committee.
- Art. 25 No committee members are allowed to do independent business outside on similar lines to the Exchange.
- Art. 26 A committee member who is guilty of one of the following offences is liable to be suspended forthwith :-
- a) having been declared a bankrupt.
 - b) having been deprived of his civil rights.
 - c) misconduct in business or when representing the Exchange, or violating the regulations of the Exchange.
- Art. 27 The staff of the Exchange is at the disposal of the chairman in connection with the resolutions passed by the Committee.
- Art. 28 No member of the staff is allowed to transact deals on his own behalf.
- Art. 29 In the event of vacancies occurring in the staff, an extemporaneous meeting of shareholders will be held to elect members to fill the vacancies who will be allowed to serve for the remaining period left by their predecessors. But if the chairman considers the election of new numbers to fill the vacancies as unnecessary, the posts may remain vacant until the next meeting of the shareholders.

Chapter V Meeting of Shareholders

- Art. 30 Every share^{holder} has one "resolution right". Five days prior to every general meeting of shareholders, shareholders will be issued with admission tickets, election tickets and resolution tickets in accordance with the share coupons.

- Art. 31 Regular meetings of shareholders are to be held twice a year in February and August. In case of necessity and with regard to the welfare of the Exchange, and on the application at a committee meeting of more than two supervisors or of shareholders possessing more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total number of shares, an extemporaneous meeting may be called.
- Art. 32 The committee of the Exchange should notify shareholders one month prior to the convention of a meeting of shareholders.
- Art. 33 Shareholders who are not in a position to attend meetings may ask other shareholders to act as their representatives, but they are bound to supply their representatives with the necessary proof in black and white.
- Art. 34 Regular meetings of shareholders are to be presided over by the chairman, who is entitled to give his decision when a proposal is approved of and opposed by two parties having the same number of shareholders. The President of an extemporaneous meeting of shareholders is to be elected extemporaneously.
- Art. 35 Resolutions passed at the meetings of shareholders as well as the names of shareholders present should be recorded in the "Resolutions Record", and endorsed by the President and committee members present, and kept in good order.

Chapter VI Brokers

- Art. 36 Chinese merchants over the age of 25 and acting as managers in shops registered with the Gold Dealers' Association are allowed to act as brokers. Those with more than two years' service as assistant managers may also act as brokers on the approval of the Gold Dealers' Association upon the recommendation of the shops in which they are employed. Moreover, those who do not fulfil the conditions stated in Art 12 of the Regulations of the Products Exchange are not permitted to act as brokers.

- Art. 37 The total number of brokers in the Exchange is fixed at 138, each of which should supply a will form together with a precis of his own biography from a commercial point of view; which will be forwarded by the Exchange to the ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for approval and the issue of business permits.
- Art. 38 Before obtaining a licence, each broker should submit an application to the Exchange together with the licence fee and deposit of 200 share as security.
- Art. 39 A detailed set of regulations concerning brokers is given in the Business Detailed Regulations.

Chapter VII Transactions

- Art. 40 The transactions to be done by the Exchange are of two kinds, namely, "forward" and "fixed date", which are to be dealt with in accordance with the Exchange Regulations and the Business Detailed Regulations.
- Art. 41 "Forward" transactions are to be completed on the day of transactions, while "fixed date" ones are to be done at most in two months time, during which period the dealers are allowed to sell and re-buy dealings.
- Art. 42 As regards "fixed date" transactions, the exchange is given the right to ask the buyers and sellers to provide securities. In case of depreciation or increase in value or other matters, it may ask the buyers and sellers to supply additional securities which are fixed in the Business Detailed Regulations.
- Art. 43 In all transactions, the Exchange will record in detail the date and circumstances surrounding the transactions, together with the names of the sellers and buyers. Both parties will then come to an agreement before the completion of a deal.
- Art. 44 In event of a broker breaking any of the conditions enumerated in the agreement, the Exchange has the right to ask the broker concerned to furnish an additional guarantee to back up the bargain, and after arbitration in the case may claim

the loss sustained through the breach from the broker's security fund, which, if not sufficient to cover the total loss, the Exchange can claim further compensation from the broker concerned.

Art. 45 A receipt will be issued to the broker by the Exchange on receiving the additional guarantee. This receipt is not allowed to be utilized for any other purpose.

Art. 46 As soon as the arbitration in the broker's case is dealt with, the receipt should be returned to the Exchange ; otherwise the Exchange will insert an advertisement in the local Chinese press declaring the receipt to be null and void. Expenses incurred in the publishing of the advertisement will be defrayed by the broker concerned.

Chapter VIII. Working Hours

Art. 47 The working hours and holidays of the Exchange are included in the Business Detailed Regulations.

Chapter IX Delivery of goods.

Art. 48 Detailed regulations governing the delivery of goods in "spot" and "forward" transactions are included in the Business Detailed Regulations.

Chapter X Adjustment of Accounts.

Art. 49 The gross income minus the regular and other expenses of the Exchange is taken as net income. From the net income, a percentage is to be deducted. The remaining net profit in taels is to be disposed of in the following way :-

1/10 as deposit.
2/10 as rewards and compensations.
7/10 as bonuses to be distributed among the shareholders.

The remaining sum if below a tael is to be brought forward and included in the next balancing of accounts.

Art. 50 The distribution of bonuses among shareholders will be effected every term after the balancing of the accounts as well as after the decision on the matter by the Committee Meeting.

- Art. 51 The account statistics should be prepared by the committee members, inspected and endorsed by the Supervisory Committee and enacted by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Chapter XI Account Books.

- Art. 52 The manner, style, adjustment and keeping of the account books of the Exchange should be approved by the Committee before being put into execution.
- Art. 53 The method, style, adjustment and keeping of account books of brokers are to be decided at the Brokers' Meeting, and approved by the Committee of the Exchange before adoption.

Chapter XII Storeroom.

- Art. 54 The Exchange establishes a storeroom to accommodate merchandise belonging to the Business Department and business documents, trusted to the Exchange.
- Art. 55 The regulations governing the keeping of the Exchange storeroom are to be decided by the Committee.

Chapter XIII Dispute in transactions

- Art. 56 In case a dispute arises among the brokers of the Exchange or between brokers and dealers, they may request the Exchange to arbitrate in the matter, the method which is explained in detail in the Business Detailed Regulations.

Chapter XIV Appendix

- Art. 57 All expenses incurred in establishing the Exchange and paid by certain individuals should be repaid.
- Art. 58 Business matters which are not dealt with in detail in this set of regulations are taken up in the Business Detailed Regulations should be made in accordance of Art. 8, Chapter 4 of this Exchange.
- Art. 59 Things omitted in this set of regulations should be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of this Exchange and the regulations governing other Exchanges.

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THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931

Appointees Will Curb Wild Gold Bar Speculating

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, April 26.—By a order issued jointly by the Ministries of Finance and Industry, Mr. Hsu Chien-ping, secretary of the Ministry of Industry, and Mr. Chen Hang, vice-governor of the Central Bank of China, are appointed government supervisors of exchanges in Shanghai.

The principal function of the supervisors, it is understood, will be in the direction of curbing wild speculation on the Gold Bar and other exchanges.

Jabin Hsu

24/4/31

SI,
For discreet investigation
and report please.

27:4:31

The Gold Standard

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931

SENATOR'S VISIT TO CHINA

Mr. Pittman Leaving United
States on May 16

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 25.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of the silver producing state of Nevada, announced to-day that he will sail for China from Seattle on May 16.

Senator Pittman is going to China in his official capacity as the chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which was created to investigate the cause for declining Sino-American trade and the relation of that decline to the depressed silver values which prevail in the world markets.

During the next few months Senator Tasker L. Oddie, a Republican and also of Nevada, will make his own investigation in China. As the chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines, he will study the relation of trade in the Orient to silver and then confer with Senator Pittman.—United Press.

Nanking Gold Is Shipped To United States

Bars Valued At Tls. 216,-
000,000 Leave By
Dollar Steamer

AN OFFICIAL MOVE

No Sign Yet That Government
Embargo On Yellow Metal
Will Be Lifted

Under the authority of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, gold bars valued at Tls. 216,000,000 were shipped from the Central Bank of China yesterday to the U. S. Government Mint at San Francisco by the Dollar s.s. President Cleveland. It is understood that other shipments will follow.

This is the first occasion on which gold has been sent out of the country since the embargo was placed on its export by the Nanking authorities. There have been, from time to time, irregular and illegal shipments by local individuals and groups, mostly to Japan, but yesterday's movement of gold bars has the sanction of the National Government and represents, in fact, official funds.

Crop Of Rumours

The fact that the Central Bank of China possessed in its local vaults an unusually large quantity of gold bars has given rise to persistent rumours during the past fortnight to the effect that a shipment to the United States was contemplated. Inquiries by "The Shanghai Times" in financial and insurance circles, however, failed to elicit any confirmation of a gold transfer, and yesterday it was definitely stated that no such shipment had been made until the President Cleveland left for San Francisco.

This bullion, according to a message from Nanking, may be converted into gold dollars and thus earn interest which would be otherwise lost if the bars remained in the possession of the Bank. No repercussion is anticipated so far as the local gold bar exchange is concerned, as it has been stated that this shipment constitutes purely a Governmental move and is no indication whatsoever that the removal of the embargo on the yellow metal is contemplated.

Official Institution

Mr. T. V. Soong, in addition to holding the Finance Portfolio in the National Government, is president of the Court of Directors of the Central Bank of China, which is a Government institution directly under the control of Nanking, with a court of directors and supervisory committee made up of Chinese officials. This is the only financial institution in the country which is permitted to move gold abroad, and can only do so under official permit.

14. 3. 31.

Gambling In Gold Bars

JUST where to draw the line between legitimate business transactions and sheer gambling is one of the most difficult of economic problems.

Probably the only really effective test is to see whether the "seller" can actually deliver the goods. But as it often happens that the last thing in the world which the "buyer" wishes, is to take actual delivery of that which he has "bought," the test is not very often applied.

Recent rumors that the Chinese Government intended to take drastic action in regard to exercising control over gold bar transactions have been now confirmed.

The Central Political Council has drawn up a series of regulations to this end which the Ministry of Industry has been instructed strictly to enforce immediately.

The object of these restrictions is to make it impossible for any but genuine buyers and sellers to dabble in gold bar transactions.

Whether this can be done effectively in the manner proposed remains to be seen.

If it can, Shanghai will be freed from one of the far too many speculative influences which make legitimate business difficult, especially at times like the present, when economic conditions generally are so unsettled as to encourage gambling.

Under the regulations just issued from Nanking, brokers on the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange and the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange (which also handles gold bar transactions) are forbidden to do business for any but bonafide exporters of bullion or dealers in foreign exchange. The penalty for infringement of this order is withdrawal of the broker's license, and he also will be "severely punished" by the Ministry of Industry.

Buyers and sellers in future must put up 10 per cent of the amount of their deal as margin money, and if subsequent fluctuations of the market exceed 50 per cent of the margin

money, additional security must be put up. This rule is intended to put a stop to that brisk buying and selling which consists merely of a few figures scribbled on a shirt-cuff or the back of an envelope.

There are many other new rules and restrictions, but most important is that which provides for government action—either on its own initiative or at the request of the Exchanges—when there is reason to believe that attempts are being made to manipulate or corner the market.

Intervention by the government may take the shape of ordering the suspension of business entirely, or forbidding all forward transactions.

It is to be hoped that the mere issuance of these regulations by the Chinese Government will have an immediate effect in stopping the wild men of Kiangling from exercising the authority now vested in the authorities in Nanking.

Everybody knows that the gold bar business is largely bogus in the sense that many people do not want, and many "sell" what they got, the bullion they pretend to buy and sell. There is, of course, a certain amount of quite legitimate business done in gold bars, but the bulk of the transactions recorded daily on the exchange is purely speculative.

If the matter stopped there, the situation might be met by imposing a surmount tax on these transactions, but the reaction is felt far beyond the walls of the unpretentious building in Mukiang Road.

Gambling in gold bars has a direct influence upon local silver prices, and makes an already badly confused exchange situation still worse confounded.

With business on the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange effectively controlled and restricted in such a manner that gambling gives way to genuine business, something really worth while will have been done to assist those interested and engaged in legitimate business transactions as distinct from sheer speculation.

Reg.

Please attach w file.

J.R.G.

9:2:21.

**Government and
Kiukiang Road**
**Some Ideas: The Prince
of Wales' Tour**
Gold Bar Exchange

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—The communication in your
paper about the measures devised by
the government for the control of
the Gold Bar Exchange, I am sure,
must have been read by all business
men and industrialists with a sigh
of relief. I have however my doubts
about the sincerity of the authorities,
as, only last year, the measure for
the closure of the Exchange was
contemplated, but nothing further
was heard about the matter.
Whatever be the intention of the
government, a mere control of the
gold bar operations will not serve
any purpose. The speculation dis-
ease has become so acute to re-
spond to any mild remedies.
Exchanges for commodities, are
vital to trade and industry, enabling
operators to hedge against possible
rise or fall of the commodity prices.
Why cannot the Chinese govern-
ment take courage and devise strin-
gent measures to eradicate once for
all the malignant canker of specula-
tion that is fast corroding the body
of China?
The very first step the authorities
should take is to penalize very
heavily these few arch-speculators.
Last week we read that Italy de-
ported from the country, a very
influential and wealthy industrialist
and financier, for his speculative
operations detrimental to the coun-
try. France did the same last
month.
China for the moment, practically
rules the silver market of the world

and if the sales and purchases of
this metal were made and regulated
according to the requirements of its
trade and currency, the oscillation of
the value of the Tael would form
a correct barometer of the country's
commerce with the outside world.
But the barometer is disturbed and
influenced by the sullied atmosphere
of speculation emanating from the
Gold Bar Exchange.
If the authorities would not or
could not close this Exchange alto-
gether, why could they not take up
the question of foreign exchanges
in their hands, by establishing a
"Valuta" bureau, through which
medium all exchange banks should
be made to get valutas on behalf of
their clients, who in their turn
should prove to the banks the bona
fides of their exchange operations
through documentary evidence pro-
ving genuine business transactions?
This step will automatically clear
cut speculation and create the
stability of the value of the Tael.
In similar cases, immediately
after the war, both France and
Italy adopted this measure and at
a later stage fixed their currency—
Franc and Lira—at a certain value,
basing such fixation on their gold
holdings.
China is already burdened with
the bad effects of her civil wars,
but the effects of the war against
Tael, will soon throw the country
down into the abyss of ruin and
chaos.
Stabilization of the currency
means flourishing trade and good
trade means prosperity to the
country. Banditry and Communism
will disappear at the sight of pros-
perity, as there would be ample
occupation for the masses in the
fields and in factories.
China is a country of
silver. The needs
of the country are
of silver. The heads
of the country will
be silver.
The country is
a silver country.
The country is
a silver country.

S.L. (Br. and Sp. Br.'s)
Information and papers
of return as S.L. is collecting
information on this subject
with a view to submitting a
report.
Reg.
Please attach
5:21:21. file. 7/15. 6/2/31

LOCAL EXCHANGES

The letter appearing in the correspondence columns to-day relating to the Gold Bar Exchange can only be accepted as a partisan expression of opinion. To say that "the Exchange has no right to exist and is nothing more than a gambling house" is inaccurate, and if the writer of the letter had taken the trouble to secure the opinions of exchange brokers actively engaged in fixing rates of exchange for importing and exporting firms, he would have found that at times the speculation proceeding there has been the medium of securing certain more favorable rates for merchants than in these difficult times of trade would otherwise have been available. That gambling in addition to what may be described as legitimate speculation occurs is undoubtedly true, and the regulations recently issued by the Banking Government have been devised with a view to suppressing it. To blame the Gold Bar Exchange, however, for all the evils in local business is hardly correct. The crimes of Kiukiang Road are not as all-embracing as the correspondent appears to believe.

It will be noted that the writer of the letter mentions the case of a cotton mill having closed its doors "owing to the evils of the speculative mania of the owners." One of the best informed firms on the local cotton and yarn situation, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., dealt with this matter in their report published in the "North-China Daily News" last Saturday, when they said:—

The yarn market has been quite steady during the early part of the week, as one of the Chinese mills, due to financial difficulties, went into voluntary liquidation, the proprietor of which mill was one of the largest operators in yarn and cotton (beast side) on the Cotton Goods Exchange. In order to enable bears and particularly the mill in question to cover its shorts by not exciting

the market, the Exchange put into effect an order to demand a special margin of Tls. 10 cash per bale on any new purchases, and hence the buying forces were restricted.

It has to be emphasized that the Cotton Goods Exchange is entirely separate from the Gold Bar Exchange, and it is certainly of interest to note that the authorities there at once took action on their own initiative to prevent a further dislocation of normal business conditions.

Where the writer of the letter is in a sense correct is that operations on the Cotton Goods Exchange are influenced by those on the Gold Bar Exchange. For instance yesterday when observers of the market expected to see the price of cotton yarn lower, they found it higher because there is a belief in Kiukiang Road that the price of gold bars is going to advance to still further heights. In other economic systems, however, one finds practically a similar condition of affairs existing, commodities being under the influence of money rates and the prices of other commodities. Of course there is no doubt that at times (Shanghai—as was probably only natural when growing up to its still aspired condition of maturity—went mad over the prospect of making untold wealth by the establishment of exchanges for every purpose in the world, no commodity being so insignificant that people could not be found to establish an exchange for it, but that fever quickly and radically cured itself. What must now be strived at is to bring the present exchanges into line with the soundest foreign practice, making them an aid to commerce as they should be, with regulations which sane Chinese business men know perfectly well how to devise to meet their own special conditions, to eliminate as far as humanly possible violent disruptions of the normal channels of trade.

D.B. (Br. and Sp. Br.'s)

Information and form of return.

*J.H.
5:1:31.*

Extract from Chinese newspaper translation

2.2.31.

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & THE GOLD BAR EXCHANGE

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The Ministry of Industry has sent to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai the following ten measures passed by the Central Political Meeting and directs that they ~~be~~ be transmitted to the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange and the Shanghai Bond and ^{Stock} Exchange to be observed by them:-

(1) By order of the Ministry, brokers must not buy or sell on behalf of persons who are not in the international money exchange business or export business.

(2) Any broker who violates the order will have his licence withdrawn by the Ministry and a fine will be imposed. The Gold Exchange will also be fined if it be discovered to have concealed the offence.

(3) The amount to be deposited by both the buyer and the seller must exceed one-tenth of the value of the purchase or sale and a further deposit will be required if the difference in price reaches 50% of the amount of the original deposit. Offenders will be severely dealt with.

(4) The Ministry will ask for documents of purchase or sale and for a further deposit in case there is a large increase or decrease in the value of gold or silver.

(5) The committeemen and staff of the Gold Exchange are strictly prohibited to conspire with brokers in business transactions. Offenders will be dismissed and severely punished in other ways.

(6) Brokers are not allowed to undertake speculation business personally.

(7) In case the abnormal increase or decrease in the value of gold had been exclusively managed by brokers, the Ministry will close down the Exchange when it is deemed fit.

(8) The Exchange must publish every day the market rates and average rates and the amount of business done by brokers. This is to be checked by supervising officers.

(9) Brokers should every day make reports of the amounts and the kinds of business transacted on behalf of others.

(10) The supervising officers have the right at any time to investigate the books of Exchanges and the contracts entered into by brokers on behalf of clients.

Gold Bar Speculation To Be Restricted Under New Regulations By Nanking

BROKERS PROHIBITED BUYING OR SELLING
OTHER THAN FOR BONA FIDE EXPORTERS
OR DEALERS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

10 PER CENT. OBLIGATORY MARGIN MUST BE
INCREASED WITH BIG FLUCTUATIONS

Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange And Shanghai Stock
And Produce Exchange Ordered Imme-
diately To Enforce Regulations

The National Government of China has decided to regulate speculation in gold bars, and ten articles have been drawn up for transmission to the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange and the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange for immediate observance. The measures approved by the Central Political Council strictly prohibit brokers buying or selling on behalf of parties not bona fide exporters or dealers in foreign exchange, and the names of people engaging in transactions are to be submitted daily for examination. Violation of this order will mean that brokers will lose their licences and be severely punished, and exchanges who do not report transactions fully or otherwise connive with breaches of the new laws will be dealt with.

Article three stipulates that not less than ten per cent. shall be deposited by the buyer and seller as margin money, and in the event of fluctuations in the market quotation exceeding 50 per cent. of the margin money an additional deposit shall be paid. Brokers may not undertake transactions outside the exchange, while exchange business, or only forward transactions, may be ordered to be temporarily suspended when there is wild boosting or depression of quotations.

NANKING, Jan. 31.—A set of measures governing the regulation of gold bar speculation, consisting of 10 articles, has been formally approved by the Central Political Council and handed down to the Ministry of Industry for strict enforcement.

It is understood that the regulations will be transmitted to the exchanges concerned (the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange and the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange, in which gold bar transactions are also conducted) for immediate observance.

Curb Reckless Speculation
It is believed that with the enforcement of the new regulations, reckless speculation in gold bars on the part of the unscrupulous may be curbed.

The ten measures are as follows:

1.—Brokers shall henceforth be strictly prohibited from buying or selling on behalf of parties who are not bona fide exporters or dealers in foreign exchange. The exchanges engaged in bar transactions shall be ordered by the Ministry to notify their brokers

to the above effect for rigid observance. Strict vigilance shall also be maintained over the enforcement of this provision by the Ministry's supervisor.

2.—Brokers found guilty of violating the preceding stipulation shall be deprived of their business licence and severely punished by the Ministry. Exchanges engaged in gold bar transactions which willfully abstain from reporting, or otherwise connive with, such breach of the law, upon detection, shall likewise be dealt with.

Margin Money
3.—The "margin" money to be deposited by the buyer and seller shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the amount mutually agreed upon. In the event, however, of the fluctuations in the market quotation having exceeded 50 per cent. of the "margin" money, an additional deposit should immediately be paid. Violation of this rule shall be dealt with severely.

4.—During times of violent market fluctuations, the Ministry may issue special orders requiring an increase in the legal percentage of "margin" money and the payment of additional deposit by the parties concerned.

5.—Directors as well as other staff members of the exchanges shall be strictly prohibited from engaging in gold bar transactions in collusion with the brokers. Persons violating this stipulation, upon discovery, shall, besides being ordered to be dismissed, be severely punished.

6.—Brokers shall confine their dealings with their clients strictly to the exchange, and may not

undertake any transactions outside of the exchange concerned.

7.—At times of wild fluctuations in the value of gold and silver, or when it is discovered that certain unscrupulous brokers are wilfully boosting or depressing quotations to manipulate or corner the market, or when it is believed that a crisis is likely to be caused without any satisfactory way of saving the situation, then the Ministry may, either on its own accord or upon the petition of the exchanges, order the temporary suspension of business of the exchanges or the suspension of forward transactions.

8.—Exchanges engaged in gold bar dealings shall be required to submit to the Supervisor for examination daily returns of the quotations and average quotation for the day as well as the amount and period of the transactions booked by their brokers for examination.

9.—All brokers shall likewise be required to submit for examination daily returns of the names of their clients, amount and period of transactions booked on their behalf, as well as the trades in which their clients are engaged.

10.—Account books and other business documents of the exchanges engaged in gold bar dealings as well as documents showing the authority given to the brokers by their clients may be examined and inspected from time to time by the Supervisor whenever deemed necessary.

*Reg. Please add Wpte
JMS 2/1*

THE GOLD EXCHANGE

During the past few days rumours have been current—not by any means for the first time—that the Chinese Government intends to close the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange. It is worthy of note that in the Exchange little agitation has been caused through this report, and it is considered much more likely that what Nanking has in anticipation is a measure of restriction on the transactions undertaken. Kiukiang Road's influence on the exchange position is undoubtedly very great, and it has been noted that operators there have been able to force exchange up when the price of silver has gone down and *vice versa*, but this has rather demonstrated the weakness of silver as a metal than anything else. There are many different opinions regarding the position of Kiukiang Road as a factor in the economic life of China: at times it has been described as controlling the silver markets of the world, which is true up to a point, and the amount of speculation proceeding there has also been described as colossal. If, however, the opinion of one of the best known brokers in Shanghai is correct the amount of speculation is nothing in comparison with what goes on in the money markets of London and New York.

When it comes to dealing with speculation it is essential that it should not be mixed up with gambling. The courts both in England and America have differentiated between the two, and on the question of speculation Mr. Hartley Withers, the well-known writer on economic subjects has some very interesting sentences in his book entitled "War and Lombard Street." He says:—

Now speculation is not a vice in itself. It is a stupid way of losing one's money, but the speculator is quite a useful person so long as he is not given rope enough to allow him to become a danger to other people. He helps to make a free market, and he provides lodgings for new issues until such time as the real investor comes and buys them and puts them away with the money he has saved.

Obviously in any legislation it may have in contemplation regarding Kiukiang Road the Government ought to be guided by a statement of the functions of speculation such as this.

At present all that is known is that there is talk in Nanking of restricting the activities of the exchange dealers, but if so it will have to be done in a way which will not inflict harm on the community. By making a free market, as Mr. Hartley Withers says, merchants in the past and to-day have been able

to secure rates for their bills which in other circumstances would not have been possible, and that brings into prominence the case where speculation proves of benefit to the commercial community. When, however, to refer again to the above passage, speculation becomes a danger, it is obviously time for action. Probably the sanest view to be obtained on the matter is that of the exchange brokers handling the bills of importing and exporting firms, and in the present state of affairs it is interesting to note that so far as can be learned the freer market which the Exchange affords offsets the greater evils. There is, however, an irresponsible element with funds and knowledge of small dimensions operating in Kiukiang Road, and if it is the elimination of this section that the Government has in mind it will not be acting without justification.

Reg.
Please attach to
file.
JH
28:1:31.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOV.

RECORDS & S. D. REC.

C. D. D. 1966.

27 - 1 - 31.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

GOLD BAR GAMBLING TO BE STOPPED

Regulations Formulated Governing Ban On Speculation

It is understood that new regulations consisting of 10 articles governing the prohibition of gold bar speculation by the stock exchanges have been formulated by the Ministry of Industry, and approved by the Central Political Council. The Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and the Association of Stock Exchanges will be duly notified by the Ministry to observe the regulations so that the wild speculation in gold and silver may be curbed.—Kuo Min.

JAN. 24, 1931.

Review of the Gold Bar Market

The gold bar market during the week ending January 17 showed a very unsettled tendency. Changes in quotations were so frequent and violent as to disturb very seriously the confidence of speculators. Affected by the easy conditions at the close of the preceding week and a rumour concerning the possibility of a big silver loan to China by the United States and Canada, the first two days of the week saw a sharp decline in prices. The excitement subsided on Wednesday, January 14, when purchasers greatly increased in number and were more active even than they were during the previous week. Quotations went steadily upward and toward the close of the week several new high records were established. Nevertheless, in spite of these rapid rises, the effect of frenzied trading on the part of dealers was such that even during one and the same session quotations dropped with the same suddenness as they had gone up. During the week-end session, fluctuations ranged as far apart as Tls. 33.50, an unprecedented record for a single session. The peak price of the week, Tls. 755.00, was reached on Saturday, January 17, while the bottom price, Tls. 686.00, was touched on Tuesday, January 13, representing a fluctuation of Tls. 69.00 as against Tls. 72.00 recorded during the preceding week.

Excited over the report that silver values might be stabilized by a big silver loan to China, the market on Monday, January 12, showed a sharp decline. It opened in the morning at Tls. 715.50 and soon rose to Tls. 724.80, but toward noon moved steadily downward and, after touching a low of Tls. 715.00, closed at noon at Tls. 719.50. During the afternoon, further depreciation was recorded. Despite an opening at Tls. 718.50 and a subsequent rise to Tls. 719.80, owing to bear activity quotations dropped sharply to Tls. 705.50, the bottom price of the day, before closing at Tls. 706.80. Owing to a current rumor that China had actually accepted a huge silver loan, the market on Tuesday, January 13, continued to slide rapidly. After business opened in the morning at Tls. 714.00, quotations steadily declined until Tls. 690.50 was reached at noon, after touching a high of Tls. 718.50 for the day. During the afternoon the drop in the market was particularly sharp. Opening at Tls. 691.50, rates dropped to Tls. 686.00, the week's bottom price, before business closed at Tls. 695.20. Between the high of the morning and the low of the afternoon, there was the astounding difference of Tls. 32.50.

As the result of another rumor concerning the absorption of a large amount of cash bars by a local bank, the market on Wednesday, January 14, recovered, and throughout the day quotations advanced, with the market showing a very sound tone. Business opened at Tls. 703.00 but quickly dropped to Tls. 697.00, but approaching noon a number of dealers came out as good buyers, and quotations moved gradually upward, closing firmly at noon at Tls. 706.20. The afternoon market showed a still stronger tendency, quotations soaring from an opening at Tls. 709.00 to hit the day's peak price at Tls. 720.50. The closing price receded slightly, being registered at Tls. 718.60. On Thursday, January 15, the market showed a strong opening but a weak close. Business began in the morning at Tls. 719.80, which was also the lowest price of the day, and closed in the afternoon at Tls. 729.50. The highest price touched was Tls. 737.50, representing a fluctuation of Tls. 17.70.

On Friday, January 16, the market was opened at 8:30 a.m. in order to allow time for carrying over accounts from February to March delivery. During the carry-over, owing to lack of buyers for cash bars, over-bought dealers were obliged to pay a premium to the bears of from Tls. 4.00 to Tls. 5.00 for each bar in order to carry their commitments forward from February to March. February delivery opened at Tls. 733.80 and after touching a high of Tls. 746.50, business closed at Tls. 735.50. Influenced by the jump in local exchange rates, business for March delivery opened with a strong bullish tendency. It opened in the morning at Tls. 738.50 and rose rapidly to Tls. 753.00, passing the previous record of Tls. 748.00 established on January 9, before business closed at noon at the latter figure. The new record was not long maintained as very uncertain feelings prevailed during the afternoon. Business opened at Tls. 746.50 and after touching a high of Tls. 746.50 and a low of Tls. 734.00, closed at Tls. 735.50. On Saturday, January 17, the fluctuation was more violent. As a result of the more rapid decline in silver prices abroad, the market opened at Tls. 745.50 and soon jumped to Tls. 755.00, the highest figure registered in local financial history.

The Chinese Economic Bulletin.

Jan. 24, 1931.

But no sooner was this price reached than a number of big dealers started heavy selling, either for covering or hedging purposes, and quotations soon took a reactionary turn. The lowest price recorded during the day was Tls. 721.50, and the closing price was Tls. 726.50, showing a slight decrease of Tls. 0.50 as compared with the closing price of the preceding Saturday, January 10.

The fluctuations during the week under review were as follows:—

January 12		
	Morning	Afternoon
Opening Price	Tls. 715.50	Tls. 718.50
Closing "	719.50	706.80
Highest "	724.80	719.80
Lowest "	715.00	705.50
January 13		
Opening Price	Tls. 714.00	Tls. 691.50
Closing "	692.00	695.20
Highest "	718.50	704.30
Lowest "	690.50	686.00
January 14		
Opening Price	Tls. 703.00	Tls. 709.00
Closing "	706.20	718.60
Highest "	708.00	720.50
Lowest "	697.00	709.00
January 15		
Opening Price	Tls. 719.80	Tls. 737.00
Closing "	727.00	733.00
Highest "	734.80	737.50
Lowest "	719.80	729.50
January 16		
February Delivery		
Opening Price	Tls. 733.80	_____
Closing "	743.80	_____
Highest "	747.00	_____
Lowest "	733.80	_____
March Delivery		
Opening Price	Tls. 738.50	Tls. 746.50
Closing "	748.80	735.50
Highest "	753.00	746.50
Lowest "	738.50	734.00
January 17		
Opening Price	Tls. 745.50	_____
Closing "	726.50	_____
Highest "	755.00	_____
Lowest "	721.50	_____

SHANGHAI'S SPECULATIVE INSTITUTIONS

Their Reactions Under the Silver Slump

by B. Y. LEE

The far-reaching effects of the prevailing silver slump which is partially responsible for the world depression, is dealt with here by Mr. Lee in connection with the local financial institutions particularly the various exchanges of which he mentioned six. Besides discussing the extraordinary reactions caused immediately by the unprecedented ebb in silver value, the writer gives in brief form pertinent information on the nature and the organization of the various exchanges as well as the manner of trading as employed in each case. While some of them do exist for the purpose of legitimate trade and investment, it is pointed out that a number of them are largely speculative in nature and for this reason the writer warns against rash adventures in this kind of business.

SPECULATION enters into the marketing of many staple commodities, gold and silver as well as stocks and bonds in all civilized countries, and China is no exception. Like most human institutions, speculation is neither wholly good nor wholly evil. Only those who have prepared themselves can hope to succeed, and then their success comes because of much thought, long experience, ample amount of capital, and persistent self-control. Speculation through the organized exchanges is strongly opposed in China, and very often no clear distinction is made between speculation and ordinary gambling. Practically all business men in Shanghai, Chinese and foreigners alike, have at one time or another speculated in one of the organized exchanges promoted by Chinese of which there are six in Shanghai, namely, The Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange, the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, the Shanghai Produce Exchange, the Chinese Bond Exchange, the Shanghai Oil and Bean Exchange and the Shanghai Flour Exchange. Many "society" men and women including many young ladies often speculate clandestinely and depend upon the telephone entirely in giving orders to the brokers to buy and sell. Thus they may make or lose a fortune without the knowledge of their friends or families. It is this class of speculators who suffer most in the end for they are as a rule losers.

The price of silver reached its lowest ebb in history on January 9 of this year when the white metal was quoted in London at 13½ pence per ounce and the American dollar was quoted at 31-¾ that is, Tls. 100 (Shanghai) for G.\$31.75. The causes of the recent slump in silver are many; none of which can be controlled by China. Whenever there is a slight fluctuation of the white metal, it is indicated in the Shanghai Gold Bar Exchange at 2, Kiukiang Road, which, as its name indicates, is one of the largest and most popularised gambling establishments in the Orient; it is a purely speculative market as the so-called gold bars that are dealt in are fictitious. The price of the fictitious gold bars is based on the local current exchange rate of yen (Japanese currency) multiplying

by 48. For example, if to-day's rate is Tls. 150 for Y.100 the gold bar is quoted at Tls. 700. Of course, this calculation is purely a theoretical one, and many other factors influence the ups and downs of the bars during the course of a day's trading.

The Exchange is not a "traders' market," but rather a "speculative exchange" as there is no actual business being carried on. No speculators either take or deliver gold bars on settlement days which come the 16th of each month. Both buyers and sellers must "cover" their outstanding transactions on or before this day. On the average, the total number of fictitious gold bars transacted daily is about 100,000. But during the period of violent fluctuation as that happened during the last part of December and the first week of this year, more than a quarter of a million bars were transacted. The most violent fluctuation took place on January 6 to 9 of this year when the price of gold bars advanced from Tls. 650 to Tls. 748 during those 4 days. The profit or loss to speculators on those days was estimated to be around Tls. 6,500,000. Those 4 days were the most exciting ones in the history of the Exchange. A unit is of 7 bars, that is, one can either buy or sell any number of bars, in the multiple of 7. Officially, brokerage per unit of 7 bars is 7 maces or one mace per bar, but in actual practice half a mace per bar is accepted if the client is well known to the broker or he is doing a large amount of business.

On account of the quick fluctuation, many speculators, particularly the amateur speculators, are very fond of this game, for they can make a large fortune in a comparatively short time. There are many cycles in each year, and in each cycle a wide fluctuation of thirty or more taels per bar frequently occurs. In the summer of 1929 the gold bar was quoted around Tls. 400, and toward the end of that year it went to about 500 and in the summer of 1930 it went up to 625. On the average, speculator "plays" from 14 to 35 bars in a single operation, and by chance he may make or lose as much as Tls. 500 a day. From January 5 to

9, it went up from 675 to 748—the biggest jump that has ever been recorded in the Exchange since its existence in such a short time. During the “peaceful” days when the fluctuation in price is within a narrow limit, the margin money required for a unit of 7 bars is about Tls. 50, but during the “stormy” days, when the price fluctuates violently at more than ten taels a day, the margin required per unit may be as much as Tls. 150, depending upon the financial standing of the clients. During the busy hours the Exchange is crowded to the door with speculators, and very often the big speculators stand outside the Exchange building to give orders to their brokers even during the rainy days.

During the course of a year many rich men lost their fortune, while many office boys and clerks become quite wealthy by speculating in this Exchange. An interesting story of how a \$15-clerk in a foreign bank has recently made a fortune in the speculation of gold bars has attracted wide gossiping among the speculators. Very frequently we read in newspapers that many a man jumps into the Whangpoo River or commits suicide on account of his failure in speculation. One of the richest young Chinese in Shanghai lost more than \$30,000,000 in this Exchange during the past two years.

The gold bar market is the most sensitive one. Practically speaking, every slight economic or political change in every country, particularly in Japan, China, and England at once affects the price. The causes that influence the ups and downs of gold bars are so numerous that only men of wide experience, who are well-informed in foreign exchange, especially in connection with Japan and China can cope with the situation. Even during the most peaceful days the fluctuation of price is from one to four or five taels per bar a day. For this reason there are many “scalpers” who can make a few taels a day in taking the advantage of slight fluctuations of the market. In the recent slump of silver many Chinese as well as foreign speculators were completely ruined. It is a well-known fact that every month or week new faces appear in the Exchange as the old faces are ruined and cannot go back there again.

During the past few years the import of cotton goods into China has been on the average more than \$500,000,000 a year, a greater per cent. of which comes from Japan. Since last summer the price of yen has advanced from Tls. 110 to Tls. 155 in the Shanghai market. This means the imported yarn and cotton piece goods from Japan must be increased in price correspondingly. Then the manufactured yarn in Shanghai has also advanced from Tls. 135 per bale to Tls. 148. The raw cotton during the same period has advanced from Tls. 30.80 per picul in the middle of December to Tls. 35 in January 9 of this year, while the price of American cotton quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange has remained practically unchanged. The Cotton Goods Exchange was promoted by the Chinese cotton and yarn dealers and the cotton mill-owners. On the average the total number of bales of yarn transacted daily is 20,000, and that of cotton, 30,000 piculs.

The margin required per bale of yarn is six taels with 50 bales as a unit, and for cotton, three taels per picul with 100 piculs as a unit. Should the price either advance or drop one half of the margin money, the speculator is required to put up a second margin. The nominal commission charged per bale of yarn is half a tael and for a picul of cotton is 12/100 taels, or Tls. 12 per unit of 100 piculs, but this amount may be reduced by 50 per cent. depending upon the amount of business done and the character of the clients.

As a rule when the country is peaceful and the demand for yarn is normal, the price goes in full sympathy with American and Indian cotton and the Japanese yarn in Japan. Before quotations are fixed in the morning speculators first have to see the New York, Liverpool, Bombay and Osaka telegraphic quotations, and then the political and economic conditions of the country before taking any chance in buying or selling. These telegraphic quotations from abroad serve as price barometers, which constitute “inside information.” Very few shrewd speculators can ever get all the “inside information” in regard to the trend of the yarn price as there are many foreign as well as domestic factors governing its fluctuation. Externally, one should thoroughly understand the cotton market in America, India, and the yarn market in Japan as well as political conditions of these countries; internally, he should thoroughly understand the actual supply and demand of China cotton, the economic and political conditions of the country. Groundless rumours and sensational reports in the foreign press in regard to movements of troops often cause temporarily sharp decline in price. A sudden clamour of anti-Japanese movement gives the same effect. During this season the price of American cotton has been around ten cents a pound, and if not on account of the present silver slump, the China cotton would have sold for about Tls. 20 per picul instead of the prevailing price at Tls. 35 per picul. The high price of China cotton for this season has been entirely due to the high exchange rate in terms of silver. There must be some good reason if “breaks” come suddenly during the business hours and thoughtful speculators cannot sit down quietly and consider them meaningless.

A violent decline or advance of Tls. 30 per bale of yarn in a short time is a usual phenomenon in the Chinese yarn market. During the past three years, the fluctuation of price has not been very sharp on account of the steadiness of American cotton, which is a principal factor in governing the price of the China cotton. One who is ignorant of the American cotton market will be in the long run a loser. One reason why the Japanese speculators in the Chinese yarn and cotton market have been always successful is because they know the American market better than many Chinese cotton and yarn dealers do. An artful manipulation in the Cotton Goods Exchange by a few speculators has proved very powerful, and thousands of “outside” speculators have been “squeezed” out. There are many so-called “gold barrels” operating in the Exchange, who have mil-

lions of dollars available for this speculative business and they often join together in either buying or selling as a temporary trust. When the market is favourable, they would buy an unlimited quantity of either cotton or yarn and take the goods at the settlement day, which comes a few days at the end of each month: or when the market is dull, they would sell and deliver the goods, which ordinary speculators can not take thus causing an artificial market for a few days.

The quotations of the Chinese Government bonds in the Shanghai Bond Exchange, Hankow Road, are the best barometer for interpreting Chinese political and economic conditions. The bond market is so sensitive that anything affecting the structure of the economic order of the country is indicated in the quotations of the bonds before the news is known to the public or to newspaper correspondents. The Exchange is truly a Chinese institution, for it is almost entirely patronised by Chinese and only a few foreigners are interested in this game. For various reasons the Chinese stocks are not quoted in this Exchange and only the Chinese Government bonds are dealt here. On the average the total daily amount of transaction of bonds is about \$5,000,000 in their face value, and during the period of uncertainty, as much as \$20,000,000 of bonds have transacted. This Exchange is not purely a speculative market as about 30 per cent. of the business is genuine; it is an investor's market as well, for a majority of investors come here to buy bonds for investment. The spot goods are sold or bought with \$1,000 face value as a unit; the future, with \$5,000 as a unit. The margin money required for \$5,000 unit is \$300 with brokerage of eight dollars. Should the price drop or advance six dollars at any time during a day's business hours, the operation is suspended for that day on that particular class of bonds. Of course, such a big drop or advance has never taken place. All quotations are on the dollar basis because the value of the bonds are written in dollars.

Nearly all the government bonds are secured on Customs duties with a few exceptions, such as the Rolled Cigarette Bonds and 1928 Rehabilitation Bonds which are secured on cigarettes and imported kerosene oil. In time of peace and when gold is low in terms of silver, the customs receipt is large, which causes the price of these bonds to appreciate in value or vice versa. In time when the price of silver reached its lowest ebb, the custom collection was greatly reduced. Naturally the price of these bonds were affected. Due to the recent slump in silver the so-called 6 Per Cent. Consolidated bonds issued by the Peking Government and secured on the customs surplus dropped from \$74 per \$100 face value on December 10, 1930 to \$65 on January 8 of this year, as many speculators thought this bond might be irredeemable.

The bonds issued by the Peking Government are called the "old bonds," and those issued by the

Nationalist Government are called the "new bonds." The former generally bear 6 per cent. interest on \$100 face value, while the latter which constitute a greater percentage of all the outstanding government bonds, bear 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. a year. Many of these new bonds are paid monthly. Generally speaking, when the country is peaceful and the customs receipt is normal, the price of these bonds reaches as high as 95 per cent. Many conservative investors prefer to buy the old bonds in spite of the low interest, which are considered safer than the new ones. In spite of the continuous civil wars and the silver slump, all bonds that have been properly issued and well secured have been fully redeemed or are being redeemed. Before the government had been removed to Nanking, the price of these bonds quoted in the Shanghai Bond Exchange always followed that quoted in the Peking Exchange, for Peking then was a principal source of political and economic news, which governs the rise and fall of bonds. Since Nanking has become the capital, the Shanghai Bond Exchange has become a national barometer for national bonds.

Except the amateur and reckless speculators, any one who has some capital and experience can make a fair living in buying these bonds whenever they have dropped a few dollars per \$100 face value, and should the price continue dropping more, he can keep them and draw interest, which amounts from 12 per cent. to 25 per cent. yearly depending upon which class of bonds he chooses to buy. These bonds can be mortgaged at a very good rate of interest in any bank without difficulty. During the course of 1929 and 1930, when the political conditions of the country were unstable, the price of these bonds dropped several times from \$10 to \$40 per \$100 face value. As soon as the fighting mood of the generals ceased temporarily, the price of these bonds advanced again to their normal value.

In spite of heavy losses of fortune and reputation, there is an unfailing stream of "opportunity-seekers" flocking into these organised exchanges. Time and energy wasted in these exchanges are parasitic activities, yet persons who are shrewd, expedient, well-informed, with ample amount of capital, and unusual ability for such operation, are in the long run able to earn something in the nature of a professional income. Many persons who are proud of their learning and scholarship have generally failed in this game as general education alone can not help any one to be successful in such undertaking. Every year large sums of money are lost in these organised exchanges by incompetent speculators, who quit the market and bear the loss whenever the market is temporarily against them. Every person before attempting to do "business" in these organised exchanges should seriously consider many times how well does he know his "business" and how much can he afford to lose without losing his "face" in society.

D-1998

DC (Crime)

July
2/6

Referenced has been heard
24/6/32 Supt C. I. PA

Make further report if any
developments - particularly if
any coin betting can be
proved. Also via letter or
telegram.

W. J. 3 JUNE 1932 Am Bowers
D. C. (CRIME)



R. W. S. Winkler Esq.,
Secretariat

With the Compliments of the
P.A. to Commissioner of Police.

Serl.
P.A.

13 JUNE 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
S. B. REGISTER
H.Q. Crime Branch Station,
No. D 1998
Date May 27, 1932
Date 3 1 6 / 1 3 2

Subject (in full) Hinds and Barr

Made by D.I. Sharman

Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

Hinds and Barr commenced business as Turf Accountants and Commission Agents at 100 Central Arcade on January 15th 1931. Both are British subjects. F. Hinds was once in the employ of the S.M.C. (1921 to 1927) as Custodian of the Administration Building. L. Barr was once in the employ of the S.M.C. as a Police Constable (1922) and afterwards employed by the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.

The firm operates on an equal partnership basis, but as it is known that neither of the men were wealthy when they commenced business together, it is surmised that they had outside backing. The firm opened with extensive advertising in the local foreign papers, inviting business on a strictly "Credit Basis" re the followings:-

Local Pony Racing	} Pari Mutual Prices - for the benefit of clientele who are unable to attend the courses.
Local Dog Racing	
English Racing	Any event that ^U Reaters give anti-post quotations. Lincoln and Grand National. Advance lists will be forwarded by London agents.
English Football	Weekly lists and Cup Final.
Any noted local or Foreign events	At considered odds.

The firm later started a Football Pool on English and Scottish matches. This pool was afterwards discontinued.

Observations kept by the S.M. Police on the premises at various times have failed to establish that the above business is not run on anything but a strictly credit basis. Their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

advertising is ^{now} cut down considerably, and indicates that they have a large and regular clientele. Hinds and Barr advertisements once appeared in local Japanese papers, but apparently met with no success. So far as can be ascertained the firm is still conducted on the same lines, with exception that they have been selling tickets for the Irish Free State Hospitals Sweepstakes on the last Grand National and forthcoming Derby. These tickets are now sold out. The procedure being for Hinds and Barr to send cash for the tickets, the stubs are detained in Ireland, all being in the name of Hinds and Barr, and when the tickets are sold here, a record is kept in their books showing the purchaser, the purchaser retaining the ticket. Purchasers of these tickets are not required to have an account with Hinds and Barr. The tickets on the Derby sweep were sold at \$9.00 cash each.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Si

Forwarded

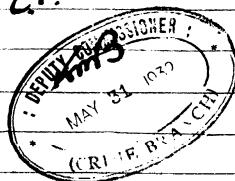
J. Quayle
Subt

Sharma

D.I.

D.C. (Crime)

C.P.



83441
REGISTR

1998

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933

Present Betting Laws Said To Be "Impossible" By Police

So much has been said locally during the past few months about betting and the nature of the betting laws that the opinion of the Chief Constables of England should be of interest.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting recently in London, one of their number—Chief Constable J. d'Ewes Coke—said, "The general public are determined to bet, and there is no way of stopping it."

Altogether seven Chief Constables were cross-examined for six hours by the Commission.

"The tendency to bet is spreading like a fever among all classes," Mr. Coke said in the concluding part of his evidence. "At present the law is divided between the man who has a telephone and the man who has not."

"It is legal for the man who has a telephone to bet, but the working man complains that when he wants to punt a shilling, he is arrested."

There is an atmosphere of hardship about the difference

which makes the magistrate sympathetic and unwilling to inflict any penalty, so the police get little support in enforcing the law that prohibits street betting."

The Chairman of the Commission inquired whether Mr. Coke and his associates thought it desirable to legalize "runners" or agents for bookmakers. The answer was "No."

Another chief constable said that legalized cash betting by post was considered to be the least harmful and safest form of betting. The laws, however, were generally obsolete and still endeavoured to preserve a Victorian standard of behaviour. They were unsatisfactory and "impossible of application."

Lotteries should be state-controlled, was the general opinion of the Chief Constables, because there was no way of suppressing them and their present illegality gave rise to many frauds.

That greyhound tracks should be abolished was another opinion.

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THE BETTING ACT

Of timely interest to Shanghai, in view of the Court case on Monday in which two well-known turf accountants were fined under the Betting Act, was the arrival here on Wednesday of the latest English mail bringing papers giving the full text of the very important judgment delivered by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division deciding that the keeping of a totalisator on a greyhound racing track was illegal as being an offence under section 1 of the Betting Act of 1853. It will be remembered that the Leeds Greyhound Association had been summoned before the Leeds stipendiary magistrate for permitting a "tote" to be used on their greyhound racecourse. The magistrate dismissed the summons but the prosecuting authorities appealed against his decision, and the learned judges of the King's Bench Division have decided that the keeping of a totalisator on a private greyhound racing track is illegal. The decision has created considerable consternation, especially among those interested in Totalisators Limited—an organization which has installed betting machines on many such tracks throughout the country. The London "Times" on the following day devoted its main editorial article to this important subject of betting and the law, stressing the need for early revision in view of the fact that it bears little relation to the needs of the day—a point which we made in our comment on the local case. The concluding paragraph of the "Times" leader makes interesting reading:

"It is no chance coincidence that has tested the present law of gambling all along its front and brought destructive pressure to bear upon its more conspicuous anomalies. The origins of the case just fought and decided in the Courts; however else regarded, is one more proof that the law now lags behind public opinion. A fair indication of how public opinion is moving is to be found in the evidence given on behalf of "The Times" and other newspapers before the Commission last Thursday. There is a large measure of spontaneous agreement in their submissions. Most of the Press in London and in the other great cities has no wish to be or to become a partner to private persons exploiting the gambling habit for their own gain and indifferent to the social consequences. On the main question there is a large degree of consent that before the law can be restored in full authority it must be relaxed and adapted. What is undoubtedly hoped of the Royal Commission is a report that will encourage and assist the Government in the task of clarifying, amending, and codifying a series of statutes that have come to bear little relation to the needs of to-day."

SHANGHAI BETTING CASE

The case brought by the Municipal Police against the partners of Messrs. Hinds and Barr, the well-known firm of turf accountants here, which resulted in fines being imposed for using premises for the purposes of betting and for accepting money on deposit for betting, must have excited a considerable measure of interest. There can be no complaint against the Police; the defence admitted that an offence against the Betting Act had been committed; and as it is the duty of the police to see that the law is kept it was only right and proper that charges should be preferred. It could be argued that the police might have turned a blind eye in this instance, especially in view of the efforts being made at Home to revise the law in accordance with modern needs and general feeling, but once it is admitted that the police should have powers of choice regarding what laws they shall and what laws they shall not strive to see enforced a dangerous principle is set up—tantamount to the police usurping the prerogatives of the legislature. The police only carried out their duty. The magistrate rightly upheld them, but somewhat indicated his sympathy with the view that the law with regard to betting is highly anachronistic by imposing what amounted to nominal fines. The thing wrong, of course, is the law itself, and Mr. Reader Harris pointed out some of the more glaring anomalies, especially the one where gaming on credit is legal but gaming in cash is not. The Royal Commission, which has recently taken evidence in London, is almost certain to recommend drastic revision in the law, because by far the greater weight of responsible evidence was plainly on the side of bringing the law into conformity with public opinion and habits instead of, as now, being anomalous and wholly at variance with what goes on every day of the week in every town in the

country. It must be frankly recognized that it is impossible to legislate away betting, just as it is impossible to legislate away drinking—a truism which in the United States of America has been eloquently, and in many respects disastrously, demonstrated. We have gone beyond the stage when it is necessary to discuss the morality of betting; the wisdom or foolishness of it is one of those lessons which most people prefer to learn by experience rather than precept, so ingrained into our human nature is the instinct to "take a chance." The British law passed 80 years ago does not make betting illegal, it only sought to impose restraint in certain directions and under certain conditions. But those conditions have become, even if they were not at the time the Act was passed, thoroughly unsuited to the life and habits of the people, and the illogicalities and one-sided penal effects of the law have been the subject of genuine complaint for many years. Parliament has been loth to interfere, obviously because of the desirability of doing nothing which would leave it open to the accusation that it was encouraging the practice of betting in public places or houses kept for the purpose and thereby lowering the tone and morale of public life. But the present Government has recognized the need for revision and there is the distinct prospect of amendment and consolidation of the gaming laws on a much more reasonable and logical basis.

Local Turf Accountants Fined For Committing Breach Of Betting Act

Mr. Frank Hinds And Mr. L. Barr Proceeded
Against Under 80-Year Old Act; Strong
Comment By Defending Counsel

POLICE MAKING ACT FUNCTION HERE "WITH WHIFF OF OXYGEN"

Declaring that the Municipal police were endeavouring "with a whiff of oxygen" to make the Betting Act of 1853 function, Mr. M. Reader Harris, before Mr. C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court yesterday, said the act was moribund and that the Royal Commission which sat in London recently would alter the laws on betting and gaming in the near future.

Mr. Harris, of Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper and Company, was appearing for the defence of Messrs. Frank Hinds and L. Barr of Hinds and Barr, turf accountants, who were fined £2,

equal to \$32.50, for using certain premises at 100 Central Arcade for the purpose of betting and receiving deposits on bets and £1, equal to \$16.50, for accepting money on deposit for betting on horses. Mr. Harris pleaded "guilty" on behalf of his clients to all three charges which were brought under the Betting Act.

In imposing the fines, Mr. Haines remarked that he was taking a lenient view of the matter, but that the Betting Act applied here and that he would not adopt the same view if a similar case came before him again. The case, he said, was the first prosecution brought before him under the particular act.

The Charges

The specific charges against the defendants were: "For that you (1) did between October 10, 1932 and November 20, 1932, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr keep and use premises at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act of 1853; (2) For that you did between October 10, 1932, and November 20, 1932, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr, keep and use premises at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of receiving deposits on bets contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act of 1853; and (3) While carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, you did accept money on deposit on bets on the

dates mentioned, on horses and for the amounts set out." Then followed an enumeration of bets placed as follows:

On October 10, 1932, Lucky Jim \$10 on win and \$20 on place; on the same day Troopship, \$15 on win and \$15 on place; on November 9, 1932, \$10 on win and \$10 on place on Opera Eve; on the same day, on Opera Eve \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on November 12, 1932, Glen Dochart \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on the same day \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on November 20, 1932, Sticky Morn \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on the same day and pony \$10 on win and \$10 on place; all contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act of 1853.

Prosecution Case

After stating the charges, Mr. J. E. Badeley, of Messrs. Hansons, prosecuting for the Municipal police referred to the law on the subject of betting and quoted the following from Volume 1 of Law-Reports Queen's Bench Division, viz., "In dealing with the evidence in each particular case, magistrates should always bear in mind that the law does not forbid betting itself, nor is the business or avocation of a book-maker necessarily illegal: Thwaite versus Coulthwaite, but what the legislation has forbidden and what it has pronounced to be illegal is the use by those who make a trade and business on betting, of any place, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, or for the purpose of receiving, either themselves or by any other person, any money or valuable thing as a consideration for a bet or bets on any event on any race horse, etc."

Section 1 of the Betting Act, Mr. Badeley said, created two offences in this case, viz., (1) keeping a place for the purpose of betting and (2) keeping a place for receiving money for betting.

Defence Pleas

In addressing the court, Mr. Harris referred to the old saying that hard cases make bad laws which, he said, was equally true that bad laws make hard cases. The old statute of 1853, under which the charges were brought, was, he said, a bad law; bad in its conception in that it failed to achieve its object which was not to make betting illegal, but to make it difficult for the ordinary person. He attributed the Act to ill-advised legislation, aimed at an entirely different matter and which had the effect, he said, of driving the bookmakers into the streets.

Continuing, counsel said the Act was not only bad at its conception but got worse as it grew to maturity through the effect of judicial interpretation, until today there was the absurd position that if a man telephoned to his bookmaker on a Monday asking him to put money on a race scheduled for 3.30 p.m. that day, no offence was committed, and if the bettor should lose, he would not have to pay until the following Monday, and then he could not be forced to pay, whereas if a man took the more honest course of placing a cash bet, an offence is committed. If one did not pay cash, but went in person to make a bet, an offence also is committed, but not if the bet was placed through the telephone.

Impossible Act

Mr. Harris went on to say that the Act has been described before the Royal Commission, which sat in London last November, as impossible of application; that is, impossible in application in fairness to the individual. The same law which has now reached its death-bed at the age of 80 years, counsel said, has been resorted to by the Shanghai Municipal Council who were endeavouring to make it function with a whiff of oxygen.

Counsel again submitted that it was unfair to an individual to enforce a moribund law the effect of which, in his opinion, was to make it legal for a man without means to gamble on credit and illegal for a man to take the more honest course of placing a cash bet. The defendants, having pleaded guilty to the charges, counsel said, the court would have to enter a conviction, but he hoped that this would be all that the court would be required to do, under the present circumstances.

Justice McCardie's Views

Mr. Harris, in the course of his address, also referred to what Mr. Justice McCardie said to Mr. Shcoolbred on the subject of gambling, viz., "It seems clear that the instinct of gaming and gambling is deeply rooted in Britain as in any other country. That instinct has never been eradicated in the past and can never, I assume, be eradicated in the future. Frankness on this subject is plainly desirable."

Counsel also quoted Mr. Justice McCardie as saying that the decisions on gambling not only were remarkably numerous, but often were difficult to appreciate and to reconcile and distinguish. Mr. Justice McCardie had also stated, "It may, I think, be justly said that the whole subject of gaming and gambling is in a most unsatisfactory condition."

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21918

Date March 9, 1931

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Sir,

In view of the meagre results obtained as the results of a watch kept by S. I. Willgoss on 100 Central Arcade, I suggest one or two junior Constables be sent with cash to the office. Both Messrs. Hinds and Barr know the majority of the Police Force hence the necessity for extreme caution in selecting men. It would seem inadvisable to use members of the Force, other than of British nationality, for the purpose of prosecution.

The coupons used in connection with the "football pool" are printed by Mr. H. E. Brewer, Kiangse Road, who is of British nationality. 850 coupons were printed for the week ending Saturday, March 7.

Enquiries in re Japanese subjects betting with Messrs. Hinds and Barr on dog and pony racing are continuing.

I attach a further cutting from the "Glasgow Evening News" in re a prosecution in Manchester which may be of interest to Mr. Winter.

R. J. Forks

Det. Supt.

Supr. H. G. C. B.

Please see Mr. Winter & ask him exactly what evidence we shall try to get to help in prosecution.

10/2

Lea

Observation kept on Hinds and Barr's office,
No. 100 Central Arcade, on the 4-3-31.

At 10.40 a.m. a Chinese of the bar boy class dressed in white long gown entered the office and remained there about 1 minute. He then proceeded to the Ezra Building from where he originally came. He is probably employed at Engley's Bar.

At 10.40 a.m. a Chinese of the house coolie class entered the office and remained there about 1 minute. He then proceeded to Ezra Building.

At 10.55 a.m. a British soldier entered the office and remained inside for a few minutes.

At 11.10 a.m. a shroff with some M/car chits entered the office. He came out with either 6 or 11 dollars in his hand

At 11.30 a.m. a coolie delivered a letter at the office.

At 11.35 a.m. a foreigner entered the office, picked up from the desk a paper bearing columns of figures and commenced to read it. He then walked to the rear of the office where he was obscured from view. He left after about 10 minutes.

At 11.55 a.m. a coolie with a chit book containing a letter entered the office. Hinds opened the letter and drew out a cheque.

Nobody entered the office from 11.55 a.m. to 12.20 p.m. at which time I left

A further watch was kept from 3.45 p.m. till 5.30 p.m., but nobody entered the office.

Barr was out until about 4.30 p.m. Hinds spent most of his time reading a newspaper.

Sub for 7/3

Observation by D. S. D. Willgoos

Observation kept on Hinds and Barr's office,
No. 100 Central Arcade, on the 5-3-31.

At 10.35 a.m. a foreigner entered the office and stood in front of the desk talking to Barr. After a few minutes he left. As he turned away from the desk, Barr picked up from the desk some Bank notes and a slip of paper.

At 11.55 a.m. a foreign woman entered office and stood in front of desk talking to Hinds and Barr for about five minutes. She then went to the back of the office and sat at the side of Barr's desk. Barr appeared to be explaining a paper to her and after about another five minutes he wrote something on a pad and the woman went away.

At 12 noon a coolie with an envelope entered and handed it to Hind, who opened it and drew out a letter and a Bank note.

Observation - D. S. I. Barr

Observation at Hinds & Barr's office, 100

Central Arcade, on 6-3-31.

Between 9.55 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. eight foreigners and two Chinese entered the office. The two Chinese delivered letters which Hinds opened. There did not appear to be any money in them.

Of the foreigners two remained in the office from 10 a.m. till 11.45 a.m. talking to Hinds and Barr, scrutinising papers, and drinking Beer. The others remained in the office from 9 to 10 minutes talking to Hinds and Barr. No money was seen to pass.

Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. three Chit Coolies entered the office but no foreigners.

7-3-31.

Between 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. twelve foreigners including two British Soldiers, entered the office. With the exception of two who remained inside about two hours, all came out after a few minutes. Hinds and Barr appeared to suspect that they were being watched and were continually looking out of the window. It was therefore impossible to see what took place in the office.

Observation by D. L. G. Willyson

News

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931.

Football Pools Question.

Legal Arguments In Manchester Case.

After hearing long legal arguments regarding football pools, the Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday dismissed six summonses which had been taken out at the instance of the police against Allied Newspapers (Ltd.).

Mr J. Hutton, for the prosecution, stated that the summonses related to an advertisement of a football pool in an issue of a book, of which Allied Newspapers (Ltd.) were the publishers.

The advertisement, said Mr Hutton, was inserted by Messrs M'Lean (Ltd.), turf commission agents, and included a coupon with details of football matches to be played on the following Saturday.

Details were also given of a pool to be won on points comprising subscriptions from persons who attempted to forecast the results of the matches.

NO BET OR WAGER.

Mr W. Cobbett, who appeared for Allied Newspapers (Ltd.) submitted that there was no bet or wager unless there was a contract between a winner and a loser. There must be two parties to a wager, he said. He quoted certain High Court decisions in support of his arguments.

On dismissing the summonses, the Magistrate said that participation in the pool as advertised was not betting, and did not come within the Ready Money Football Betting Act, 1920.

The advertiser acted as a distributing agent, and there was, in his view, no bet between the distributing agent and the competitor or between one competitor and another.

The Magistrate added that the case had been one of some difficulty, and he would be prepared to state a case.

March 2,

31.

The President,

Police Canteen Board.

I unde stand that a Football Pool has been in operation at the Police Canteens for some weeks. I do not know whether the pool is being operated by or in conjunction with Messrs. Hinds and Barr but should be glad to be informed of the actual circumstances.

The activities of Messrs. Hinds and Barr are now the subject of investigation and it is most undesirable that police action in the matter should be hampered by any association direct or indirect with these two gentlemen.

It is also, in my opinion, very undesirable that anything in the nature of a Football Pool should be operated in police institutions as the legality of these pools is, to say the least, doubtful.

Will you please let me know exactly what is going on.

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin.

Commissioner of Police.

*Supd Herts
for attention
re attached opinion
3/3
R.M.J.*

2.1978

Central 680/33

Headquarters

Crimo Branch

April 25,

33.

No. 100 Central Arcade, Szachuen Road

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S.M.P.

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Between 10.15 a.m. and 10.25 a.m., on the 9th April 1933, in accordance with instructions received, cash bets were placed with Messrs. Hinds & Barr, "Turf Accountants", and "Commission Agents", of No. 100 Central Arcade, Szechuan Road, by the following persons:-

F.P.S. 135 Todd, attached to Gordon Road Depot \$10.00 place treble on three ponies:- "Kyoto", "Everythin" and "Avias", and \$10.00 win on the "Black Sheep".

F.P.S. 139 Pharazyk, attached to Gordon Road Depot - \$10.00 for a double win on "Wardle", and "Ben Nevis", and \$10.00 win on "Jolly Comedian".

Clerk Tsu Vi Gi, attached to H.Q. C.B., - \$10.00, and \$10.00 place on "Castle Ribbon".

Sheet No. 3

C.D.S. 110 Sung Tien Pao, attached to H. K. C.B. - \$5.00 win on "Edinburgh Castle", "Ugly", and "Dictator", and \$5.00 win on "Yardle", and the "Black Sheep".

Receipts were given for the bets placed, in each case.

From 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. the same day, C.D.S. 88 Wong Zung Ling kept these premises under observation, when he observed two hundred, and thirty six persons enter. He was relieved at 10.30 a.m. by C.D.S. 51 Sung Ah Foh, who kept observation until 1.15 p.m., when two hundred and eighty nine persons were seen to enter these premises.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. McNeill, of Messrs. Hansons & Co., of No. 7 Peking Road, was interviewed by Supt. Quayle, and the undersigned, during the morning of the 21st April 1933, with reference to the evidence in this case. As the result summonses were applied for, against Frank Hinds and Leslie Barr.

Owing to the fact that information to the effect that Leslie Barr, had left Shanghai, and had severed his connection with this firm, the case against this man could not be proceeded with.

Frank Hinds appeared before H.B.M. Registrar Mr. I. T. Morris, at 10 a.m. on the 25th April 1933, when the following charges were made against him:-

Sheet No. 4

- (1) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purposes of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (2) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (3) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving and received money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

The defendant, who was defended by Mr. R. F. C. Masters, pleaded guilty on all three charges, and pleaded for leniency, stating that he was prepared to give an under-

Sheet No. 5

taking not to commit any further offence under the Betting Act.

Mr. I. T. Morris then fined the defendant £4-0-0 on each charge, making a total of £12-0-0 (\$199.25).

The betting receipts are being sent to Mr. McNeill who will endeavour to obtain a refund of the bets placed.

D.S.I.

COMPLAINT

Form 1a

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

AT SHANGHAI.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

the day of April, 1933.

of

complains that Frank Hinds of 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai.

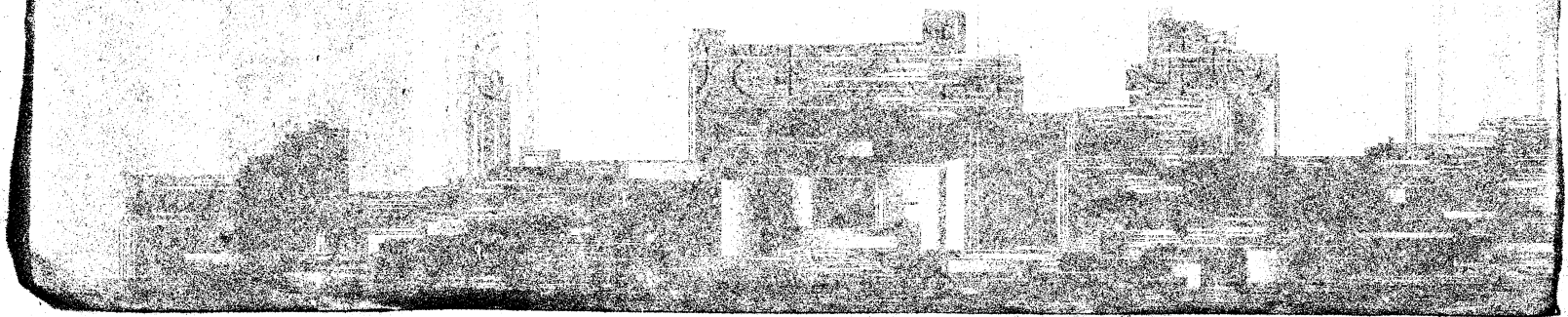
- (1) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purposes of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (2) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (3) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving and received money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

Taken before me this

day of April in the year One

2.

thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.



COMPLAINT

Form 1a

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

AT SHANGHAI.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

the day of April 1933.

of

complains that Leslie Barr of 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai.

- (1) On the 8th day of April 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade kept and used the said premises for the purposes of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (1a) Alternatively on the 8th day of April 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, knowingly and wilfully permitted the same to be kept and used for the purpose of the persons conducting the said business betting with persons resorting thereto contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (2) On the 8th day of April 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade kept and used the same for the purpose of receiving money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony racing contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (2a) Alternatively on the 8th day of April 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade knowingly permitted the same to be kept and used for the purpose of receiving money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony racing contrary to Sections 1 & 3 of the Betting Act 1853.

- (3) On the 3th day of April 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving and received money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony racing contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

Taken before me this day of April in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty three.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q. Crime Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 10, 1933.

Subject (in full) Messrs. Hinds & Barr, No. 100 Central Arcade

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received a watch was kept in the vicinity of Messrs. Hinds & Barr, 100 Central Arcade, on 8.4.33 with a view to ascertaining the number of persons entering the premises.

From 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. C.D.S. 88 was on duty and during that period 53 persons both Chinese and foreigners entered. From 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. C.D.S. 51 was on watch and observed 236 persons enter.

A "ticker" was provided to register the numbers and check up the reports of the detectives the total number registered being 289 between 9.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

J. Quayle

Supt.

D.C. (Crime)

CDS 51

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

H.Q. Crime Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Cash bets at Hinds & Barr, No. 100 Central Arcade

Made by C.D.S. 110 Sung Tien Pao Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 10.25 a.m. on April 8th., 1933, I staked \$5.00 win on horses named Edinburgh Caske, Ugly and Dictator, and \$5.00 win on horses named Wardle and The Black Sheep. I was received by a short foreigner wearing a pair of spectacles. I was given a receipt for same, attached herewith.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

沈无保

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Training Depot. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date April 10th, 1933.

Subject (in full) Placing bets at Hinds and Barr Central Arcade.

Made by F.P/S. 135 John W. Todd.

Forwarded by

Inf 1 F. Levell

Sir,

I beg to report at about 10.15 a.m. on April 8th, 1933 F.P/S. Pharaoh and myself entered the office of Hinds & Barr and placed bets on various horses taking part in the afternoon meeting at the Racecourse. I was attended to by a tall, elderly, grayhaired man who wore glasses and placed bets as follows.

\$10.00 place treble on three ponies,

Kyoto, Everything, Avias.

\$10.00 win on the Black Sheep and received receipt for same.

There were three other men behind the counter at the time. One was elderly, stout, bald, and wore glasses, he was also receiving money. Of the other two, one was a young man of very dark complexion. He also was receiving money and issuing receipts.

The third man was middle aged and had crisp brown hair. I did not see him receive money.

Supt. Quayle.

I am, Sir,

H'q (Crime Branch).

Your obedient servant,

John W Todd

F.P/S. 135.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Training Depot, ~~SHANGHAI~~

REPORT

Date April 10th, 1933.

Subject (in full) Placing a bet at Hinds & Barr Central Arcade.

Made by F.P/S. 139 N.C. Pharazyn.

Forwarded by

Inf. J. F. Level

Sir,

I beg to report at about 10.15 a.m. April 8th, 1933
I entered the firm of Hinds & Barr in Central Arcade and
deposited the sum of \$20.00 as a bet on certain racehorses
as under :-

\$10.00 for a double win on Wardle and Ben Nevis.

\$10.00 for a win on Jolly Comedian.

The money was taken by a middle aged gentleman with
grey hair and moustache and glasses, and he wrote out and
handed me a receipt for same.

I also noticed another gentleman of about the same age,
with bald head and glasses, taking money and handing receipts
to other clients. Also behind the counter were two young men
of medium height, but I did not see them receive money or
give receipts.

Supt: Quayle.

I am, Sir,

H'Q (Crime Branch).

Your obedient servant,

N. C. Pharazyn.

F.P/S. 139.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

H.Q. Crime Branch Station,

Date April 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Cash bets at Messrs. Hinds & Barr, No. 100 Central Arcade

Made by Clerk Tsu Vi Gi Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 10.20 a.m. on April 8th., 1933, I staked \$10.00 win and \$10.00 place on the horse named Castle Ribbon for which I was duly given a receipt, attached herewith. I was received by a tall foreigner with moustache.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Tsu Vi Gi

FM. 1

Memorandum.

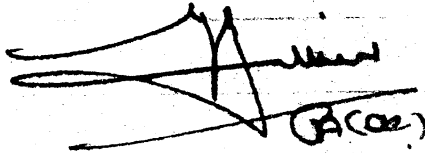
POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 19. 1. 1933.
To Supr: '12. C.I.

\$160⁰⁰ in safe with
reference to money expended
by your staff on cash
help with Huns & Baw.

Please send over to
collect & sign receipt.

P.A. CB.


(P.A.C.)

\$160⁰⁰ received with

thanks

N. Quaye

Supr
C.I.

19. 1. 33.

HANSONS.

GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT.
ARTHUR CONRAD HOLBOROW.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"PROFESSOR" SHANGHAI.

CODES
A.B.C.
WESTERN UNION.
SENT BY
JEB/KIK

Encl:

ACKNOWLEDGED

7. Peking Road.

Shanghai.

17th January, 1933.

Dear Sirs,

re Prosecution of Messrs. Hinds & Barr.

We enclose herewith cheque for \$160 being the money expended on the cash bets which were made the subject to the above prosecution.

With regard to the activities of the Defendants, there are two aspects of betting which are forbidden by the Betting Act.

- (a) The conduct of premises for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, whether on cash or credit terms, and
(b) The acceptance of cash bets at such address.

As the Defendants carry on no business at this address except that of book-makers, we would suggest that, after a reasonable interval, an experimental watch should be kept for a few hours on their premises and a notetaken of the number of persons entering. If the result indicates that persons are still resorting in any numbers to the premises for the purpose of betting, a detective or two could be sent in to see whether they are accepting cash bets, and a prosecution on either or both of the above grounds instituted.

The Magistrate at the hearing indicated that he imposed a light sentence partly because the case was in the nature of a test prosecution, but that if the Defendants were brought before him again on the same or similar charges he would deal with the matter more severely.

Yours faithfully,

Hansons

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 4. 5 1933

To: P. A. CB

Received from the
P. A. (Crime Branch)
the sum of \$70.⁰⁰
for expenses incurred
in the Hinde & Barn
Betting Case which
was concluded on
25. 4. 33.

J. A. Quayle
Supt. C. I.

COPIED

HANSONS.

GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT.
ARTHUR CONRAD HOLBOROW.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"PROFESSOR" SHANGHAI.

CODES
A.B.C.
WESTERN UNION.
BENTLEY'S.

JH/EST

Encl:

39, Peking Road.

ACKNOWLEDGED

3-16/1938

POST OFFICE

REGISTRY

Shanghai.

Date 15-1-38

2nd May. 1938

Dear Sir,

re Prosecution of Hinds & Barr.

We have to report that the Marshall was unable to serve the summons on Barr, who is reported to have left Shanghai.

Hinds was convicted and fined the sum of £4.0.0. on each of the three charges preferred against him. These fines would almost certainly have been heavier had not Counsel for Hinds given, in open Court, an undertaking on behalf of his client that the offences would not be repeated. We send herewith cheque for \$70 recovered from Hinds in respect of bets made by police officers on the 8th April.

We suggest that the simplest way to ensure the offences not being repeated is to warn the owners of the premises in which the business is carried on that, they will render themselves liable to a prosecution under the Betting Act 1853, if they knowingly permit the offences to be repeated.

Yours faithfully,

Hanson

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

*not
packable*

RWJ

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants & Commission Agents

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

PHONE.....

Cable Address: "HINDBARR"

On advice of our London Agents, we have great pleasure in quoting the following prices on the undermentioned races. Quotations will be periodically revised on receipt of information from London and the latest prices immediately advertised.

Lincoln Handicap. Lincoln, March 25th. 1 mile.

12 C. O'Nine T. 16 Slipper. 25 Breadcrumb, F'ing Memory, Caeleon, Knight Error, Leonidas.
11 Grandmaster, Midlothian, Masher, The.

Others on application

One-fourth the odds a place.

Grand National. Liverpool, March 27th. 4 miles, 856 yards.

SPECIAL OFFER:—OPEN UNTIL 1st MARCH. 4-1 AGAINST NAMING ANY HORSE THAT COMPLETES THE COURSE

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero, Shaun Goin. 20 Drintyre, Gib, Grakle, Melleray's Belle, Richmond II, 25 Drin, Gregalach.

Prices on application

Quotations offered on others. All in enter or not.

One-fourth the odds a place.

Liverpool Cup. Liverpool, March 26th. 1 mile, 2 furs., 170 yds.

Prices on application

Free Handicap. Newmarket, April 16th. 7 furs.
20 to 1 The Field.

Derby. Epsom, June 3rd. 1½ miles.

Prices on application

Ascot Gold Cup. Ascot, June 18th. 2½ miles.

Prices on application

Vouchers with all Ante-Post Commissions.

LOCAL PONY RACING } Pari-Mutuel Prices—for the convenience of our
LOCAL DOG RACING } clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

FOOTBALL

Weekly Lists and Cup Tie quotations

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When the popularity of this Pool has been proved, we intend to organise several pools of various Combinations, the competitor then having a choice of several selections.

Documents to hand from Our London Agents, show that the demand for this type of speculation is enormous, and for matches played on the 27th ult., one pool paid to a successful competitor the odds of 3024 to 1.

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ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Credit accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants & Commission Agents

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

PHONE.....

Cable Address: "HINDBARR"

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Lincoln Handicap. Lincoln, March 25th. 1 mile.

12 Ca O'Nine T. 16 Slipper. 25 Breadcrumb, F'ing Memory, Caeleon, Knight Error, Leonidas.

11 Grandmaster, Midlothian, Masher, The.

Others on application

One-fourth the odds a place.

Grand National. Liverpool, March 27th. 4 miles, 856 yards.

SPECIAL OFFER:—OPEN UNTIL 1st MARCH. 4-1 AGAINST NAMING ANY HORSE THAT COMPLETES THE COURSE

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero, Shaun Goulin. 20 Drintyre, Gib, Grakle, Melleray's Belle, Richmond II, 25 Drin, Gregalach.

Prices on application

Quotations offered on others. All in enter or not.

One-fourth the odds a place.

Liverpool Cup. Liverpool, March 26th. 1 mile, 2 furs., 170 yds.

Prices on application

Free Handicap. Newmarket, April 16th. 7 furs.
20 to 1 The Field.

Derby. Epsom, June 3rd. 1½ miles.

Prices on application

Ascot Gold Cup. Ascot, June 18th. 2½ miles.

Prices on application

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Lincoln Handicap. Lincoln, March 25th. 1 mile.

12 C. O'Nine T. 16 Slipper. 25 Breadcrumb, Flying Memory, Caeleon, Knight Error, Leonidas.

11 Grandmaster, Midlothian, Masher, The.

Others on application

One-third the odds a place.

Grand National. Liverpool, March 27th. 4 miles, 856 yards.

SPECIAL OFFER:—OPEN UNTIL 1st MARCH. 4-1 AGAINST NAMING ANY HORSE THAT COMPLETES THE COURSE

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero, Shaun Goulin. 20 Drintyre, Gib Grakle, Melleray's Belle, Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach, K.C.B.

Prices on application

Quotations offered on others. All in enter or not.

One-third the odds a place.

Liverpool Cup. Liverpool, March 26th. 1 mile, 2 furs., 170 yds.

Prices on application

Free Handicap. Newmarket, April 16th. 7 furs.
20 to 1 The Field.

Derby. Epsom, June 3rd. 1½ miles.

Prices on application

Ascot Gold Cup. Ascot, June 18th. 2½ miles.

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(1) **LINCOLN HANDICAP.** Lincoln, March 25th, 1 mile.

40 Accra	12 C. O'Nine T.	33 Heronslea	50 Marton Abbey	33 Sargasso
66 Advancer	33 Charger	40 King Baldwin	100 Metronome	16 Slipper
66 Africorn	40 Croco	25 Knight Error	25 Midlothian	Soranette
100 Airman	40 Eyes Front	33 Lansdowne	40 Moyresque	50 Sunnier
40 Alcyon	25 F'ing Memory	Fuzzy Wuzzy	100 O. Contemptible	Tel-Asur
40 Sweet Swan	33 Arctic L.	25 Leonidas II	33 Osiris	40 Timber
33 Belgrano	50 Gamesome	100 L. Grafton	40 Peace Pact	33 Lionhearted
25 Breadcrumb	66 Go Easy	50 Lone Knight	40 Pomerellen	33 Rivalry
66 Top Dressing	50 Bunch	66 Golder Earl	50 Lucky Hunter	33 R the Reefer
33 Ultra Violet II	33 Burgee	100 Grandflight	25 Masher, The	
33 Whoopee	25 Caeleon	25 Grandmaster	40 Massai	

One-third the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(2) **LIVERPOOL CUP.** Liverpool, March 26th, 1 mile, 2 furs., 170 yards.

Prices on applications.

(3) **GRAND NATIONAL.** Liverpool, March 27th, 4 miles, 856 yards.

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero. Shaun Goulin. 20 Drintyre Gib, Grakle, Melleray's Belle, Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach, K.C.B.

Quotation offered on others. All in enter or not.

One-third the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(4) **FREE HANDICAP.** Newmarket, April 16th, 7 furs.

20 to 1 The Field.

(5) **DERBY.** Epsom, June 3rd, 1½ miles.

6 Jacopo. 8 Lemnarchus, Thyestes. 10 Portlaw. 12 Dr. Dolittle, Goyescas. 16 Estate Duty.

Quotations offered on others.

One-third the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 100 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

THE LAST WORD IN

COMING SOON

MADAM

AMAZING

CECIL B.



THE

THEATRE

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 25, 1981.

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade

Phones (Being installed)

Cable Address: HINDBARR

Nothing Too Big---Nothing Too Small

PONY RACING } PARI-MUTUEL PRICES. For the convenience
DOG RACING } of our clientele unable to attend courses.

HOME RACING and FOOTBALL

ANY NOTED EVENT }
LOCAL OR FOREIGN } At considered odds.

Credit Accounts opened for responsible residents on application.
Special facilities arranged for Outport residents, Marine Officers and
transient visitors, etc.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones (Being installed)

100 Central Arcade

A BUSINESS SHANGHAI REQUIRES

"Nothing too big--Nothing too small"

LOCAL PONY RACING }
LOCAL DOG RACING }

Pari-Mutuel Prices—For the benefit of our clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

ENGLISH RACING

Any event that Reuters give Anti-Post quotations. Lincoln and Grand National advance lists will be forwarded as soon as possible by our London Agents.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Weekly lists and Cup Final. Cup Final prices on application.

ANY NOTED LOCAL
OR FOREIGN EVENTS.

At considered odds.

All business will be strictly **"Credit Basis"** only.

Accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

Special facilities arranged for Naval, Merchant Service & Floating population.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

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A BUSINESS SHANGHAI REQUIRES

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Will operate on the following, as from January 15th, 1931:—

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LOCAL DOG RACING } Clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

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Lincoln Handicap. Lincoln March 25th 1 mile.

12 C. O'Nine T. 18 Slipper 25 Breadcrumb Fting Memory Caeleon Knight Error Leonidas 11 Grandmaster Midlothian Masher, The

others on application

One-fourth the odds a place.

Grand National. Liverpool March 27th 4 miles 856 yards.

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Prices on application

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Liverpool Cup. Liverpool March 26th 1 mile 2 furs 170 yards.

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66 Advancer	33 Charger	40 King Baldwin	100 Metronome	16 Slipper
66 Africorn	40 Croco	25 Knight Error	25 Midlothian	Soranette
100 Airman	40 Eyes Front	33 Lansdowne	40 Moyresque	50 Sunnier
40 Alcyon	25 F'ing Memory	25 Leonidas 11	100 O. Contemptible	Tel-Asur
40 Sweet Swan	33 Arctic L.	Fuzzy Wuzzy	33 Osiris	40 Timber
33 Belgrano	50 Gamesome	100 L. Grafton	40 Peace Pact	33 Lionhearted
25 Breadcrumb	66 Go Easy	50 Lone Knight	40 Pomerellen	33 Rivalry
66 Top Dressing	50 Bunch	66 Golden Earl	50 Lucky Hunter	33 R. D. Reefer
33 Ultra Violet 11	33 Burgee	100 Grandflight	25 Masher, The	
33 Whoopee	25 Caeleon	25 Grandmaster	40 Massai	

One third the odds a place. Placing them 1 2 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(2) Liverpool Cup. Liverpool, March 26th. 1 Mile 2 furs. 170 yards.
Price on application.

(3) Grand National. Liverpool, March 27th. 4 Miles 856 yds. 12 Sir Lindsay 14 Kakushin 16 Easter Hero-Shaun Gollin 20 Drintyre Gib Grakle-Melleray's Belle-Tichmond 25 Drin-Gregalach-K.C.B.

Quotations offered on others. All in enter or not. One third the odds a place. Placing them 1 2 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(4) Free Handicap. Newmarket, April 16th. 7 furs. 2 0 to 1 The Field.

(5) Derby. Epsom, June 3rd. 1 ½ Miles. 6 Jacopo 8 Lemnarchus Thyestes 10 Portlaw 12 Dr. Dolittle Goyescas 16 Estate Duty.

Quotations offered on others.

One fourth the odds a place. Placing them 1 2 3 from 100 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(6) Ascot Gold Cup. Ascot, June 18th. 2½ Miles. 6 Brumeux Commanderie Ut Majeur 8 Strephon II 10 Parent-hesis Rustom Pasha Singapore 16 Bastard, The 20 Friendship.

Quotations offered on others.

One fourth the odds a place. Placing them 1 2 3 from 100 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

Vouchers with all Ante-Post Commissions.

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FOOTBALL

Weekly Lists & Cup Tie Quotations

FOOTBALL POOL

Something new to Shanghai—but England's latest craze.

Running simultaneously with our weekly coupons, we are inaugurating in Shanghai the first "FOOTBALL POOL" in the Far East.

A "FOOTBALL POOL" is a selection, in this case, of 40 matches from English & Scottish soccer, from which the competitor has to forecast any 8 results, placing on his selection any stake between \$1 to \$10.—

From the gross investments the organisers deduct 10 %, and the balance is divided between the successful competitors—pro rata to their investment.

In the event of no competitor forecasting the correct results, the pool will then be carried over to the following week & added to that week's total for division.

This being the first venture of this nature in Shanghai, we are guaranteeing a return of at least 18 to 1 to any successful competitor.

When the popularity of this Pool has been proved, we intend to organise several pools of various combinations, the competitor then having a choice of several selections.

Documents to hand from our London Agents, show that the demand for this type of speculation is enormous, and for matches played on the 27th ultimo, one pool paid to a successful competitor the odds of 3024 to 1.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

**Credit Accounts open for responsible residents
on application.**

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Cable Address. HINDBARR

100 Central Arcade

"Nothing too big—Nothing too small"

Pony Racing { PARI-MUTUEL PRICES.
Dog Racing { For the convenience of our clients
unable to attend courses.

HOME RACING & FOOTBALL

Any Noted Event {
Local or Foreign { At considered odds.

Credit Accounts open for responsible residents
on application.

Special Facilities arranged for
Outport residents—Marine
Officers and transient visitors, etc.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

HINDS & BARR

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones (Being installed)

100 Central Arcade

A BUSINESS SHANGHAI REQUIRES

"Nothing too big—Nothing too small"

LOCAL PONY RACING
LOCAL DOG RACING

Pari-Mutuel Prices—For the benefit of our clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

ENGLISH RACING

Any event that Reuters give Ante-Post quotations. Lincoln and Grand National in advance lists will be forwarded as soon as possible by our London Agents.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Weekly lists and Cup Final. Cup Final prices on application.

**ANY NOTED LOCAL
OR FOREIGN EVENTS.**

At considered odds.

All business will be strictly "**Credit Basis**" only.

Accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

Special facilities arranged for Naval, Merchant Service & Floating population.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

THE CHINA PRESS SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones (being installed)

100, Central Arcade

A BUSINESS SHANGHAI REQUIRES

"Nothing too big—Nothing too small"

Will operate on the following, as from January 15th 1931 :—

LOCAL PONY RACING
LOCAL DOG RACING

} Pari Mutuel Prices—for the benefit of our Clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

ENGLISH RACING

Any event that Reuters give Anti-post quotations. Lincoln and Grand National. Advance lists will be forwarded as soon as possible by our London Agents.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Weekly lists and Cup Final. The graduated odds for the latter will be to hand shortly.

ANY NOTED LOCAL OR
FOREIGN EVENTS.

At considered odds.

All business will be strictly "Credit Basis"

Accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

Special facilities arranged for Naval, Merchant Service and Floating population.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED.

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants & Commission Agents

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

PHONE.....

Cable address—"HINDSBARR"

On advice of our London Agents, we have prices on the undermentioned races. Quotations information from London and the latest prices in

the following on receipt of

LINCOLN HANDICAP.—Lincoln, March 12 C.O. Nine T. 16 Slipper 25 Bredeumb. F'ting 11 Grandmaster. Midlothian. Masher, The.

or. Leonidas.

Others on application. One-fourth the o

GRAND NATIONAL.—Liverpool, March

SPECIAL OFFER:—Open until
any horse that com

at naming

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero. St Belle. Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach.

akle Melleray's

Prices on ap

Quotations offered on others. All in, en

ls. a place.

LIVERPOOL CUP.—Liverpool March 26

Prices on ap

FREE HANDICAP.—Newmarket April 16

Derby.—Epsom, June 3, 1½ miles.

Prices on ap

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—Ascot June 18, 2½ miles.

Prices on application

Vouchers with all Ante-Post commission.

LOCAL PONY RACING } Pari Mutuel Price—for the convenience of our clientele who
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For results of Pool for February 21, see all Tuesday Papers

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Credit accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade.

FOOTBALL POOL

There having been no successful competitor, the "POOL" will be carried over and included in "POOL" of Feb. 21st. Had any competitor forecasted the correct results, the return would have been 680 to 1.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade.

FOOTBALL POOL

There having been no successful competitor, the "POOL" will be carried over and included in "PCOL" of Feb. 21st. Had any competitor forecasted the correct results, the return would have been 680 to 1.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade.

FOOTBALL POOL

The support given the first "POOL" far exceeded expectations, and if any competitor had forecasted the correct results would have received the odds of 316 to 1.

There having been no successful competitor, the "POOL" will automatically be carried over and included in "POOL" of February 14th.

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants & Commission Agents

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

PHONE.....

Cable address:—"HINDSBARR"

On advice of our London Agents, we have great pleasure in quoting the following prices on the undermentioned races. Quotations will be periodically revised on receipt of information from London and the latest prices immediately advertised.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.—Lincoln, March 25, 1 mile.

12 C.O' Nine T. 16 Slipper 25 Breadcumb. F'ting Memory. Caeleon. Knight Error. Leonidas. 11 Grandmaster. Midlothian. Masher, The.

Others on application. One-fourth the odds, a place.

GRAND NATIONAL.—Liverpool, March 27, 4 miles, 856 yards.

SPECIAL OFFER:—Open until March 1. 4-1 Against naming any horse that completes the Course

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero. Shaun Goilin. 20 Drintyre Gib-Grakle Melleray's Belle. Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach.

Prices on application

Quotations offered on others. All in, enter or not. One-fourth the odds, a place.

LIVERPOOL CUP.—Liverpool March 26, 1 mile, 2 furs. 170 yards.

Prices on application

FREE HANDICAP.—Newmarket April 16, 7 furs. 20-1 The Field.
Derby.—Epsom, June 3, 1½ miles.

Prices on application

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—Ascot June 18, 2½ miles.

Prices on application

Vouchers with all Ante-Post commission.

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For results of Pool for February 14, see all Tuesday Papers

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Credit accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade.

FOOTBALL POOL

The support given the first "POOL" far exceeded expectations, and if any competitor had forecasted the correct results would have received the odds of 316 to 1.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade.

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HINDS

Turf Accountants &

100 CENTRA

PHONE.....

On advice of our London Agents, we
prices on the undermentioned races. Quotatio
information from London and the latest prices

LINCOLN HANDICAP.—Lincoln, Marc
12 C.O' Nine T. 16 Slipper 52 Breadcrumb. F't
11 Grandmaster. Midlothian. Masher, The.

Others on application. One-third the

GRAND NATIONAL.—Liverpool, Marc

SPECIAL OFFER:—Open until
any horse that co

12 Sir Lindsay. 14 Kakushin. 16 Easter Hero.
Belle. Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach. K.C.B.

Prices on

Quotations offered on others. All in,

LIVERPOOL CUP.—Liverpool March 26, 1 mile, 2 furs. 170 yards.

Prices on application

FREE HANDICAP.—Newmarket April 16, 7 furs. 20-1 The Field.

Derby.—Epsom, June 3, 1½ miles.

Prices on application

ASCOT GOLD CUP.—Ascot June 18, 2½ miles.

Prices on application

Vouchers with all Ante-Post commission.

LOCAL PONY RACING) Pari Mutuel Price—for the convenience of our clientele who
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For results of Pool for February 7, see all Tuesday Papers

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Credit accounts opened for responsible residents on application.

"HINDSBARR"

g the following
! on receipt of

Error. Leonidas.

nst naming

rakle Melleray's

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HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants & Commission Agents

PHONE.....

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

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GRAND NATIONAL.—Liverpool, March 27, 4 miles, 856 yards.

SPECIAL OFFER:—Open until March 1. 4-7 Against naming
any horse that completes the Course

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Belle. Tichmond. 25 Drin Gregalach. K.C.B.

Prices on application

Quotations offered on others. All in, enter or not. One-third the odds, a place.

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ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Agents for responsible residents on application.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1931

HINDS and BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents,

Phones 100 Central Arcade

Local Dog Racing

Local Pony Racing

Pari-Mutuel Prices—for the
benefit of our Clientele unable
to attend courses.

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL

Enquiries invited

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931

HINDS and BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones 100 Central Areade

Local Dog Racing

Local Pony Racing

Pari-Mutuel Prices—for the
benefit of our Clientele unable
to attend courses.

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL

Enquiries invited

HINDS & BARR

Purf Accountants and Commission Agents
Phones (being installed) 100 Central Arcade
Cable Address: HINDBARR

“Nothing too big—

Nothing too small”

LOCAL PONY RACING } Pari-Mutuel Prices—For the conveni-
LOCAL DOG RACING } ence of our clientele who are unable to
attend the courses.

HOME RACING AND FOOTBALL

ANY NOTED LOCAL
or FOREIGN EVENTS At considered odds.

Credit Accounts opened for responsible residents on application. Special facilities arranged for outport residents — Marine Officers and transient visitors, etc.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOME

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931

HINDS and BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones

100 Central Arcade

Local Dog Racing

Local Pony Racing

Pari-Mutuel Prices—for the
benefit of our Clientele unable
to attend courses.

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL

Equities invited

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931

HINDS and BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones

100 Central Arcade

Local Dog Racing

Local Pony Racing

Pari-Mutuel Prices—for
benefit of our Clientele unable
to attend courses.

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL

Enquiries invited

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931

HINDS and BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones 100 Central Arcade

Local Dog Racing	}	Pari-Mutuel Prices—for the benefit of our Clientele unable to attend courses.
Local Pony Racing		

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL
Enquiries invited

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

Phones (being installed) 100 Central Arcade

A BUSINESS SHANGHAI REQUIRES

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advance lists will be forwarded as soon
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ENGLISH FOOTBALL Weekly lists and Cup Final. The graduated
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Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

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Local Pony Racing

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to attend courses.**

ENGLISH RACING AND FOOTBALL

Enquiries invited

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

JAN. 18, 1931.

SOLD "SWEEP" TICKETS.**CINEMA MANAGER FINED
UNDER ACT OF 1823.****FIRST PROSECUTION IN
ENGLAND.**

Summoned for selling tickets in the Irish Free State Hospital Sweepstake on the Grand National,

Windsor Stevenson, manager of a Birmingham cinema,

pleaded guilty when he appeared before the Birmingham magistrate. There were five summonses against Stevenson "for promoting a scheme for a lottery and selling tickets."

Mr. Pugh, prosecuting, explained that the proceedings were under the Lotteries Act of 1823. Stevenson was liable to a penalty of £25 on each summons. He wrote to the promoters and obtained books of tickets from Dublin. He announced on the screen of the picture house that he had tickets for sale, and that they could be had on application to him.

Having regard to the bona fides of the picture house, patrons bought tickets. The attention of the police was called to the proceedings, and Supt. Bennett called on Stevenson. Stevenson explained that he had sold tickets for a former sweepstake, and he decided to sell some for the forthcoming sweepstake.

Mr. Pugh added that these proceedings had been taken with the full concurrence of the Home Office. The police thought that the announcement on the screen was a serious offence, especially as the sale of tickets was

KNOWN TO BE ILLEGAL.

Magistrate: Is this the first prosecution of its kind?—Mr. Pugh: Yes.

Mr. Stevenson, in mitigation, declared: "I was an absolute fool to do what I did. I did it in ignorance."

The magistrate pointed out that the lottery had been arranged for charity, with the concurrence of the Government of the Irish Free State, but in this country it was illegal. He added:—

"If I lived in Ireland I should be in favour of the Act under which the lottery was held, but that is neither here nor there. The point is that the sale of such lottery tickets is illegal, and future cases will be seriously dealt with."

He fined Stevenson £5 and £2 8s. 6d. costs, and ordered the tickets to be sent back to Ireland.

D.L. (C. & S.B.)

Messrs. Linds & Barr contemplate
selling these Sweepstake tickets.

Ref. 16
2.

Date **JAN. 18, 1931.**

(C. & S B.) **THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.**

THE FOOTBALL "POOL."

IMPORTANT RULING BY MAGISTRATE.

NO OFFENCE UNDER 80- YEAR-OLD BETTING ACT.

Vitally important observations affecting the legality of football coupon competitions were made by Mr. Graham Campbell in delivering a considered judgment at Bow-street.—Frederick Reader, of Beauchamp-road, East Molesey, was summoned for using, in the name of Frank Fox, premises in Essex-street, Strand, for the purpose of carrying on a ready-money football coupon betting business. There was also a summons against John Hartley Briggs, of Kirkdale, Sydenham, for unlawfully printing the coupons.

Reader, it was stated, conducted a football competition on the pool system, which, it was contended, was comparable with a totalisator. Competitors were required to post on Friday nights coupons containing a forecast of the result of Saturday matches. According to the rules, the stake money was not to be forwarded until after the results were known, and it was claimed by the defence that in this way credit was given, and that there was no ready-money betting. The whole of the stake money, less 10 per cent. and expenses, was divided among the successful competitors.

For the prosecution it was contended that credit was not given to competitors, as the stake money had to be forwarded by both winners and losers before the winnings were distributed. It was further argued that the pool system was not analagous to the totalisator. In the present case the promoter stipulated that the highest odds he undertook to pay were £500 to 1s., or £5,000 for £1, and such a limitation, it was contended, was not consistent with a totalisator or a proper pool, where the whole of the money subscribed, less expenses, should be paid out.

It was stated at a previous hearing that **THERE HAD BEEN NO DECISION** yet as to whether the totalisator came within the Betting Act of 1853.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, pointed out that he had to consider whether the bets made by those who sent in the coupons were made with Reader. The competitors, in reality, made a contract with Reader, which was nothing more than that, in consideration of his receiving the forecasts and the stake money, placing clerical assistance at the disposal of the competitors, and undertaking to pay the winners, he should deduct his expenses, and also have 10 per cent. of the stake money.

Therefore Mr. Campbell did not think that Reader was a party to any bet, but that he was nothing more than a distributing agent. On a construction of the rules it was impossible for Reader to have in any pool any pecuniary interest the extent of which was measured by the result of any football match.

The only doubt which arose in the magistrate's mind was connected with the reservations made by Reader that he might refuse to pay out more than 10,000 to 1. To this extent it might be said that he had a chance of winning something on the result of the match. But the magistrate thought that anything which he might receive where the odds were more than 10,000 to 1 might more properly be regarded as extra remuneration for the services he had rendered. For these reasons he had come to the conclusion that no offence had been committed by Reader under the Betting Act of 1853, and dismissed the summons.

Further summonses against Reader under the Betting Act of 1920 for publishing coupons relating to ready-money football betting business were adjourned sine die for further legal argument. The case against Briggs was also adjourned sine die.

*D.L. (C. & S.B.)
Identical
with the scheme
of Messrs. Hinds
& Ran. Ref. 16
2*

PHONE
12049
12050



Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1998
date 1 - 3 - 31

Office of the Municipal Advocate

February 27, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches).

Hinds & Barr; Football Pool.

The legal position as regards the promotion of a Football pool as described in the coupons issued by the above can be dealt with from two aspects:-

1. As a betting house under the Betting Houses Act 1853.
2. As a lottery under the Gaming Acts 1802 and the Lotteries Act 1823.

1. The material words of the Betting Act 1853 section 1 are:-

"No house, office shall be kept or used for the purpose of any money being received by or on behalf of such owner, occupier, keeper as or for the consideration for any assurance, undertaking, promise or agreement, express or implied, to pay or give thereafter any money or valuable thing on any event or contingency of or relating to any game"

The case appears to be parallel to R. v Stoddart (1901) K. B. 177 C. C. R. The defendant in this case was the occupier of an office and proprietor of a newspaper published at that office. Through the medium of that paper he promoted a "coupon competition" by which he promised to pay a certain sum of money to persons who correctly guess the result of a horse race then shortly to be run. These guesses were written on "coupons" issued with each copy of the newspaper and were sent, together with one penny for each guess, to the defendants' office. The defendant was convicted under the above section.

Although there is no specific sum mentioned by Hinds & Barr it is thought that the following two facts would be equivalent--- 1. "Instruction Relative to Pool" No. 4 guaran-

tees a return of at least 18 to 1 to any successful competitor. 2. When the "pool" has not been won they have advertised--- vide advertisement of 14th instant--- "that if any competitor had forecasted the correct results he would have received the odds of 316 to 1". The inference from that is that Hinds & Barr guarantee the successful competitor in the next "pool" a sum of at least 316 dollars for each dollar he stakes on the "coupons".

But it must be emphasized that it must be a ready money business before a prosecution can be taken. Even if the cash is not paid direct to 100 Central Arcade but is received at some other place and afterwards transmitted to that address there would be an illegal user of the premises within section 1 (Stoddart v Hawke (1902) 1 K. B. 353)

2. It is not proposed to deal at great length with this aspect of the case as a prosecution would not be advised thereunder. As will be known where there is an element of skill although the result may depend largely on chance then the scheme is not a lottery. Although in Shanghai people cannot be well up in the form of the various teams it is thought that the skill used in choosing the winning teams on the strength of the little information available in the local papers would be sufficient.

The view is expressed that a credit business of this kind in Shanghai will be short-lived and that soon these people will be forced to make ready money bets even if they are not doing so at present.

The advertisements stand or fall with the nature of the business--- if it is solely on a credit basis nothing can be done; if any ready money is taken then prosecution can be taken for their publication.

Can inquiries be made as to who is printing the "coupons"?

File returned herewith.

R. H. White.

Assistant Municipal Advocate.

The "ECLIPSE" Coupon.
January 31st 1931.

LONG LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

Aston Villa	v	Middlesbrough
Blackburn R.	v	Leicester C.
Blackpool	v	Sunderland
Chelsea	v	Liverpool
Grimsby T.	v	Manchester U.
Huddersfield T.	v	Leeds U.
Manchester C.	v	Derby C.
Newcastle U.	v	Bolton W.
Portsmouth	v	Sheffield U.
Sheffield W.	v	West Ham U.
Bradford	v	Burnley
Bristol City	v	Barnsley
Bury	v	Port Vale
Cardiff City	v	Charlton A.
Everton	v	Bradford City
Millwall	v	Tottenham H.
Oidham A.	v	Nottingham F.
Plymouth A.	v	W. Brom A.
Reading	v	Swansea T.
Stoke City	v	Preston N End.
Wolverhampton W.	v	Southampton
Brentford	v	Exeter C.
Clapton O.	v	B'mouth & B.A.
Crystal Palace.	v	Gillingham
Luton Town	v	Bristol R.
Northampton T.	v	Brighton & H.
Norwich City	v	Fulham
Queens P R.	v	Coventry City
Thames	v	Swindon Town.
Torquay United.	v	Walsall
Carlisle U.	v	Rochdale
Chesterfield	v	Barrow
Darlington	v	New Brighton
Hartlepools U	v	Doncaster R.
Lincoln C	v	Hull City.
Rotherham U.	v	Southport
Wigan B	v	Gateshead
Wrexham	v	Halifax Town
York C	v	Accrington S.
Dundee U	v	Celtic
Clyde	v	St. Mirren
Rangers	v	Dundee
Kilmarnock	v	Hearts
Aberdeen	v	Partick Thistle.

STAKE...

SHORT LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

Blackburn R	v	Leicester C.
Blackpool	v	Sunderland
Chelsea	v	Liverpool
Manchester C.	v	Derby
Reading	v	Swansea T
Stoke	v	Preston N End.
Clapton O.	v	Bournemouth
Queens Park R.	v	Coventry
Rotherham	v	Southport.

STAKE...

1—Home. 2— Away. x —Draw. Cross out losing team.

Name

Address.....

6	"	5-1	5	"	1	"	7-1
7	"	8-1	6	"	1	"	10-1
8	"	12-1	7	"	1	"	15-1
9	"	20-1	8	"	1	"	25-1
10	"	30-1	9	"	1	"	35-1
11	"	45-1	10	"	1	"	50-1
12	"	60-1					
4 Home 2 Away		9-1	4 Home 3 Away				12-1
5 " 2 "		12-1	5 " 3 "				15-1
6 " 2 "		18-1	6 " 3 "				25-1
7 " 2 "		25-1	7 " 3 "				35-1
8 " 2 "		30-1	8 " 3 "				45-1
9 " 2 "		40-1					
4 Home 2 Draws		16-1	4 Home 1 Away 1 Draw				9-1
5 " 2 "		20-1	5 " 1 " 1 "				12-1
6 " 2 "		30-1	6 " 1 " 1 "				18-1
7 " 2 "		40-1	7 " 1 " 1 "				25-1
			8 " 1 " 1 "				30-1
4 Home 1 Draw		5-1	9 " 1 " 1 "				40-1
5 " 1 "		8-1					
6 " 1 "		11-1	2 Draws				10-1
7 " 1 "		20-1	3 "				25-1
8 " 1 "		25-1	4 "				50-1
9 " 1 "		30-1	1 Correct Score				7-1
10 " 1 "		60-1	2 " "				40-1

Absolute Top Score—20-1 Any List.

SHORT LIST.

3 Home	7-1	3 Away	8-1	2 Draws	7-1
4 "	12-1	4 "	15-1	3 "	20-1
5 "	18-1	5 "	40-1	4 "	40-1
6 "	30-1	6 "	60-1	5 "	70-1
1 Home 1 Away 1 Draw	9-1	2 Home 2 Away	12-1		
2 " 1 " 1 "	15-1	1 " 3 "	15-1		
1 " 2 " 1 "	18-1	3 " 1 "	11-1		
3 " 1 " 1 "	25-1	4 " 1 "	18-1		
1 " 1 " 2 "	30-1	3 " 2 "	20-1		
		2 " 3 "	25-1		
		3 " 3 "	35-1		

Any 8 Winners 80-1
Any 9 " 125-1

NOTE—All Coupons must be returned by 8 p.m. Saturday.

RULES.—Teams not playing as printed, match void. Should any match not be started, any bets on that game will be void, but if there are other games in the same commission the bet will be dealt with proportionately. At Long List Prices Clients are not allowed to back less than **Five Home Teams**, but it sometimes happens that matches are not started, consequently a Client who has only backed **Five Teams** finds that only two (or even one) games have been played. In that event his commission is not cancelled but dealt with as follows:—1 to 4 one winning team; 1 to 2, two teams; evens, three teams; 2 to 1, four teams. When extra time is played the result is reckoned on the first 90 minutes play only. All matches not played to a finish will count as the score stands. When a match is played on Neutral Ground, both teams shall be reckoned as Home Teams. In these instances, to save any disputes, Clients will oblige by writing Full Name of Team Selected.

No queries entertained after four days after match

// On no account must ready-money be taken or given with this List

HINDS & BARR

TURF ACCOUNTANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

PHONES

100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, 193

CREDIT ACCOUNT APPLICATION.

NAME

RESIDENCE.....TEL. No.....

BUSINESS ADDRESS.....TEL. No.....

WEEKLY }
MONTHLY } CREDIT DESIRED.....CREDIT DESIRED.....

REMARKS.....

The "ECLIPSE" Coupon.
February 28th, 1931.

LONG LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

Sunderland	v Exeter
West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton
Everton	v Southport
Birmingham	v Chelsea
Celtic	v Aberdeen
Third Lanark	v St. Mirren
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell
Bo'ness	v Kilmarnock
Aston Villa	v Leicester City
Bolton W	v Blackburn R
Grimsby T	v Manchester C
Liverpool	v Blackpool
Manchester U	v Portsmouth
Middlesbrough	v Leeds U
Newcastle U	v Sheffield U
Sheffield W	v Derby County
West Ham U	v Arsenal
Bradford	v Bradford City
Burnley	v Plymouth Argyle
Millwall	v Barnsley
Nottingham F	v Cardiff City
Oldham A	v Bristol City
Preston North End	v Bury
Southampton	v Swansea
Stoke City	v Charlton
Gillingham	v Notts County
Bristol R	v B'mouth & H A
Crystal Palace	v Coventry C
Luton T	v Swindon Town
Newport County	v Watford
N'hampton T	v Queen's Park R.
Southend United	v Fulham
Barrow	v Hartlepoons U
Carlisle	v Gateshead
Chesterfield	v Lincoln C
Crewe A	v Halifax Town
Rochdale	v Darlington
Rotherham U	v Hull City
Tranmere R	v Stockport C
Wrexham	v New Brighton
York City	v Doncaster R
Airdrieonians	v Leith A
East Fife	v Hibernians
Hamilton A	v Rangers
Morton	v Clyde

STAKE...

SHORT LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton
Birmingham	v Chelsea
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell
Bolton W	v Blackburn R
Grimsby T	v Manchester C
West Ham U	v Arsenal
Gillingham	v Notts County
Luton T	v Swindon Town
Hamilton A	v Rangers

STAKE...

1—Home. 2— Away. x —Draw.

Name

Address

FOOTBALL POOL.
February 28th, 1931.
TEAMS.

West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton
Birmingham	v Chelsea
Celtic	v Aberdeen
Third Lanark	v St. Mirren
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell
Bo'ness	v Kilmarnock
Aston Villa	v Leicester City
Bolton W	v Blackburn R
Grimsby T	v Manchester C
Liverpool	v Blackpool
Newcastle U	v Sheffield U
Sheffield W	v Derby County
West Ham U	v Arsenal
Bradford	v Bradford City
Millwall	v Barnsley
Nottingham F	v Cardiff City
Oldham A	v Bristol City
Preston North End	v Bury
Southampton	v Swansea
Stoke City	v Charlton
Gillingham	v Notts County
Bristol R	v B'mouth & H A
Crystal Palace	v Coventry C
Luton T	v Swindon Town
Newport County	v Watford
N'hampton T	v Queen's Park R.
Southend United	v Fulham
Barrow	v Hartlepoons U
Carlisle	v Gateshead
Chesterfield	v Lincoln C
Crewe A	v Halifax Town
Rochdale	v Darlington
Rotherham U	v Hull City
Tranmere R	v Stockport C
Wrexham	v New Brighton
York City	v Doncaster R
Airdrieonians	v Leith A
East Fife	v Hibernians
Hamilton A	v Rangers
Morton	v Clyde

STAKE...

Name

Address

INSTRUCTIONS
RELATIVE TO THE POOL

- (1) A "Football Pool" is a selection, in this case, of 40 matches from English & Scottish Soccer, from which the competitor has to forecast any 8 results, placing on his selection any stake from 1 to 10 dollars.
- (2) From the gross investments, the organisers deduct 10% and the balance is divided between the successful competitors—pro rata to their investment.
- (3) In the event of no competitor forecasting the correct results, the Pool will then be carried over to the following week and added to that weeks total for division.
- (4) This being the first venture of its kind in Shanghai, we are guaranteeing a return of at least 18 to 1 to any successful competitor.
- (5) Should any match or matches not be started, the commission is dealt with as follows:— 15 to 1, 7 winning teams; 10 to 1, 6 winning teams; 8 to 1, 5 winning teams. This will be deducted from the pool and the balance carried over to the following week.
- (6) The "POOL" can only be won by forecasting 8 winning selections.
- (7) When extra time is played the result is reckoned on first 90 minutes play. Should any match be started and not finished, score to be counted when abandoned.
- (8) All coupons to be returned by 8 P.M. Saturday.
- (9) Result of pool will be published in all papers every Tuesday.

LONG LIST

	Odds		Odds
5 Home	3-1	4 Homes 1 Away	4-1
6 ..	5-1	5 .. 1 ..	7-1
7 ..	8-1	6 .. 1 ..	10-1
8 ..	12-1	7 .. 1 ..	15-1
9 ..	20-1	8 .. 1 ..	25-1
10 ..	30-1	9 .. 1 ..	35-1
11 ..	45-1	10 .. 1 ..	50-1
12 ..	60-1		
4 Home 2 Away	9-1	4 Home 3 Away	12-1
5 .. 2 ..	12-1	5 .. 3 ..	15-1
6 .. 2 ..	18-1	6 .. 3 ..	25-1
7 .. 2 ..	25-1	7 .. 3 ..	35-1
8 .. 2 ..	30-1	8 .. 3 ..	45-1
9 .. 2 ..	40-1		
4 Home 2 Draws	16-1	4 Home 1 Away 1 Draw	9-1
5 .. 2 ..	20-1	5 .. 1 .. 1 ..	12-1
6 .. 2 ..	30-1	6 .. 1 .. 1 ..	18-1
7 .. 2 ..	40-1	7 .. 1 .. 1 ..	25-1
4 Home 1 Draw	5-1	8 .. 1 .. 1 ..	30-1
5 .. 1 ..	8-1	9 .. 1 .. 1 ..	40-1
6 .. 1 ..	11-1	2 Draws	7-1
7 .. 1 ..	20-1	3 ..	25-1
8 .. 1 ..	25-1	4 ..	50-1
9 .. 1 ..	30-1	1 Correct Score	8-1
10 .. 1 ..	60-1	2 ..	40-1

Team Scoring Absolute Top Score—25 Any List.

SHORT LIST.

3 Home	7-1	3 Away	8-1	2 Draws	7-1
4 ..	12-1	4 ..	15-1	3 ..	25-1
5 ..	18-1	5 ..	40-1	4 ..	50-1
6 ..	30-1	6 ..	60-1	5 ..	70-1
1 Home 1 Away 1 Draw	9-1	2 Home 2 Away	12-1		
2 .. 1 .. 1 ..	15-1	1 .. 3 ..	15-1		
1 .. 2 .. 1 ..	18-1	3 .. 1 ..	11-1		
3 .. 1 .. 1 ..	25-1	4 .. 1 ..	18-1		
1 .. 1 .. 2 ..	30-1	3 .. 2 ..	20-1		
		2 .. 3 ..	25-1		
		3 .. 3 ..	35-1		

Any 8 Correct forecast 80-1
Any 9 125-1

NOTE—All Coupons must be returned by 8 p.m. Saturday.

RULES. Teams not playing as printed, match void. Should any match not be started, any bets on that game will be void, but if there are other games in the same commission the bet will be dealt with proportionately. At Long List Prices Clients are not allowed to back less than **Five Home Teams**, but it sometimes happens that matches are not started, consequently a Client who has only backed **Five Teams** finds that only two (or even one) games have been played. In that event his commission is not cancelled but dealt with as follows:—1 to 4 one winning team; 1 to 2, two teams; evens, three teams; 2 to 1, four teams. When extra time is played the result is reckoned on the first 90 minutes play only. All matches not played to a finish will count as the score stands. When a match is played on Neutral Ground, both teams shall be reckoned as Home Teams. In these instances, to save any disputes, Clients will oblige by writing Full Name of Team Selected.

No queries entertained after four days after match

On no account must ready-money be taken or given with this List.

Results as published in the North-China Daily News taken as official.

The "ECLIPSE" Coupon.
February 28th, 1931.

LONG LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

Sunderland	v Exeter			
West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton			
Everton	v Southport			
Birmingham	v Chelsea			
Celtic	v Aberdeen			
Third Lanark	v St. Mirren			
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell			
Bo'ness	v Kilmarnock			
Aston Villa	v Leicester City			
Bolton W	v Blackburn R			
Grimsby T	v Manchester C			
Liverpool	v Blackpool			
Manchester U	v Portsmouth			
Middlesbrough	v Leeds U			
Newcastle U	v Sheffield U			
Sheffield W	v Derby County			
West Ham U	v Arsenal			
Bradford	v Bradford City			
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Oldham A	v Bristol City			
Preston North End	v Bury			
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Stoke City	v Charlton			
Gillingham	v Notts County			
Bristol R	v B'mouth & H A			
Crystal Palace	v Coventry C			
Luton T	v Swindon Town			
Newport County	v Watford			
N'hampton T	v Queen's Park R.			
Southend United	v Fulham			
Barrow	v Hartlepoons U			
Carlisle	v Gateshead			
Chesterfield	v Lincoln C			
Crewe A	v Halifax Town			
Rochdale	v Darlington			
Rotherham U	v Hull City			
Tranmere R	v Stockport C			
Wrexham	v New Brighton			
York City	v Doncaster R			
Airdrieonians	v Leith A			
East Fife	v Hibernians			
Hamilton A	v Rangers			
Morton	v Clyde			

STAKE...

SHORT LIST.

Selection
1 2 3

West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton			
Birmingham	v Chelsea			
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell			
Bolton W	v Blackburn R			
Grimsby T	v Manchester C			
West Ham U	v Arsenal			
Gillingham	v Notts County			
Luton T	v Swindon Town			
Hamilton A	v Rangers			

STAKE...

1—Home. 2— Away. x —Draw.

Name

Address

FOOTBALL POOL.
February 28th, 1931.

TEAMS.

West Bromwich	v Wolverhampton
Birmingham	v Chelsea
Celtic	v Aberdeen
Third Lanark	v St. Mirren
Cowdenbeath	v Motherwell
Bo'ness	v Kilmarnock
Aston Villa	v Leicester City
Bolton W	v Blackburn R
Grimsby T	v Manchester C
Liverpool	v Blackpool
Newcastle U	v Sheffield U
Sheffield W	v Derby County
West Ham U	v Arsenal
Bradford	v Bradford City
Millwall	v Barnsley
Nottingham F	v Cardiff City
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Stoke City	v Charlton
Gillingham	v Notts County
Bristol R	v B'mouth & H A
Crystal Palace	v Coventry C
Luton T	v Swindon Town
Newport County	v Watford
N'hampton T	v Queen's Park R.
Southend United	v Fulham
Barrow	v Hartlepoons U
Carlisle	v Gateshead
Chesterfield	v Lincoln C
Crewe A	v Halifax Town
Rochdale	v Darlington
Rotherham U	v Hull City
Tranmere R	v Stockport C
Wrexham	v New Brighton
York City	v Doncaster R
Airdrieonians	v Leith A
East Fife	v Hibernians
Hamilton A	v Rangers
Morton	v Clyde

STAKE...

Name

Address

INSTRUCTIONS
RELATIVE TO THE POOL

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- (9) Result of pool will be published in all papers every Tuesday.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) / Re 100 Central Arcade (Hinds and Barr)

Made by / _____ and _____ Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

With reference to the enquiries from Police Headquarters re the landlords of the premises occupied by Messrs. Hinds and Barr, 100 Central Arcade, I beg to report it has been ascertained that the accredited agents are Messrs. Calatroni Hsieh & Co., 7 Hankow Road.

One of the members of this company is Mr. F. P. Musso, brother of Mr. G. Musso of Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm and I believe the firm is registered with the Italian Consulate.

Messrs. Calatroni Hsieh & Co. were the agents for various properties which were raided in 1929 when Police action was taken against a number of gambling dens in the International Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

C. P.

La Quayle

An Italian firm in opp.

Supt. *La Quayle*

D.C. (Crime)

Ken Bowers
D.C. (CRIME)

26 APR 1933

Hansen's message cannot be acted on

file

*C.B.B. Reg
file with H.B. file*

27/4/33

Mr. Frank Hinds Is Again Fined Under Betting Act

Convicted On Three Charges In H.M. Police Court Yesterday; Undertaking Given Not To Repeat The Offence In Future

Convicted on three charges of violating the Betting Act of 1853 Mr. Frank Hinds, of Messrs. Hinds and Barr, turf accountants, 100 Central Arcade, was fined £12 (£4 on each charge), by Mr. I. T. Morris, in H. M. Police Court yesterday.

Defendant, through his counsel, Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper and Company, admitted all the charges.

The specific charges were: 1.—For that he on April 8, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in occupied premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept

and used said premises for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act of 1853.

2.—That on April 8, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr, in occupied premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used said premises for the purpose of receiving as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony racing, contrary to the Betting Act.

3.—For the purpose of receiving and received money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony racing, contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act of 1853.

Mr. J. McNeill, of Messrs. Hansons, prosecuting for the Municipal authorities, explained the nature of the charges and pointed out that defendant was before the Court recently on similar charges when a nominal fine was imposed as it was his first offence and the first time that a Briton was convicted here of the same charges. Counsel pointed out that the magistrate then administered a warning to defendant and remarked that a continuance of the offence would result in a more serious view being taken by the Court.

Counsel went on to state that the court should take cognizance of the short interval which had elapsed since the defendant was last before the court for the same offence, and suggested the imposition of a fine which would meet the case, under the circumstances.

Mr. Master, in addressing the court, briefly stressed the difficulty experienced by his client in conducting his business without violating certain provisions of the law and he recalled the remarks of Mr. M. Reader Harris, who appeared for defendant in the previous case and who characterized the provisions of the Betting Act as "absurd." Mr. Harris had also stated that it was not until recently that betting became an offence under English laws and declared that the prosecution "with a whiff of oxygen" was trying to revive a moribund law.

Counsel went on to say that his client would undertake not to repeat the offence and asked the court to deal with his client as leniently as possible.

*See file Central
Crime Register No 680/33.
re Prosecution on April 25
1933.*

*File
JLB
1933.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY

Headquarters Division.

Crime Branch Police Station.

April 25, 19 33.

Crime Register No. Central 680/33

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	No. 100 Central Arcade, Szechuen Road
Time and date of offence.	/
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S. S. P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	/
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	/
In case of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	/
Full Details of Method used In Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence, and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	/

CRIME DIARY NO. I. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property
 stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property
 recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to
 be commented on by investigating officer)

Between 10.15 a.m. and 10.25 a.m., on the 8th April
 1963, in accordance with instructions received,
 cash bets were placed with Messrs. Hinds & Barr,
 "Turf Accountants", and "Commission Agents", of
 No. 109 Central Arcade, Szechuen Road, by the
 following persons:-

F.P.S. 135 Todd, attached to Gordon Road Depot -
 \$10.00 place treble on three ponies:- "Kyoto",
 "Everythin" and "Avias", and \$10.00 win on the
 "Black Sheep".

F.P.S. 139 Phrazyn, attached to Gordon Road
 Depot - \$10.00 for a double win on "Wardle",
 and "Ben Nevis", and \$10.00 win on "Jolly Come-
 dian".

Clerk Tau Vi Gi, attached to H.Q. C.B., - \$10.00
 win, and \$10.00 place on "Castle Ribbon".

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary

Sheet No. 3

C.D.S. 110 Sung Hien Pao, attached to C.B. -
\$5.00 win on "Edinburgh Castle", "Ugly", and "Dic-
tator", and \$5.00 win on "Wardle", and the "Black
Sheep".

Receipts were given for the bets placed, in each case.

From 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. the same day, C.D.S.
83 Wong Zung Ling kept these premises under observation,
when he observed two hundred, and thirty six persons
enter. He was relieved at 10.30 a.m. by C.D.S. 51 Sung
Ah Foh, who kept observation until 1.15 p.m., when two
hundred and eighty nine persons were seen to enter these
premises.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. McNeill, of Messrs.
Hensons & Co., of No. 7 Peking Road, was interviewed by
Supt. Quayle, and the undersigned, during the morning of
the 21st April 1933, with reference to the evidence in
this case. As the result summonses were applied for,
against Frank Hinds and Leslie Barr.

Owing to the fact that information to the effect
that Leslie Barr, had left Shanghai, and had severed his
connection with this firm, the case against this man could
not be proceeded with.

Frank Hinds appeared before H.B.M. Registrar Mr. I.
T. Morris, at 10 a.m. on the 25th April 1933, when the
following charges were made against him:-

taking not to commit any further offence under the Betting Act.

Mr. T. T. Morris then fine the defendant £4-0-0 on each charge, making a total of £12-0-0 (\$199.25).

The betting receipts are being sent to Mr. McNeill who will endeavour to obtain a refund of the bets placed.

H. B. Glover

D.S.I.

- (1) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purposes of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (2) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.
- (3) On the 8th day of April, 1933, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr in and occupying premises at 100 Central Arcade, kept and used the said premises for the purpose of receiving and received money as and for the consideration for an undertaking to pay money on certain events and contingencies relating to pony-racing contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

The defendant, who was defended by Mr. R. F. C. Masters, pleaded guilty on all three charges, and pleaded for leniency, stating that he was prepared to give an under-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

H. O. C. R. Station,

Date: January 10, 1933

Subject (in full) Hinds and Barr

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

With reference to the attached information required by D.C. (Crime), I beg to forward the following particulars regarding the present case in which a conviction was secured on 9-1-33.

In accordance with instructions received from the D.C. (Crime), D.S. Evans and D.S.I. Vung Ts Ling were ordered to try and place two cash bets with Hinds and Barr on 10-10-32. They were both successful and obtained receipts. Following instructions this evidence was submitted to Mr. Winter on 11-10-32 and returned by him on the same date. Within a few days the file was submitted to Messrs. Hansons and a written opinion was obtained from them dated November 2nd, 1932. In this opinion it was suggested that at least 8 to 10 bets should be obtained over a period of about 2 weeks and on 7-11-32 I received verbal instructions to carry out this suggestion.

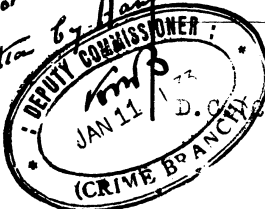
Six further bets were obtained on November 9th, 12th and 20th respectively and a report was sent by me to Headquarters on November 22nd to that effect. The Hinds and Barr File was handed to Mr. Badeley of Hansons on the same date. As nothing was heard of the matter for some time, on 30-11-32 D.I. Sherman visited and asked him to expedite the case but was told that he was busy on the Christie case. Other visits were paid and telephone messages sent and on 15th, 16th and 17th of December further visits to Hansons were made by D.I. Sherman, a summons being obtained on the latter date. Mr. Haines, the Registrar, on 17-12-32 set the case for hearing on 9-1-33 when a fine of £3. 0. 0. was inflicted.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Quayle.
Supt.

C.P.
Not my pump
action by Hansons



Local Turf Accountants Fined For Committing Breach Of Betting Act

Mr. Frank Hinds And Mr. L. Barr Proceeded
Against Under 80-Year Old Act; Strong
Comment By Defending Counsel

**POLICE MAKING ACT FUNCTION HERE
"WITH WHIFF OF OXYGEN"**

Declaring that the Municipal police were endeavouring "with a whiff of oxygen" to make the Betting Act of 1853 function, Mr. M. Reader Harris, before Mr. C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court yesterday, said the act was moribund and that the Royal Commission which sat in London recently would alter the laws on betting and gaming in the near future.

Mr. Harris, of Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper and Company, was appearing for the defence of Messrs. Frank Hinds and L. Barr, turf accountants, who were fined £2.

equal to \$32.50, for using certain premises at 100 Central Arcade for the purpose of betting and receiving deposits on bets and £1, equal to \$16.50, for accepting money on deposit for betting on horses. Mr. Harris pleaded "guilty" on behalf of his clients to all three charges which were brought under the Betting Act.

In imposing the fines, Mr. Haines remarked that he was taking a lenient view of the matter, but that the Betting Act applied here and that he would not adopt the same view if a similar case came before him again. The case, he said, was the first prosecution brought before him under the particular act.

The Charges

The specific charges against the defendants were: "For that you (1) did between October 10, 1932 and November 20, 1932, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr keep and use premises at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act of 1853; (2) For that you did between October 10, 1932, and November 20, 1932, while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr, keep and use premises at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of receiving deposits on bets contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act of 1853; and (3) While carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, you did accept money on deposit on bets on the

dates mentioned, on horses and for the amounts set out." Then followed an enumeration of bets placed as follows:

On October 10, 1932, Lucky Jim \$10 on win and \$20 on place; on the same day Troopship, \$15 on win and \$15 on place; on November 9, 1932, \$10 on win and \$10 on place on Opera Eve; on the same day, on Opera Eve \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on November 12, 1932, Glen Dochart \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on the same day \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on November 20, 1932, Sticky Morn \$10 on win and \$10 on place; on the same day and pony \$10 on win and \$10 on place; all contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act of 1853.

Prosecution Case

After stating the charges, Mr. J. E. Badeley, of Messrs. Hansons, prosecuting for the Municipal police referred to the law on the subject of betting and quoted the following from Volume 1 of Law Reports Queen's Bench Division, viz., "In dealing with the evidence in each particular case, magistrates should always bear in mind that the law does not forbid betting itself, nor is the business or avocation of a book-maker necessarily illegal: Thwaite versus Coulthwaite, but what the legislation has forbidden and what it has pronounced to be illegal is the use by those who make a trade and business on betting, of any place, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, or for the purpose of receiving, either themselves or by any other person, any money or valuable thing as a consideration for a bet or bets on any event on any race horse, etc."

Section 1 of the Betting Act, Mr. Badeley said, created two offences in this case, viz., (1) keeping a place for the purpose of betting and (2) keeping a place for receiving money for betting.

Defence Pleas

In addressing the court, Mr. Harris referred to the old saying that hard cases make bad laws which, he said, was equally true that bad laws make hard cases. The old statute of 1853, under which the charges were brought, was, he said, a bad law; bad in its conception in that it failed to achieve its object which was not to make betting illegal, but to make it difficult for the ordinary person. He attributed the Act to ill-advised legislation, aimed at an entirely different matter and which had the effect, he said, of driving the bookmakers into the streets.

Continuing, counsel said the Act was not only bad at its conception but got worse as it grew to maturity through the effect of judicial interpretation, until today there was the absurd position that if a man telephoned to his bookmaker on a Monday asking him to put money on a race scheduled for 3.30 p.m. that day, no offence was committed, and if the bettor should lose, he would not have to pay until the following Monday, and then he could not be forced to pay, whereas if a man took the more honest course of placing a cash bet, an offence is committed. If one did not pay cash, but went in person to make a bet, an offence also is committed, but not if the bet was placed through the telephone.

Impossible Act

Mr. Harris went on to say that the Act has been described before the Royal Commission, which sat in London last November, as impossible of application; that is, impossible in application in fairness to the individual. The same law which has now reached its death-bed at the age of 80 years, counsel said, has been resorted to by the Shanghai Municipal Council who were endeavouring to make it function with a whiff of oxygen.

Counsel again submitted that it was unfair to an individual to enforce a moribund law the effect of which, in his opinion, was to make it legal for a man without means to gamble on credit and illegal for a man to take the more honest course of placing a cash bet. The defendants, having pleaded guilty to the charges, counsel said, the court would have to enter a conviction, but he hoped that this would be all that the court would be required to do, under the present circumstances.

Justice McCardie's Views

Mr. Harris, in the course of his address, also referred to what Mr. Justice McCardie said to Mr. Shcoolbred on the subject of gambling, viz., "It seems clear that the instinct of gaming and gambling is deeply rooted in Britain as in any other country. That instinct has never been eradicated in the past and can never, I assume, be eradicated in the future. Frankness on this subject is plainly desirable."

Counsel also quoted Mr. Justice McCardie as saying that the decisions on gambling not only were remarkably numerous, but often were difficult to appreciate and to reconcile and distinguish. Mr. Justice McCardie had also stated, "It may, I think, be justly said that the whole subject of gaming and gambling is in a most unsatisfactory condition."

File

11:1:33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY

Crime Register No. C. 42/33

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.
January 9 1933

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Office, 100 Central Arcade
Time and date of offence.	Between 10-10-32 and 20-11-32
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Police
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Frank Hinds, 50, British Leslie Barr, 33, British
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In case of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used In Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
(m) What was their "characters" ?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
(o) Are old servants suspected ?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected ?

Classification of property
stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to
be commented on by investigating officer).

Between 10-10-32 and 20-11-32 acting on instructions
from D.C. (Crime) the following cash bets were made
in the offices of Hinds and Barr, Bookmakers, 100
Central Arcade,

D.S. Ewins. Lucky Jim \$10 on win, \$20 on place.
Kiangwan 10th Race 10-10-32, did not place.

D.S.I. Vung Tse Ming Ming. Troopship. \$15 on win,
\$15 on place. Kiangwan 10th race 10-10-32, did
not place.

F.P.S. 21 J. B. Smith. Opera Eve. \$10 on win, \$10
on place. Shanghai "Champions" 9-11-32, did not
place.

F.P.S. 56 Taber. Opera Eve. \$10 on win, \$10 on place.
Shanghai "Champions" 9-11-32, did not place.

D.S.I. Tung Chao Ping. Glen Dochart. \$10 on win, \$10
on place. Shanghai Grand National, 12-11-32,
placed 2nd. P.M. \$9.40.

D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun. Glen Dochart. \$10 on win, \$10
on place. Shanghai Grand National, 12-11-32,
placed 2nd. P.M. \$9.40

D.S.I. Thaung Kyien. Sticky Morn. \$10 on win, Kiang-

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary

Sheet No. 3

man, 20-11-32, did not run.

...I. Vung Tse Ming, Sticky Horn, 210 on win. Hiang-
van, 20-11-32, did not run.

The evidence obtained was put into the hands of Mr.

A delay of Sessions on a summons applied for on the
17-12-32, the hearing being set for 10 a.m. 9-1-33.

On the 9-1-33 Frank Hinds and Leslie Barr appeared
before Mr. Thines at the British Police Court on the
following charges:-

(1) Did between the 10th October 1932 and the 20th
November 1932 while carrying on business under the
name of Hinds and Barr keep and use the premises at
100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of
betting with persons resorting thereto contrary to
Section 1 and 3 of the Betting Act, 1853.

(2) Did between the 10th October 1932 and the 20th
November 1932 while carrying on business under the
name of Hinds and Barr keep and use the premises
at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, for the purpose of
receiving deposits on bets contrary to Section 1 and
3 of the Betting Act 1853.

(3) While carrying on business under the name Hinds
and Barr at 100 Central Arcade, Shanghai, did accept
money as deposits on bets on the dates on the horses
and for the amounts set out here under:-

Sheet No. 4

20 October 1932	Snider Jim	\$10	1 on line	\$30 on place
do	Brookship	\$15	do	\$15 do
9 November 1932	Onora Two	\$10	do	\$10 do
do	Onora Two	\$10	do	\$10 do
12 November 1932	Glen Dechart	\$10	do	\$10 do
do	Glen Dechart	\$10	do	\$10 do
20 November 1932	Sticky Horn	\$10	Win	
do	Sticky Horn			\$10 do

All contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

The accused represented by Mr. Reader Harris pleaded guilty and were fined 20-0-0 on the 1st and 2nd charge, and 21-0-0 on the 3rd charge (Total \$59.00). Mr. Badoley is making application for the return of the money from Hinds and Barr laid as bets (\$60) to obtain the necessary evidence for prosecution.

D.I.

Summons against Hinds & Barr set for 10 a.m. 9-1-33

- ✓ D.S. Ewins. Lucky Jim \$10 on win, \$29 on place. Kiangwan 8th 10-10-32
did not place
- C.D.S.I. Vung Ts Ming. Troopship. \$15 on win, \$15 on place. Kiangwan
10th 10-10-32, did not
place
- ✓ F.P.S.21 J.B. Smith. Opera Eve. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ai "Champions"
9-11-32, did not place
- ✓ F.P.S.36 Taber, Opera Eve. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ai "Champions"
9-11-32, did not place
- D.S.I. Tung Chao Ling. Glen Dochart. \$10 on win, \$10 on place, Sh'ai
Grand Nat. 12-11-32, placed 2nd. P.M. \$9.40
- D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun. Glen Dochart. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ai
Grand Nat. 12-11-32, placed 2nd. P.M. \$9.40
- D.S.I. Taung Kylen. Sticky Morn. \$10 on place. Kiangwan 20-11-32,
did not run.
- D.S.I. Voong Ts Ming. Sticky Morn. \$10 on win. Kiangwan 20-11-32,
did not run

Summons against Hinds & Barr set for 10 a.m. 9-1-33

D.C. Evans. Lucky Jim \$10 on win, \$29 on place. Kiangwan 8th^{race} 10-10-32
did not place

C.D.S.I. Vung Ts King. Troopship. \$15 on win, \$15 on place. Kiangwan^{race} 10th 10-10-32, did not
place

F.P.S.21 J.S. Smith. Boerbo Ave. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ei "Champions"
9-11-32, did not place

F.P.S.56 Taber, Opera Ave. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ei "Champions"
9-12-32, did not place

D.S.I. Tung Jiao King. Glen Doherty. \$10 on win, \$10 on place, Sh'ei
Grand Nat. 12-11-32, placed and. P.M. \$9.40

D.S.I. Chao Ping Han. Glen Doherty. \$10 on win, \$10 on place. Sh'ei
Grand Nat. 12-11-32, placed and. P.M. \$9.40

D.S.I. Thung Myien. Sticky Horn. \$10 on place. Kiangwan 20-11-32,
did not run.

D.S.I. Voong Ts King. Sticky Horn. \$10 on win. Kiangwan 20-11-32,
did not run

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT

FOR CHINA.

(CRIMINAL JURISDICTION).

Saturday the 17th day of December 1932.

of

complains that
Shanghai.

of 100 Central Arcade

(1) Did between the 10th October 1932 and the 20th November 1932 while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr keep and use the premises at 100 Central Arcade Shanghai for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.

(2) Did between the 10th October 1932 and the 20th November 1932 while carrying on business under the name of Hinds and Barr keep and use the premises at 100 Central Arcade Shanghai for the purpose of receiving deposits on bets contrary to Sections 1 and 3 of the Betting Act 1853.

(3) While carrying on business under the name Hinds and Barr at 100 Central Arcade Shanghai did accept money as deposits on bets on the dates on the horses and for the amounts set out hereunder:

10 October 1932	Lucky Jim	\$10	1 on Win	\$20	on place
do.	Troopship	\$15	do.	\$15	do.
9 November 1932	Opera Eve	\$10	do.	\$10	do.
do.	Opera Eve	\$10	do.	\$10	do.
12 November 1932	Glen Dochart	\$10	do.	\$10	do.
do.	Glen Dochart	\$10	do.	\$10	do.
20 November 1932	Sticky Morn	\$10	Win		
do.	Sticky Morn			\$10	do.

All contrary to Section 4 of the Betting Act 1853.

I,

signed

Taken before me this day of December in the year
One thousand nine hundred and thirty two.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1932

HINDS & BARR

IMPORTANT NOTICE

It has been brought to our notice that tickets on the Grand National Sweepstake operated by Hospitals' Trust Ltd., Dublin, are being canvassed for sales in offices and shops, the sellers stating they were acting on our behalf.

Purchasers or would be purchasers are hereby notified that we have no connection with these sellers whatsoever. 0 12006

Ob. (Crime)

Information.



*Reg.
Reame file
MK*

18.12.32

J. H. Evans

O. H. S. Br.

DEC. 16 1932

China Branch
Memorandum.

Police Force,
 Municipal Council,

Shanghai, 22. 11. 1932.
 To J. E. Baddeley Esq.

Please find attached
 file on Hinds & Barr.

I shall be pleased to
 furnish you with any
 other particulars you
 may require.

J. A. Quayle

Supt.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 15. 12. 1932.
 To Supdt. I. C. C. 1

Please comply with D. (Am) &
 instructions as per attached,
 re telephone message.

[Signature]
 PP (Ch)

Hinds & Barr

I should like to have a note
 of a meeting of the Council

(a) Evidence just obtained (this being)

date

(b) Opinion of Mr. Winter as to
 who is one & passing to Hansons

date

(c) Reply from Hansons date

(d) Further evidence as requested
 obtained & passed to Hansons date

(e) Action taken by Hansons on
 the date of any.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

H.Q.C.B. Station,

Date November 22, 1932

Subject (in full) Hinds & Barr.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

Attached are the reports on six further bets which have been placed at various times with Messrs. Hinds and Barr of 100 Central Arcade.

As far as can be judged from the enquiries made it would seem that this firm is openly taking cash over the counter in the placing of bets and are now attempting no concealment of this.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Ja Quayle

Supt.

D.C.(Crime)

Date 7.11.32

D.C. (Crime)

Unless we can give a definite statement that the business is an evil, H.B.M.C. is not likely to take the matter up.

As Messrs. Hanover state, if the firm is openly accepting cash bets, this should be no difficulty in obtaining more instances of acceptance. Please endeavor to do so.

Private individuals are not likely to be willing to help us in the matter. It is better carry on ourselves & obtain the necessary evidence.

Sent 1/2 Dec. C. 1

As phoned

1932

D.C. (CRIME)

McKean

Continued

Date - 4 NOV. 1932

(C. & D.B.) Office Notes

C.P.

I suggest the situation be put to the attention of the Council & that a report be made for resolution to obtain evidence to assist in the prosecution.

On the other hand it is open to the matter may be put before H.B.M.C. Council. It is very possible that if a summons be served on Hanks & Burt & they be brought before the Court H.B.M.C. may consider this sufficient grounds for application for a suitable order in Council even though an actual conviction be not obtained. Karl Bower
D.C. (CRIME)

HANSONS.
GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT.
ARTHUR CONRAD HOLBOROW.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
"PROFESSOR" SHANGHAI.
CODES
A. B. C.
WESTERN UNION.
BENTLEY'S.
JEB/KLK

7. Peking Road.
Shanghai.

2nd November, 1932.

Dear Sir,

re Messrs. Hinds & Barr.

The position in this matter is that evidence has been obtained that on the 10th October 1932 Messrs. Hinds & Barr accepted cash sums for bets on horse races from two members of the Municipal Police. The transactions were separate, but apparently the second took place immediately after the first.

Section 1 of the Betting Act 1853 provides that "no house, office room or other place shall be opened kept or used for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto: or for the purpose of any money or valuable thing being received by or on behalf of such owner for any agreement express or implied, to pay or give therefor any money or valuable thing on any event or contingency of or relating to any horse race etc."

Section 3 provides that any person who, being the owner or occupier of any house office room or other place, or person using the same, shall open keep or use the same for the purposes mentioned above shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100". By section 4 any person etc. who accepts money on

contingencies as mentioned above is liable to a fine not exceeding £50. By section 5 any money received by such person can be recovered by the bettor with costs.

We are unable to find any actual instance of a prosecution under this Act in China; nevertheless at various times the Vagrancy Act, Gaming House Act 1854 and other Gaming Acts have been held by the Court to be applicable to British subjects in China, and we see no reason to suppose that the Betting Act 1853 would not be held to be enforceable.

Two independent offences are created by Section 1 of the statute, firstly that of keeping a place for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and secondly that of keeping a place for the purpose of receiving deposits on bets. In the case of *Bond v. Plum* (1894 1 Q.B. 169) it was held that these offences were separate and that a conviction could be obtained for the first of these offences without proving the actual receipt of any money.

The gist of both offences is the keeping of a place for the purpose of betting or receiving deposits for bets, and it has been held in one case that proof of the receipt of a bet on one occasion is not sufficient to justify a conviction under section 3. It is certainly desirable, if possible, that a conviction should be obtained on both of the above counts, and

if Messrs. Hinds & Barr are openly accepting cash bets it should not be difficult to obtain clear evidence of this.

As regards establishing that the premises are used for the purpose of betting, we should like to have copies of the advertisements inserted by Messrs. Hinds & Barr in the press or circulars sent out by them to prospective customers (the writer believes that he received such a circular some time ago but threw it away; presumably, however, it should not be difficult to obtain other examples).

We think also that considerably more than two instances should be obtained of the acceptance of cash bets. If other persons who are not members of the Police, can be found who are willing to come forward and give evidence that they have had cash betting transactions so much the better. If it is not considered advisable to approach outside persons as to this, we suggest that not less than 8 or 10 instances of the acceptance of cash bets should be obtained over a period of, say, two weeks.

Corroboration of bets is not particularly necessary, as we do not imagine that the receipts will be disputed. Nor do we think it necessary that all the bets should be made by different persons, although it would be as well if ^{two} or three different persons acted in the matter (as we have mentioned any

moneys staked can be recovered subsequently by action).

We may mention that by section 11 of the same Act a search warrant can be obtained upon complaint that there is reason to suspect that a place is used for betting, but as we presume that Messrs. Hinds and Barr are carrying on their business quite openly (perhaps under the belief that it is legal) it will probably be unnecessary to make use of this power.

Yours faithfully,

Hansons

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

H. Q. C. B. Station,

Date October 11, 1932

Subject (in full) Re Hinds and Barr

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

In accordance with instructions issued by the D.C. (Crime) at 11 a.m. 10-10-32 I ordered D.S. Ewins and C.D.S. 42 Voong Tse Ming to proceed to Messrs. Hinds and Barr, commission agents, 100 Central Arcade, and endeavour to get them to accept cash bets on the International Recreation Club Races which were being held at Kiangwan on the afternoon 10-10-32.

D.S. Ewins was given \$30.00 and C.D.S. 42 was given \$30.00 and they were instructed that Ewins was to go into the above premises first and attempt to lay \$10.00 for a win and \$20.00 for a place on a pony named Lucky Jim, which was running in the 8th Race whilst C.D.S. 42 Voong Tse Ming was to follow immediately behind him and endeavour to bet \$15.00 for a win and \$15.00 for a place on Troopship which was entered for the 10th Race, thus they could both be witnesses of each others transactions. The bets were duly taken over the counter by foreigners one of whom is described as an old stoutly built man, (apparently Hinds) whilst the other was a tall slim man with fair hair (probably Barr). They also state that there was another foreigner behind the counter taking bets and that whilst they were transacting their business several other Chinese and foreigners came in and passed cash over the counter. Receipts for the bets made by Ewins and C.D.S. 42 were given and are attached.

I am, Sir,

Handed to his limits Yours obediently,
by Supt. Quayle and
returned by him.

J. Quayle

Supt.

D.C. (Crime)

Supt.

11/10. P.A.

Note. Both ponies replaced.

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER

Date

June 24, 1931

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

C. & S. B. REC.

No. S. B. D. 1998.

File 4 - 6 - 31

Sir,

I agree with D.D.O. "A" Division that Messrs. Hinds & Barr are executing commissions on a credit basis only and there is no evidence available on which to procure a search warrant as suggested by Mr. Winter. With the close of the football season in Great Britain this firm have paid more attention to horse racing in England, but here again they conform strictly to the law.

Local pony and dog racing enthusiasts patronise the firm considerably but some three weeks ago the Canidrome Authorities requested both Hinds and Barr not to frequent the dog-racing track in the French Concession and this request is being acceded to. The reason for this request is not in any way concealed. Punters who chose to bet on a credit basis with Hinds & Barr on the course were paid the same odds as declared by the pari-mutuel. Odds thus paid are more advantageous to the punter for the stakes are not included in the total collected by the pari-mutuel and the usual 11% commission is not deducted. This practice affected the turn-over of the pari-mutuel hence the objection by the Canidrome Authorities. Officials of the International Recreation Club and Chinese Jockey Club are considering delivering a similar ultimatum to the firm and in course of time the Shanghai Race Club will probably follow suit.

Despite the advertisement (copy attached) now inserted by Messrs. Hinds & Barr in the local Japanese newspapers, the firm is not patronised by Japanese subjects, no interpreter has been engaged, and no additional premises or accommodation have been rented in the districts convenient to Japanese.

C.D.I. Nakagawa is on the alert for any further

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

overtures towards Japanese citizens by this firm and a sufficiently close watch is being generally maintained to observe any deviation by the firm from the present legal methods.

Supt.

$\frac{44}{6}$

D.C. (Crime Branch)

her
M. J. J.
4/16

Extract from Morning Translation 23.5.31.

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following
advertisement:-

HINDS AND BARR

(Race Brokers Service) Corner of Szechuen and
Kiukiang Roads. No. 100 Central Arcade. Tel. No. 19222.

We are ready to accomodate those who are not able to
attend the race courses or dog racing courses by buying
chances for them.

Please utilize our reputable services.

We are selling sweep tickets on football every
Saturday, from \$1.00 upwards.

C.P.'s comment:

D.C. (Cr.)

"Further report on this aspect. If on a cash
basis we should be able to catch them!"

(Sd.) R.M.J.M.

D.C.(Cr.)'s remark:

"Copy to Supt. i/c C.1. with comment of C.P."

(Sd.) R.C.A.

Copy for Supt. i/c C. 1.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

St. (Crime)
 Sir

From my personal experience I am convinced that St. & Brown do business on credit only - I am of opinion - and in this I believe Dept 4016 to be in agreement - that any attempt by police officers to get them to accept a ready money bet, would only bring bad publicity on the Force. I suggest, therefore, the attempt is not made.

Supp 1/2 H. H. B.
 JCA

Date March 19, 1931

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Sir,

In view of Mr. Winter's memo. of even date & the fact that little or no evidence has accrued by watching 100 Central Arcade I suggest two recruit Constables be sent to the premises with instructions to make a ready money bet.

I am assured by J.D.I. Yakagawa that Japanese subjects are not patronising this firm & an attempt to make a bet on dog-racing by a friend of the J.D.I. was met with a blank refusal in the office of the firm.

DL (L.S.B.)

Rudofsky
 Supt.

O.K. Try with
 aid of D.D. A.
 20/3. LCA

MEMORANDUM.

FROM THE POLICE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

Supt. York.

Shanghai,

19th March

1931.

Hines - Bass.

It is not necessary that British subjects only should be sent to the office of the above - any nationality provided they are intelligent. If there is sufficient evidence or every reason to suspect that ready money is being taken then a search warrant should be applied for. It would be better to make all enquiries and observations in the middle of the month.

R. Hines.

PHONE
12049
12050



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

February 25, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches)

Hinds & Barr.

Superintendent Yorke has sent me copies of the "Sporting Life" and "Daily Record and Mail" which I now return herewith together with file.

All the commission agents advertising are doing business on a credit basis.

If it is proposed to take any action it is first essential to ascertain whether this is purely a credit business, on the lines suggested in my original opinion.

For your information I today saw Dr. Sellet who has agreed to take up the matter of the advertisement appearing in "The China Press". He is of the opinion that it is an offence under American law.

R. B. Hinds

File returned.

Assistant Municipal Advocate.

*Super H. H. (M)
Enquiry
10/2 R. B. H.*

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Date February 1st, 1911

Herewith two copies each of "Sporting Life" & "Daily Record & Mail".

The former is an English publication
& the latter published in Scotland

R. Winter Esq.
Asst. M. A.

R. W. F. J. Esq.
Capt.

MEMORANDUM.

From

To

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

Deputy Commissioner (C.B.)

SHANGHAI

Feb. 21st

1932

S. P. Police

My dear Sir,

With reference to the attached file, H. M. Consul General is prepared to lend his support to any such legal action being taken by the Municipal Police against the British subjects concerned as the Assistant Municipal Advocate may advise. With regard to the particular

FM. 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME & SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 21. 2. 1932

To *Supp. to H.P. (C.B.)*

Please comply
with C.P. instructions.
Hines & Barr should
be dealt with
first but the warnings
can be given at
once as the papers
usually publish on
Sunday.

L. C. Davis
S. P. C. B.

question which was put to me, the Consul General approves
of the suggestion that a warning should be given to
Messrs Hinds and Barr.

Yours faithfully

Ad Blackburn

Supt York

Please act accordingly

2/2

Stevens
D.C. (C.B.)

PHONE
12048
12050

Shanghai Municipal Council



Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, February 20, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime & Special Branches).

In re Hinds & Barr

I thank you for forwarding Superintendent Yorke's report, now returned herewith.

The Crown Advocate informs me that he agrees entirely with my opinion. As a matter of courtesy, it would be appreciated if you would in future forward any of my opinions upon which you want the confirmation of the Crown Advocate to me in order that I can discuss the case with him.

May it be suggested that in cases of a similar nature, a letter from this office to the delinquent would be more effective than a visit by a detective, and would not be the subject of a dispute such as arose in this case. This is the practice obtaining in England. The above is without disparagement to Superintendent Yorke, in whom every confidence is had that he carried out his mission properly and thoroughly.

It is puerile of Mr. Davis to suggest that the

police

hs
Runkin

police should wait until he has negotiated with the above in respect of the advertisement. If the contract is to print advertisements worded as the exhibits, then it is illegal and ipso facto, null and void; if there is no specified wording, then the advertisements must be restricted as suggested in my original opinion.

Newspapers at home would not publish such an advertisement more than once.

R. Hunter.

Assistant Municipal Advocate.

RW/J

Enc. Report as stated.

J.C. (Crs.)

H.Q. Annie Branch should now collect such evidence as his written requisition toward a prosecution of Hui-shan. Supt. York should warn managers of Shanghai Times & consult his lawyer as to whether the China Press has also committed an offence - if so will be obtain assistance of the District Attorney who would probably prefer to issue the warning



C O P Y

October 16, 1930.

Deputy Commissioner

Crime & Special Branches.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury

Advertisement of Lottery

An opinion is required as to whether the advertisement in the above paper of the 14th instant wherein the I. R. C. Tsingtao announced to members that "Champions" could be obtained at 17 Eeking Road, is an offence under American law.

It is assumed that enquiries have been made and that the Police are satisfied that this paper is a duly registered American Corporation.

The relevant part of Section 863 (headed "Lotteries") of the District of Columbia Code reads "If any person . . . shall aid in setting . . . a chance or ticket in . . . any lottery . . . he shall be fined not more than \$500. . . ."

In Volume 17 of Ruling Case Law at page 1220 where is a discussion at some length as to what may be published in a newspaper regarding lotteries which concludes with: "but that it is a very different thing to prohibit the publication of accounts or notices

or

or advertisements which are designed to aid and assist in the promotion of lotteries by informing persons desirous of engaging in such enterprises . . . whereas tickets may be obtained . . . it has been decided to be a criminal offence to advertise a lottery, unlawful where advertised, although to be drawn in a state where it is lawful." (State v. Moore, 63 N. H. G. 56. Am. Rep. 478).

The opinion therefore is given that a criminal offence has been committed.

It is, however, suggested that if it is intended to prosecute, two copies at least of the offending paper be purchased from the newspaper offices.

The further opinion is given that Mr. A. L. Zimmerman can be prosecuted under The Lotteries Act 1836 for causing the advertisement to be published but this would of course necessitate calling a witness from The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury to state that he was the man who authorised the advertisement. He can also be prosecuted under The Lotteries Act 1823 Section 41 for selling lottery tickets.

*In view of
the foregoing
a new opinion
seems unnecessary*

Is it proposed to apply for a search warrant under the last above Act, Section 37, for a search warrant?

ROP

Feb. 21, 1931

Enquiries will of course be made to ensure that he is a British subject.

RW/S

A/Municipal Advocate

October 16, 1930.

Deputy Commissioner

Crime & Special Branches.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury

Advertisement of Lottery

An opinion is required as to whether the advertisement in the above paper of the 14th instant wherein the I. R. C. Tsingtao announced to members that "Champions" could be obtained at 17 Peking Road, is an offence under American law.

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Is it proposed to apply for a search warrant under the last above Act, Section 37, for a search warrant?

Enquiries will of course be made to ensure that he is a British subject.

RW/S

A/Municipal Advocate

Date - February 19, 1931

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Mr.

The assertion by Mr. Davis that I stated that mine was a friendly call is entirely incorrect. Mr. Davis may have too liberally construed a friendly, as opposed to a bellicose, attitude on my part but the verbal warning delivered was firm & reiterated when Mr. Davis suggested that possibly the advert. was not illegal.

D.L. (L.T.B.)

Rufus
Det. Tupt.

Mr. Winkler
do see Mr.
news from C.A.
please
L.C.
10/12

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)
ESTABLISHED 1850

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 707, SHANGHAI
TELEGRAMS: HERALD SHANGHAI

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
SHANGHAI, CHINA

February 16, 1931

Major F. W. Gerrard,
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Major Gerrard,

In conversation with Mr. Haward
I am led to believe there is some misunderstanding
in connection with the call of Superintendent Yorke
about Hinds & Barr's advertisement in the "North-
China Daily News."

official
Superintendent Yorke stated that
he made a friendly call to express the Council's (or
Police Department's) disapproval of the advertisement
in question, the spirit of which I need hardly say
was appreciated. I explained to Superintendent Yorke
that a contract for one year had been signed by Hinds
& Barr and ourselves, and that I would take up the
matter of its cancellation or, alternatively, the
insertion of wording to which no exception could be
taken. You will note that this has been done in to-
day's issue, and I trust that no further criticism
of the advertisement will be found necessary.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. Davis

R. W. Davis

Secretary and Manager
North-China Daily News & Herald Ltd.

*Recd
Feb 17 1931*

No. S. B. D. 1998

Date 16-2-31

Date February 16, 1931

Secret and Confidential.

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Thurs. At 11 Am., Feb. 11, I called upon Mr. B. D. Blackburn & explained the course of action it is proposed to adopt in re. Messrs. Linds & Rans. Before officially agreeing to the afore-mentioned gentlemen being warned of the illegality of their methods, Mr. Blackburn intends consulting L. B. M. Gordon Advocate & requests that the attached file be available during the consultation.

Mr. Davis, Secretary & Managing Director of the H. L. & D. News, in an interview at 11.30 Am. agreed to assist the Police as far as legally possible in this matter. It appears however that the offending firm have a contract with the management of the newspaper. The contract dating from Jan. 11, 1931 is for a period of one year & provides that 2,000 sq. inches of space shall be allotted to the firm for advertising purposes. The advertisements may be inserted weekly or monthly, & may, providing the space allotted in the agreement is not exceeded, be small or large in size. Mr. Davis will try to effect a compromise with the firm but expresses his opinion that it may take time to persuade the firm to cancel the contract & therefore the Police should not conclude that the management of the newspaper are idle or obstructive if the offending advertisements appear on a few occasions in the near future. During the interview, Mr. Davis suggested that possibly the advertisements were not illegal

Date

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

as several leading newspapers in Great Britain accepted & published identical advertisements. No comment was offered to this observation beyond reiteration that the Council were of the opinion an offence was being committed.

Before any warning is delivered to Messrs. Hinds & Ban, may I suggest that, at least, one of the channels in which they are particularly active, be effectively closed. I refer to the Municipal

I will speak to the President of the Club about this.

Service Club, an institution established for Council employees & financially assisted yearly by the Council. Messrs. Hinds & Ban are, to the best of my knowledge, both visiting members of the club & habitual frequenters.

The pools and/or coupons issued in connection with football matches played in the United Kingdom are greatly patronised by members of the M. S. Club & the club premises are used for collecting coupons & cash & distributing winnings. The Secretary of the club is Mr. A. Gleason, Quartermaster of the Administration Building who might be officially told that the club's premises are henceforth not to be used for betting purposes as referred to in this file & further that, pending a cessation of their activities, Messrs. Hinds & Ban are precluded from using the club. Action on these lines will close one fruitful source of income.

President of M.S.C. is taking immediate action towards stopping the football pools & the use of the club premises as an agency for Hinds & Ban. Duff 14/12

It is safe to say that, outside Naval & Military units & Municipal employees, not five per. cent. of the foreign population & certainly not one per. cent. of the Chinese

Date

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Population of Shanghai are interested in home racing or football. I suggest therefore that enquiries be made re. the connections of this firm with the British Defence Forces & action taken to prevent sailors & soldiers from patronising the pools & coupon schemes.

This, in conjunction with the cessation of activities in the H. S. Club, would reduce the clientele of Messrs. Hinds & Ban to a negligible quantity & they would quickly realise the impossibility of carrying on.

Further assistance might unofficially be sought from the Shanghai ~~Telephone~~ Telephone Co. Ltd. for telephones have not yet been installed at 100 Central Arcade & congestion can well delay the installation indefinitely.

10/1/41

J. N. W.

to be sent

on 10/1/41

4/11/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

10/1/41

D.L. (C. S. B.)

R. W. J. J. J.
Det. Supl.

C.P. Suggest we wait for Crown Advocate's opinion & then decide.

13/2
S. C. C. C.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME & SPECIAL BRANCHES
Memorandum.

FM. 1

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai Sept 15 193 1

Both are British
Subjects, please call
at Consulate & inform
them that we propose
to warn Kinds & Barr
that their actions
are illegal & must
cease. Let me know
result.

Also please
call on Mr Davis
N.C. D.K. & warn
him that their action
is also illegal. Advise.

1 PHONE
12049
12050

Shanghai Municipal Council



Office of the Municipal Advocate

February 11, 1931.

Commissioner of Police.

Hinds & Barr: Commission Agents.

For your information I am forwarding herewith copy of an opinion in this matter which was sent yesterday to the Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches).

R. T. Bryan, Jr.
Municipal Advocate.

copy

*de fers)
m
1/2*

PHONE
12048
12050



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC'D
No. S. B. D. 1998
Date 11 - 2 - 31

Shanghai, February 10, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner,

(Crime & Special Branches).

In re Hinds & Barr: Commission Agents,
Advertisement in NORTH CHINA
DAILY NEWS, February 1, 1931.

An opinion on the above advertisement, particulars
of which were received today, is now given on the following
points:

1. What offence, if any, is committed by
the advertisers in forwarding such
advertisement?
2. What offence, if any, is committed by
the newspaper in publishing such
advertisement?

Also -

3. What offence, if any, is committed by
Hinds & Barr in carrying on such busi-
ness?

1. In the first place, the advertisement can be
construed as a general invitation to the public to make
inquiries at a certain place, No. 100 Central Arcade,
relative to betting matters and as a place where bets
can be laid. Therefore, an offence under the Betting
Act 1874, section 3, has been committed. This section

reads:

reads:

"Where any letter, circular, telegram, placard, handbill, card, or advertisement is sent, exhibited, or published -

(1) Whereby it is made to appear that any person, either in the united kingdom or elsewhere, will on application give information or advice for the purpose of or with respect to any such bet or wager, or any such event or contingency as is mentioned in the principal act, or will make on behalf of any other person any such bet or wager as is mentioned in the principal act; or

(2) With intent to induce any person to apply to any house, office, room, or place, or to any person, with the view of obtaining information or advice for the purpose of any such bet or wager or with respect to any such event or contingency as is mentioned in the principal act; or

(3) Inviting any person to make or take any share in or in connection with any such bet or wager;

every person sending, exhibiting, or publishing, or causing the same to be sent, exhibited, or published, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the seventh section of the principal act with respect to offences under that section."

The principal act referred to is the Betting Act 1853, section 7 of which provides for a penalty of £30 imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

In the case of *Hawke & Mackenzie* (1902), 2 K. B. 225, it was held that an advertisement relating to either of the purposes mentioned in the Betting Act 1853, section 1, namely, (1) that of keeping a place for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and (2) that of

keeping

keeping a place for the purpose of receiving deposits and bets, was illegal. It was also decided that the publication of an advertisement shewing that information or advice will be given relative to any coupon competition on any game or sport in which money was to be sent, and which constituted an offence under the Betting Act 1853, section 4, was an offence under the Betting Act 1874, section 3.

The latter decision appears to cover what is called the "Football Pool", but information should be obtained on this.

2. It appears that the newspaper would also be guilty of an offence under the Betting Act 1874, section 3, although no decided case on the point can be found. As far as can be remembered, the advertisements of commission agents at home are generally confined to the name, description, address and telephone number; in no case would the particular race and odds given with an invitation for further enquiries be given.

3. Although there is a Scottish case (Scott v. Renton (1907) S. C. (J) 88, deciding there is no need that there should be any invitation to resort to any named address for the purpose of betting, or that bets should be accepted there for an offence to be committed under the Betting Act 1874, section 3, it is thought that particulars
of

of the place and proceedings therein should be obtained before any action is taken.

As Messrs. Hinds & Barr do not appear to be on the telephone, then people must either resort thereto for the purpose of making bets or forward their bets by letter. In either case, there is every possibility ready money will be taken or sent as credit accounts are opened for responsible residents only. If that is so, then an offence has been committed under the Betting Act 1853, section 3, which reads as follows:

"Any person who being the owner or occupier of any house, office, room or other place, or a person using the same, shall open, keep or use the same for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, or either of them; and any person who being the owner or occupier of any house, room, office, or other place shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them; and any person having the care or management of or in any manner assisting in conducting the business of any house, office, room, or place opened, kept, or used for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them, shall, on summary conviction thereof before any two justices of the peace, be liable to forfeit and pay such penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, as shall be adjudged by such justices, and may be further adjudged by such justices to pay such costs attending such conviction as to the said justices shall seem reasonable; and on the non-payment of such penalty and costs, or in the first instance if to the said justices it shall seem fit, may be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six calendar months."

The purposes aforesaid are contained in Section 1 of the Act, and have already been summarised. In short,

it

it was decided in the case of Traynor v. Macpherson (1914) S. C. (J) 174, that no offence was committed when no customers resorted to the premises occupied by the bookmaker, but communicated by letter, telegram or telephone, and paid no deposit when the bet was made, but accounts were rendered weekly and balances remitted. If any of these conditions are not complied with, then an offence is committed.

If it is proposed to take action, then it is suggested:

(1) That someone be sent to the place to make a bet and pay a deposit, and also to make enquiries with regard to the "Football Pool" and obtain a coupon.

(2) That watch be kept to ascertain the number of people resorting there, and also if possible the number of letters delivered. The person sent to the office might be able to give some idea of the conduct of the business.

(3) If enquiries justify it, a search warrant should be obtained and executed after a number of people have visited the premises.

It is thought the above will be sufficient guide for the time being; amplification can be made, if necessary, by reference to various authorities.

Reed
R. J.
R. J.

R. Hunter
Assistant Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, February 10, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner,

(Crime & Special Branches).

In re Hinds & Barr: Commission Agents,
advertisement in NORTH CHINA
DAILY NEWS, February 1, 1931.

An opinion on the above advertisement, particulars
of which were received today is now given on the following
points:

1. What offence, if any, is committed by
the advertisers in forwarding such
advertisement?
2. What offence, if any, is committed by
the newspaper in publishing such
advertisement?

Also -

3. What offence, if any, is committed by
Hinds & Barr in carrying on such busi-
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1. In the first place, the advertisement can be
construed as a general invitation to the public to make
inquiries at a certain place, No. 100 Central Arcade,
relative to betting matters and as a place where bets
can be laid. Therefore, an offence under the Betting
Act 1874, section 3, has been committed. This section

reads:

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"Where any letter, circular, telegram, placard, handbill, card, or advertisement is sent, exhibited, or published -

(1) whereby it is made to appear that any person, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, will on application give information or advice for the purpose of or with respect to any such bet or wager, or any such event or contingency as is mentioned in the principal act, or will make on behalf of any other person any such bet or wager as is mentioned in the principal act; or

(2) with intent to induce any person to apply to any house, office, room, or place, or to any person, with the view of obtaining information or advice for the purpose of any such bet or wager or with respect to any such event or contingency as is mentioned in the principal act; or

(3) inviting any person to make or take any share in or in connection with any such bet or wager;

every person sending, exhibiting, or publishing, or causing the same to be sent, exhibited, or published, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the seventh section of the principal act with respect to offences under that section."

The principal act referred to is the Betting Act 1853, section 7 of which provides for a penalty of £30 imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

In the case of Hawke & Mackenzie (1902), 2 K. B. 225, it was held that an advertisement relating to either of the purposes mentioned in the Betting Act 1853, section 1, namely, (1) that of keeping a place for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and (2) that of

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keeping a place for the purpose of receiving deposits and bets, was illegal. It was also decided that the publication of an advertisement shewing that information or advice will be given relative to any coupon competition on any game or sport in which money was to be sent, and which constituted an offence under the Betting Act 1853, section 4, was an offence under the Betting Act 1874, section 3.

The latter decision appears to cover what is called the "Football Pool", but information should be obtained on this.

2. It appears that the newspaper would also be guilty of an offence under the Betting Act 1874, section 3, although no decided case on the point can be found. As far as can be remembered, the advertisements of commission agents at home are generally confined to the name, description, address and telephone number; in no case would the particular race and odds given with an invitation for further enquiries be given.

3. Although there is a Scottish case (Scott v. Renton (1907) 5. C. (J) 88, deciding there is no need that there should be any invitation to resort to any named address for the purpose of betting, or that bets should be accepted there for an offence to be committed under the Betting Act 1874, section 3, it is thought that particulars
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of the place and proceedings therein should be obtained before any action is taken.

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"Any person who being the owner or occupier of any house, office, room or other place, or a person using the same, shall open, keep or use the same for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, or either of them; and any person who being the owner or occupier of any house, room, office, or other place shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them; and any person having the care or management of or in any manner assisting in conducting the business of any house, office, room, or place opened, kept, or used for the purposes aforesaid, or either of them, shall, on summary conviction thereof before any two justices of the peace, be liable to forfeit and pay such penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, as shall be adjudged by such justices, and may be further adjudged by such justices to pay such costs attending such conviction as to the said justices shall seem reasonable; and on the non-payment of such penalty and costs, or in the first instance if to the said justices it shall seem fit, may be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six calendar months."

The purposes aforesaid are contained in Section 1 of the Act, and have already been summarized. In short,

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it was decided in the case of *Traynor v. Stephenson* (1914) N. S. (J) 174, that no offence was committed when no customers resorted to the premises occupied by the bookmaker, but communicated by letter, telegram or telephone, and paid no deposit when the bet was made, but accounts were rendered weekly and balances remitted. If any of these contingencies are not complied with, then an offence is committed.

If it is proposed to take action, then it is suggested:

(1) That someone be sent to the place to make a bet and pay a deposit, and also to make enquiries with regard to the "Football Pool" and obtain a coupon.

(2) That watch be kept to ascertain the number of people resorting there, and also if possible the number of letters delivered. The person sent to the office might be able to give some idea of the conduct of the business.

(3) If enquiries justify it, a search warrant should be obtained and executed after a number of people have visited the premises.

It is thought the above will be sufficient guide for the time being; amplification can be made, if necessary, by reference to various authorities.

Assistant Municipal Advocate

RW/J

Cable address "HINDSBARR"
PHONE:

100 CENTRAL ARCADE

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

On advice of our London Agents, we have great pleasure in quoting the following prices on the undermentioned races, quotations will be periodically revised on receipt of information from London and the latest prices immediately advertised.

(1) Lincoln Handicap.

LINCOLN, MARCH 25th.

1 Mile.

40 Accra	12 C. O'Nine T.	33 Heronslea	50 Merton Abbey	33 Sargasso
66 Advanceer	33 Charger	40 King Baldwin	100 Metronome	16 Slipper
66 Africorn	40 Croco	25 Knight Error	25 Midlothian	Soranette
100 Airman	40 Eyes Front	33 Lansdowne	40 Moyresque	50 Sunnier
40 Alcyon	25 F'ing Memory	25 Leonidas II	100 O. Contemptible	
40 Sweet Swan	33 Arctic L.	Fuzzy Wuzzy	33 Osiris	Tel-Asur
33 Belgrano	50 Gamesome	100 L. Grafton	40 Peace Pact	40 Timber
25 Breadcrumb	66 Go Easy	50 Lone Knight	40 Pomerellen	33 Lionhearted
66 Top Dressing	50 Bunch	66 Golder Earl	50 Lucky Hunter	
33 Ultra Violet II	33 Burgee	100 Grandflight	25 Masher, The	33 Rivalry
33 Whoopee	25 Caeleon	25 Grandmaster	40 Massai	33 R the Reefer

One third the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(2) Liverpool Cup.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26

1 Mile 2 furs. 170 yards.

Prices on application

(3) Grand National.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27

4 Miles 856 yards.

12 Sir Lindsay 14 Kakushin 16 Easter Hero Shaun Gollin 20 Drintyre Gib Crakle Melleray's Belle Tichmond 25 Drin Gregalach K.C.B.

Quotations offered on others.

All in enter or not.

One third the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 500 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(4) Free Handicap.

NEWMARKET, APRIL 16

7 furs.

20 to 1 The Field.

(5) Derby.

EPSON, JUNE 3

11 Miles.

6 Jacopo 8 Lemnarchus Thyestes 10 Portlaw 12 Dr. Dolittle Goyescas 16 Estate Duty.

Quotations offered on others.

One fourth the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 100 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

(6) Ascot Gold Cup.

ASCOT, JUNE 18

21 Miles.

6 Brumeux Commanderie Ut. Majeur 8 Strephon II 10 Parenthesis Rustom Pasha Singapore 16 Bastard, The 20 Friendship.

One fourth the odds a place. Placing them 1, 2, 3 from 100 to 1 up to 20,000 to 1.

Vouchers with all Ante-Post Commissions

LOCAL PONY RACING
LOCAL DOG RACING

Pari-Mutuel Prices—For the convenience of our clientele who are unable to attend the courses.

FOOTBALL

Weekly Lists and Cup Tie Quotations

FOOTBALL POOL

*Something new to Shanghai---
but England's latest craze*

Running simultaneously with our weekly coupons, we are inaugurating in Shanghai the first "FOOTBALL POOL" in the Far East.

A "FOOTBALL POOL" is a selection, in this case, of 40 matches from English & Scottish soccer, from which the competitor has to forecast any 8 results, placing on his selection any stake between \$1 to \$10.—

From the gross investments, the organisers deduct 10 per cent., and the balance is divided between the successful competitors—pro rata to their investment.

In the event of no competitor forecasting the correct results, the pool will then be carried over to the following week and added to that weeks total for division.

This being the first venture of this nature in Shanghai, we are guaranteeing a return of at least 18 to 1 to any successful competitor.

When the popularity of this Pool has been proved, we intend to organize several pools of various Combinations, the competitor then having a choice of several selections.

Documents to hand from our London Agents, show that the demand for this type of speculation is enormous, and for matches played on the 27th ultimo, one pool paid to a successful competitor the odds of 3024 to 1.

ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Credit accounts opened for responsible residents on application

D-2002

5.B.-D 2002
GEMERAAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

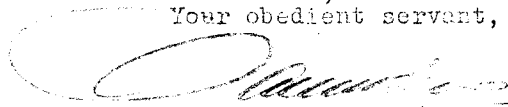
No. 562.

SHANGHAI, 21 Februari 1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 19th instant, No. D.2002,
regarding I.M. Zalkan, and to thank you for
the information contained therein.

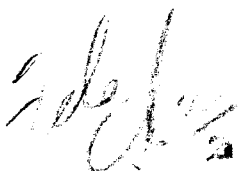
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

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

SHANGHAI.



S.B. D.2002

S. B. D. 2002.
20 - 2 - 31

February 19, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of February 5, 1931, on the subject of a Russian named I.M. Malkan, and to state that there is nothing in the records of the Municipal Police to the detriment of this man.


Malkan came to Shanghai in 1930 and since then has been employed by the Messrs. Lor and Lomach Chocolate Factory, No. 100 Great Western Road. It was said at one period that he had financial interests in the Shanghai United Club, No. 306 Avenue Foch, where, according to popular report, gambling regularly took place. Previous to coming to Shanghai, Malkan was a Commissar of Soviet Fishery Establishments at Vladivostock.

I have the honour to be,


Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Encl: 1 Photograph


Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date February 16, 1931.

Subject (in full) I.M. Zalkan.

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by

W. H. C. ...

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of February 5, 1931 from the Consulate General for the Netherlands concerning Mr. I.M. Zalkan, inquiries go to show that this individual is engaged as the representative of the chocolate factory of Messrs Lor & Lomach, 100 Great Western Road.

In 1917, shortly after the revolt in Russia, I.M. Zalkan received the post of Commissar of the Soviet Government Fishery establishments in Astrakhan. Later he was transferred to various parts of U.S.S.R. with a view to improving the work of similar establishments. In 1922 he arrived in Vladivostok where he worked until 1929. While in Vladivostok, he met Mr. Lor, owner of the above mentioned chocolate factory on Great Western Road. In 1930 I.M. Zalkan arrived in Shanghai and for some time had financial interests in gambling conducted at the Shanghai United Club, 306 Avenue Foch.

There is nothing in S.M.P. records to his detriment.

D. S. Makaroff
D. S.

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

Reg. Letter in accordance with attached draft who signed by Mr. ...

Feb. 17 2 1931

No. 389

SHANGHAI,

5th February 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Ilia Marcovitch Balkan, member of the firm Far Eastern Import & Export Co., born at Astrakhan 5 February 1886, living at Rue Lafayette 764, intends to proceed to Netherlands India in order to purchase cocoa-beans, sugar and other products necessary for the chocolate factory of Messrs. Lor & Lomach, 100 Great Western Road, for which said firm are the sole agents.

Mr. Zelman has a passport issued to him by the Bureau of Public Safety on 28 January 1931 No. 39.

He came to Shanghai in May 1930, and stayed before that 5 months in Harbin, where he arrived via Iman from Vladivostock.

He states to have travelled in Europe before the war, having been connected with a large fishery enterprise in Russia, but to have remained in Russia during and after the war. He did not serve in the army, having obtained exemption on account of his supplies to the Russian Army.

After the revolution he travelled all over Russia, until he finally arrived in Vladivostock in 1927 where he states to have employed over a 1000 workmen in his fishery business. He states to have fled during the winter 1929/1930 on account of his property being confiscated. He was married 6 years ago to Eugenie Isaevna Krassnovsky, who is also in Shanghai.

He brought a letter of introduction from his firm, signed by P. Kantzler, who lives at 427 Rue Cardinal Mercier, a house inhabited a.o. by the brothers Patchowsky, agents of the G.P.U.

A certain Mr. A. Kogan, assistant manager of the Far Eastern

Import

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

Import & Export Co. accompanied Mr. Zalkan to my office and acted as interpreter.

I enclose a photo of Mr. Zalkan which kindly return in the course of time and would be much obliged to receive any information you may be able to give me concerning this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'M. M. M. M. M.', written in dark ink.

Chinese Secretary.

ZALKAN, Ilia Marcovitch

Employed by the Messrs. Lor and Lomach
Chocolate Factory, No. 100 Great Western Road.
Previously was Commissar of Soviet Fishery
Establishments at Vladivostock.

SMP

SMP: S.B. D 2002
6 Feb. 1931

KRASSNOVSKY, Eugenie Isaevna
wife of ZALKAN.

KANTZLER, M.
Lives at 427 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

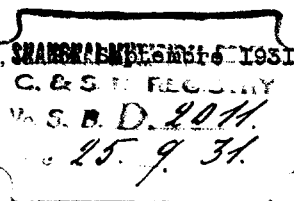
PATCHONSKY (brothers) agents of the G.P.U.

D-2011



DIRECTION
DES
SERVICES DE POLICE

Changhai,



Le Chef de la Section Politique

a l'honneur de vous remercier de la communication

N° S.B.D. que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser
2011

le 23 courant.

M^r Assistant Commissioner in charge of

Special Branch.

S.M.C.

Changhai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
& Section 2. Station
S. B. D. 2011.
Date Sept. 23, 1931.
23-9-31

Subject (in full) Movements of A.P. Serebroff, Soviet Citizen.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

SBK

The undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for
Dairen on September 22, 1931 by the s.s. Choshun Maru.

A.P. Serebroff Reported to be chief representative of
the Far Eastern Lumber Trust in China
and Japan.

While in Shanghai he resided at 26
Hwakee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. Yoo,
Copies with note as follows:
"forward herewith for your information
"a copy of a detective report bearing
"on the movements of one
"A.P. Serebroff for your information"
"to the usual authorities."

SBK
23-9-31.

RECORDED
C. & S. D. REC.
No. S. & D. 2011
date 13.9.31

September 23 1.

My dear Steptoe,

I forward herewith for your information
a copy of a detective report bearing on the
movements of one A.P. Serebroff.

Yours sincerely,

WLB

H.M. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

Li, Esq.,

Japanese Consulate-General.

Ly, Esq.,

French Police Headquarters.

D-2015.

CHINA

June 1. 31

Political (C)

Shanghai Delegates to National Convention report result of their mission

*Left
Citizens Federation*

At a meeting of some 200 representatives of local public societies held in the 3rd District Koonintang Headquarters Office, Temple of Moon of Heaven, North Homan Road, between 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. May 30, five delegates representing local Koonintang merchants, peasants, independent professions and labour of the Shanghai Municipality to the People's Convention, reported the result of their activities at the Convention.

W.P.

Kuomintang Meeting

At a meeting held in their office in the Yuen Tung An Temple, Yang Ha Doc. Footang, between 4 and 5.10 p.m. May 19, 17 members of the 10th Section of the 5th District Kuomintang decided to issue a manifesto supporting the action of the National Convention in declaring the abrogation of all unequal treaties between China and the various powers.

S.M.F.
20.5.31.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8: 5: 1931

To

Reg.

Please see
remarks of
C. D. J. Robertson.
A re-arrangement
of the files seems
to be called for.

J.R.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 27: 4: 1931.

To

S.I.,

Passed to
you for attention.

J.R.

C. S. Branch,
Please see report furnished
by D. S. I. Montgomery in
connection with File
No S.B., D 1302.

H.R.

Translation of extracts from the Shanghai
Min Pao dated April 25.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS CONFERENCE.

Every-body believes that the National Citizens' Conference, to be called by Chiang Kai Shek, will not care for the interests of the Nation as Citizens are not wanted to participate in it and public officials are to act simply as representatives. In reality such a convention should be called a meeting of officials. We may also call it a meeting of Chiang's followers because they are endeavouring to be elected as representatives and they will certainly succeed in view of their political influence.

Since the Citizens' Convention will not be represented by citizens but will have a large attendance of military representatives, why shouldn't we call it a military conference or the conference to create a king? Since several good-for-nothing fellows have come to Hanko to attend the convention for the ultimate purpose of getting food and drawing allowances, why shouldn't we call the convention a meeting of dogs?

What will be discussed at the so-called Citizens Convention? We are sure that nothing will be discussed. The participants will simply "Kow Tow" (Kneel down), elect Chiang Kai Shek President of China, give him political authority, and obey all Chiang's orders. Besides, they will simply report their arrival, eat rice, enter the meeting place, visit Sun's ^{an} mausoleum, view the scenery, frequent brothels, and sleep. Finally they will shout the slogan, "Long live Chiang Kai Shek, the President", and then draw passage allowances and leave Hanko for their native places.

The Citizens' Conference will thus be concluded.

EVIDENCES RELATING TO THE CONTRACTING
OF THE CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

It is known to the public that the so-called Citizens' Conference is under the exclusive control of Chiang Kai Shek who might be called the purveyor of the conference. He alleges that the reactionary elements are falsely accusing him but we have strong evidence to show that the accusations against him are not groundless.

On the 23rd, a certain small newspaper in Shanghai published the following two secret telegrams relating to the election of representatives to the Citizens' Conventions:-

In connection with the election of representatives to the Citizens' Convention, a certain provincial Kuomintang Headquarters committed many absurd acts in order to monopolize the elections in the Province. The labour and commercial representatives have now been elected according to the wishes of the Kuomintang Headquarters. As the Education Association and the Farmers' Association have not held an election, the members of the Kuomintang Headquarters have become active again and their acts are absurd indeed. They have issued the following secret telegram to the Hsien Kuomintang Branches in the name of the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters:-

"The candidates for election have already been appointed by this Kuomintang Headquarters and the various Hsien Kuomintang Branches should endeavour to afford them assistance. If the Branches help persons other than the candidates, the offenders will be severely punished."

Besides, the Kuomintang Headquarters have detailed a large number of officers to various Hsien to see that the above order is being carried out.

~~subsequent to the Kuomintang Headquarters~~

NAME AND ADDRESS
SECTION
BUILDING
CITY
STATE

14

out. Now, the Kuomintang Headquarters has issued another telegram stating that if the persons elected as representatives of the Education Association or of the Farmers' Association are not those appointed by this Kuomintang Headquarters, the members of the Committee (? of the Hsien Kuomintang Branches) will be severely dealt with.

The wording of these two telegrams is so serious that we can see now that the authority of the Kuomintang Headquarters is superior to that of despotic monarchs.

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1931

Mandate Governs People's Convention To Be Called During This Coming Year

Details Embodied In Full Translation Of
Government Regulations Cover
All Possibilities

(Kuo Min News Agency)

Nanking, Jan. 10.—By a Mandate of the National Government, the Law governing the Election of Delegates for the National People's Convention has been promulgated. The following is a full translation:—

Art. 1.—The total number of delegates to the National People's Convention shall be 520, to be apportioned as follows:

(1) 450 to be elected from the various provinces;

(2) 22 to be elected from the various municipalities;

(3) 12 to be elected from Mongolia;

(4) 10 to be elected from Tibet;

(5) 26 to be elected from Chinese nationals resident abroad.

Art. 2.—The number of delegates to be elected from the various provinces shall be apportioned as follows:—

Kiangsu, 30; Chekiang, 24; Anhwei, 20; Kiangsi, 38; Hopei, 30; Shan-

tung, 30; Shansi, 2; Honan, 30;

Fukien, 14; Hupsh, Hunan, 30;

Kwangtung, 30; Kwangsi, 11; Shensi, 17; Kansu, 7; Sinkiang, 5; Szechuan,

30; Yunnan, 12; Kweichow, 11;

Liaoning, 15; and 5 each from Kirin, Heilungkiang, Charnar, Suiyuan,

Jehol, Kokonor and Ninghsia.

Art. 3.—The number of delegates to be elected from the various Municipalities shall be apportioned as follows:—

Nanking, 3; Shanghai, 5; Peiping, 3; Hankow, 3; Tsingtao, 1; Harbin,

1; Tientsin, 3; and Canton 3.

Art. 4.—The number of delegates to be elected from Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be apportioned as follows:—

The Philippine Islands, 1; Honolulu, 1; Peru, 1; Mexico, 1; Chile,

Cuba, 1; the United States, 2;

Central America, 1; Canada, 2;

Federated Malay States, 2; India, 1; Burma, 1; Annam, 1; Siam, 2;

Europe, 1; Japan, 1; Korea, 1;

Australia, 1; Tahiti, 1; Africa, 1;

the Dutch Colonies, 2.

Art. 5.—Delegates of the National Convention shall be chosen by the following organizations in the various districts according to the prescribed numbers:—

(1) Peasants' Unions;

(2) Labor Unions;

(3) Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Organizations;

(4) Educational Associations, National Universities, Universities registered at the Ministry of Education and Associations of Liberal Professions;

(5) the Kuomintang of China.

The Peasants' Unions, Labor Unions, Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and other organizations mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be those established in conformity with Law.

The qualifications of Industrial Organizations, and Associations of Liberal Professions, shall be determined separately.

Art. 6.—The apportionment of the number of delegates to be elected by the various organizations shall be determined separately.

Art. 7.—The organizations for the Tibet and Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be determined separately.

Art. 8.—Persons subject to any of the following conditions shall not be eligible as delegates to the National Convention:—

(1) Persons who have been convicted on charges of Counter-Revolutionary conduct; or persons against whom orders for arrest are still in force;

(2) Persons having been in the Government service who have been convicted on charges of corruption;

(3) Persons who have been deprived of their civic rights and who have not yet been granted restitution of such rights;

(4) Persons suffering from feeble-mindedness or addicted to bad habits;

(5) Persons who, having once been members of the Kuomintang of China, have been either expelled or suspended from Party membership;

Art. 9.—For the election of the delegates to the National Convention, there shall be Chief Superintendents and Superintendents of Elections.

For the various Provinces the Commissioner of the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs shall be the Chief Superintendent of elections; for the various *hsien*, the District Magistrate shall be the Superintendent of Elections; and for the various Municipalities, the Mayor shall be the Superintendent of Elections.

For Mongolia and Tibet, the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee shall be the Chief Superintendent of Elections and the Superintendents shall be appointed by the said Committee from the local officials.

For the election of Chinese nationals resident abroad, the overseas Chinese Affairs Committee shall be the Superintendent.

Art. 10.—Supervisors of the elections held by the various organizations in the various districts shall be persons, who, according to the constitution of the said organizations, have the power to represent the organizations.

Art. 11.—The qualifications of the various electoral organizations shall be investigated and approved by the various Chief Superintendents concerned.

Art. 12.—The method of election for Chinese nationals resident abroad shall be determined separately.

Art. 13.—Successful candidates as delegates to the National Convention elected by the organizations mentioned in sections 1 to 4 of Art. 5 of this Law must be persons who, being engaged in the occupations in their following period (immediately preceding the election):—

(1) Persons engaged in agriculture for a period not less than ten years;

(2) Persons engaged in trade or industry for a period not less than five years;

(3) Persons engaged in educational enterprises for a period not less than five years;

(4) Persons engaged in various liberal professions for a period not less than five years.

Art. 14.—The method of electing delegates to the National Convention by the Kuomintang shall be determined separately.

Art. 15.—Where any elector of the electoral organizations mentioned in sections 1 to 4 of Art. 5 of this Law is a member of two or more different organizations, he may, at his option, elect to vote in either one of these organizations.

Art. 16.—Where there is any mistake in the counting of the votes; the electors concerned may petitioned the chief Superintendent Elections to hold an investigation.

Art. 17.—Where any case of fraud

committed by those in charge of the election is discovered by any elector, two-thirds of the electors of the same organization may jointly petition the Chief Superintendent of Elections to hold an investigation.

Where, after investigation, the Chief Superintendent is satisfied that there is no ground for prosecution, he should render a decision of non-prosecution where there is ground for suspecting the alleged fraud, the case shall be handed over to the Provincial Higher Court for trial.

Art. 18.—The Provincial Higher Court of the District concerned shall have original jurisdiction over suits concerning elections. Judgments in such cases shall become final immediately after they been rendered.

Art. 19.—Suits concerning elections shall be heard in priority before other suits.

Art. 20.—Where persons in charge of the elections of any organization are convicted of fraud, the results of said elections shall be null and void.

Art. 21.—Where the void election referred to in the preceding paragraph does not affect the votes polled for the successful candidates nor the votes of the next unsuccessful candidate, the organization whose election has been declared void does not have to hold a re-election.

The facts mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be investigated and determined by the Chief Superintendent of Elections. Where, in his judgment, it is necessary to have a re-election, he may notify the organization concerned to hold another election.

Art. 22.—The Law governing the application of the present Law shall be drafted separately.

Art. 23.—This Law shall come into effect on the date of promulgation.

SI,
Information and
return home please
J.H.
10:1:31

SHANGHAI
C. & S. E. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2015
date 6 - 6 - 31

Extract from the Chinese Newspapers Afternoon

Translation of 14.5.31.

Korean Revolutionists Proceed to Nanking

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

An Chong Hau(), Wong Hai Koong ()
and Poh Tsing Yih (), representatives of the
Provisional Korean Government in Shanghai, have proceeded
to Nanking to negotiate with the National People's
Congress over the treatment of Koreans in Manchuria.

Extract from the Chinese Newspapers Translation

May 10, 1931

Abolition of Unequal Treaties

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report from Nanking :-

At the 9th session of the National People's Congress held yesterday, a resolution was passed to urge the National Government to negotiate for the abolition of the unequal treaties within a specified period, and to issue a manifesto in the name of the Congress expressing the determination of the people to abolish the unequal treaties.

Extract from the Chinese Newspapers Morning

Translation of 9.5.31.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and National Citizens Conference

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has asked Wang Yen Sung, a representative from the Shanghai merchants, to submit a resolution to the National Citizens Conference suggesting that the following problems should be carried out:-

1. To restore all Foreign Settlements and Concessions.
2. To restore the leased territories such as Dairen, Kwangchow Bay, etc., as well as Hairen and other areas adjoining railways.
3. To bring about the withdrawal of foreign garrisons from China.
4. To restore the sovereign rights over Mongolia and Thibet by opening negotiations with Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

The Chamber of Commerce in its resolution also urges the Conference to devise ways and means for the upkeep of the livelihood of the people.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 6.5.31.

Kuomintang Propaganda in favour of the National Convention

The following slogans written on long strips of cloth and on paper slips were found exhibited on various roads in Chinese controlled territory in Shanghai on May 5 :-

1. Support the National Convention !
2. Demand that unequal treaties be abrogated !
3. Down with Imperialism !
4. Demand that extraterritoriality be abolished !
5. Eliminate the Communist Party and other reactionary elements !

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 6.5.31.

Meeting in commemoration of the tenth Anniversary of the
Assumption of Office by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Canton
Government and the People's Convention

About 100 Chinese representing local official organizations and public bodies held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Honan Road, between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. May 5, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of assumption of office by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as president of the Canton Government and the inauguration of the People's Convention in Nanking. Yih Wei-chun (葉惠均), member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, who presided, delivered a short speech in which he expressed the hope that the People's Convention will achieve success in the same honourable spirit as manifested by Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his tenure of office as President of the Canton Government. Speeches in a similar strain were delivered by Yui Hung-chun (俞鴻鈞), Secretary to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Yang Tsing-yuen (楊清源), Chief of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, and Chu Ying-peng (朱應鵬), member of the Standing Committee of the 3rd District Kuomintang. The following two resolutions were passed during the course of the meeting :-

1. That a congratulatory telegram be despatched to the People's Convention.
2. That the delegates of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai be urged to strive for the abrogation of unequal treaties.

At the termination of the proceedings the following slogans were repeated aloud :-

"The convocation of the People's Convention is to unify

the control of the nation '.

"Consolidate the foundation of the country !

"Abrogate ~~xxxx~~ Consular Jurisdiction !

"Restore all foreign Settlements to China !

"Get rid of all reactionaries !

During the progress of the meeting, copies of a booklet, handbills and paper slips in honour of the People's convention were distributed to the attendance.

In celebration of the inauguration of the convention, cinema shows were held in the Grand and Strand theatres in the Settlement, in addition to four other theatres in Chinese territory and the French concession, between 10 and 12 noon. About 300 persons attended each place. During the entertainment, paper slips bearing on the convention were distributed to the attendance.

Between 7 and 12 p.m. a theatrical performance was held in the Chamber of Commerce building, when about 400 persons were present.

Lecturing groups organized by the 1st District Kuomintang delivered open-air lectures in connection with the occasion in Nantao and City on the afternoon of May 5.

Meetings in commemoration of the same event were held at various places as follows on May 5 :-

<u>Name of organizations</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of persons present</u>
4th District Kuomintang	602 Jukong Road, Chapel.	100
5th District Kuomintang	215 Police Station Road, Pootung.	40
8th District Kuomintang	125 Soong Shing Road, Woosung.	100
Labour University	Kiangwan	500

Propaganda of local labour unions

Paper slips bearing the following slogans and purporting to emanate from the committee organized by local labour unions to bid farewell to labour delegates who are leaving to attend the International Labour Conference and the People's convention, were found posted on advertisement boards along various roads in Chapei on May 4 :-

1. Farewell to Comrade Yang Yeu-jen Chinese labour delegate to the "International Labour Conference" !
2. Farewell to Comrade Hou Ia-tsung, Shanghai labour delegate to the National convention !
3. Support the opinion of the labour delegates !
4. Demand that the People's convention declare the abolition of extraterritoriality forthwith !
5. Demand that the People's convention declare the abrogation of all "unequal treaties" !
6. Demand that labourers participate in the administrative government !
7. Demand the establishment of Ministry of Labour !
8. Long live the Chinese Kuomintang !

the Publication Workers' Union

70 representatives of local labour unions at a meeting held in the office of the Publication Workers' Union, 12 Lai Ching Li, Fusan Road, Chapel, between 4 and 5 p.m. May 4, decided to request Hou Ma-tsung (侯馬松), the labour delegate of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, to submit the following proposals to the People's Convention :-

1. to promulgate the special law authorizing the organization of a General Labour Union.
2. to establish a separate Ministry of Labour.
3. to introduce a national insurance system for workers.
4. to devise relief measures for the unemployed.
5. to revise all laws and rules which interfere with the benefit of workers.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 4.5.31.

Kuomintang meetings

Seven members of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters at a meeting held in their office, Ling Ying Road, West Gate, between 2 and 3.30 p.m. May 2, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That owing to the Kwoh Ming Theatre, corner of Chapoo and Haining Roads refusing to comply with the request to give a free exhibition of pictures in celebration of the inauguration of the People's convention (vide I.R.29/4/31), the local Chinese press be instructed to discontinue publication of advertisements of this theatre.
2. That seven persons including Hsiung Shih-hwei, Defence Commissioner of Woosung-Shanghai, Yu Hung-chun, Secretary of the Greater Shanghai Municipality and Yang Ching-yuen, Chief of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, be appointed to preside over the general meeting to be held in celebration of the People's Convention in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road at 9 a.m. May 5.
3. That in celebration of the Convention, the following cinemas be opened at 10 a.m. on May 5, instead of those decided upon on April 28 (vide I.R.29/4/31) to the public who will gain admission by complimentary tickets to be supplied by the People's Convention Celebration Preparatory Committee :-
 - a) Peng Lai Theatre, Peng Lai Road, Nantao.
 - b) Lung Nan Theatre, Ming Kuo Road.
 - c) World Theatre, Tsing Yuen Road, Chapel.
 - d) Grand Theatre, Bubbling Well Road.
 - e) Strand Theatre, Ningpo Road.
 - f) Odeon Theatre, North Szechuen Road, O.O.L..

The show which will last from 10 a.m. to 12 noon will be of the usual cinematograph entertainment. The management will be paid a remuneration in sums ranging from \$20 to \$50.

4. That arrangement be made with the Paradise, corner of Hupeh and Foochow Roads, Small World, City, and Pei Soong Yuen Garden, Nantao, to grant free admission

(2)

on May 5 to those armed with complimentary tickets issued by the local Kuomintang headquarters.

Six committee members of the 1st District Kuomintang at a meeting held in their office, Wei Ka Loong, City, between 2 and 4.15 p.m. May 2, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a manifesto be issued exhorting the people to unite and urge the Government to secure the punishment of the culprit, the issue of compensation to the victim and an apology to China from the French Authorities in connection with the shooting of Shing Hai-sai by a member of the French Police on April 7.
2. That a circular telegram urging the people throughout China to demand that the National Convention declare the abolition of the "unequal treaties" be despatched.
3. That propaganda in favour of the National Convention be disseminated on May 5.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 4.5.31.

Kuomintang Propaganda on the inauguration of the National Convention

During the afternoon of May 2, leaflets bearing the following slogans were found pasted on the walls of the barracks of the 27th Regiment, 5th Division, Ziang Zung Li, Paoshan Road, Chapei:-

1. Long live the National Convention !
2. Celebrate the inauguration of the National Convention !
3. Negotiate for the restoration of Settlements and concessions to China !
4. Down with the Communist Party, the Reorganization Party and other reactionary elements !
5. Abrogate all unequal treaties !

Extract from the Intelligence Report of R. 5. 31.

International Labour Day, May 1 - Meeting

Under the auspices of the local Kuomintang, about 20 members of various local labour unions held a meeting at the 2nd Kuomintang Headquarters, Ling Ying Road, Nanking, between 2.45 and 5 p.m. May 1, in commemoration of International Labour Day. Wang Wen-hui (王文輝), Executive member of the Publication Workers' Union, who presided, explained the significance of this anniversary and expressed some expectations of local labour circles for the election of local labour delegates to the People's Convention at Nanking and to the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in the near future. These views were endorsed by several others including Tong Hsin-shan (童心山), representative of the Wantao District Electric Workers' Union and Fu Teh-bei (傅德培), member of the Footing B.A.T. Workers' Union. Subsequently Yang Wen-shan (楊文士), Executive member of the 6th District Kuomintang as well as the Publication Workers' Union, who has been appointed by the C.P.C. of Kuomintang at Nanking as labour delegate to the coming International Labour Conference at Geneva, delivered a short speech, expressing his desire to submit a report to the Conference concerning the oppressive treatment accorded to the Chinese workers by the foreign capitalists, and to make an investigation into the labour conditions abroad. Hou Ta-tsung (侯大椿), a member of the Publication Workers' Union who has been elected local labour delegate to the People's Convention in Nanking, ~~then~~ then took the platform and addressed the

audience, promising to fight for the claims of the workers at the Convention. In view of the fact that "strike" is the only weapon of workers to enforce demands for their benefit, he declared, he would strive for the freedom of declaring strikes, of which right the workers had been deprived by the Authorities. At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That manifestoes in support of Hou To-taung (侯德榜) and Yang Yeu-jen (楊杏佛) be issued.
2. That a special committee be organized to examine the following proposals to be submitted at the People's Convention :-
 - a) To revise the factory law.
 - b) To promulgate the special law authorizing the organization of General Labour Union.
 - c) To establish a separate Ministry of Labour.
 - d) To devise relief measures for the unemployed workers.
 - e) To give free education to labourers.
 - f) To authorize workers to participate in political government..

The meeting terminated with the shouting of slogans bearing on the occasion.

Between 7 and 10 p.m. the same day, the delegates were entertained to dinner at Hung Yui Lou, West Gate, when about 140 persons attended.

Extracts from the Intelligence Report of 2.5.31.

"May 5" to be celebrated by local students

On May 1 the Educational Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued a circular notice to the various schools under its control declaring a holiday on May 5 in observance of the anniversary of the inauguration of the National Government and the assumption of the Presidency by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton in 1921.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce - dinner in honour of Wong Yien-soong

Between 12.30 and 2 p.m. May 1 a dinner attended by some 40 members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in honour of Wong Yien-soong (王 逸 松), delegate of the Shanghai Municipality elected to represent local merchants at the People's Convention, was held in the offices of the Chamber, North Honan Road. Wang Hsiao-lan, Chairman of the Chamber, who presided, delivered a brief speech urging the delegate to do his utmost for the benefit of the merchants.

Municipality of Greater Shanghai and local Kuomintang
arrange celebration on the occasion of the People's
Convention

Five members of the committee appointed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Kuomintang to undertake preparations in celebration of the inauguration of the People's Convention on May, held a meeting in the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Ling Ying Road, West Gate, between 2 and 3.30 p.m. April 23, and decided upon the following programme :-

1. That a general celebration meeting be held at 9 a.m. May 5 in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road, and that Theatrical Performances be held in the same building at 7 p.m.
2. That in celebration of the Convention, the following cinemas will be opened at 10 a.m. and they day to the public who will gain admittance with free admission tickets supplied by this committee :-
 - a) Peng Lai Theatre, Peng Lai Road, Nantao.
 - b) Tung Nan Theatre, Ming Koh Road,
 - c) Grand Theatre, Bubbling Well Road.
 - d) Strand Theatre, Ningpo Road.
 - e) Kwoh Ming Theatre, corner of Chapoo & Haining Roads.
 - f) World Theatre, Tsing Yui Road, Chapel.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 28.4.31.

Election of Representatives to attend the People's
Convention on May 5

Under the auspices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai polling for the election of representatives of the Shanghai Municipality to attend the People's Convention in Nanking on May 5, was concluded on April 27. Wu Ka-sien (吳開先), Wang Yen-soong (王延松), Ho Shu-hua (胡庶華), Hou Tah-tsung (侯大椿) were elected, as well as Chen Kwan-sung (陳冠生), committee member of the Municipal Administration at Kiangwan representing peasantry, who replaced the original nominee Chen Yia-fu (陳亞夫) (Vide I.R.13/4/31)

Municipality of Greater Shanghai and local Kuomintang
arrange celebration of the People's Convention

Two representatives of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and three of the local Kuomintang Headquarters held a meeting in the latter's office, Ling Ying Road, West Gate, between 2.30 and 4 p.m. April 27 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That in compliance with instructions from the Central Kuomintang (Nanking), a committee of five be appointed to make preparations for the celebration of the People's Convention which will be held in Nanking on May 5.
2. That propaganda in favour of the Convention be prepared and printed and that the local Chinese press be requested to publish on May 5 supplementary sheets in celebration of the Convention.

Extract from the Intelligence report of 25.4.31.

Kuomintang Meeting

10 committee members of the local Kuomintang Headquarters at a meeting held in their office on Ling Ying Road, West Gate, between 10 and 11.15 a.m. April 24, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That, in accordance with the posthumous instructions of the late Mr. Sun Yat-sen, a circular telegram be despatched to Kuomintang branches and public bodies in various districts requesting them to demand that the People's Convention announce the abrogation of all unequal treaties.
2. That the Propaganda Department make energetic preparations to commemorate the revolutionary anniversaries in May.
3. That the various Kuomintang branches be ordered to elect their representatives to the People's Convention on April 25.

NATIONAL CITIZENS CONVENTION AND UNEQUAL TREATIES.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Yesterday the Sin Sun News Agency called on Wang Yen Lung (a newly elected representative from Shanghai for the forthcoming National Citizens Convention and a member of the committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang) who made the following statement:-

"In all there will be five representatives from Shanghai for the forthcoming National Citizens' Convention. I will pay particular attention to the resolutions which will be brought up for discussion at the Convention by the Shanghai merchants. So far I realize that there are two questions which are very important, namely:

"(1) The cancellation of all unequal treaties. The holding of the National Citizens Convention and the cancellation of unequal treaties are based on the instructions of the late Sun Yat Sen, who directed that these problems should be dealt with within the shortest period. Since the inauguration of the National Government, it has been doing its utmost in dealing with diplomatic affairs and has completely restored the autonomy of the Maritime Customs. However the abolition of extraterritoriality and the rendition of Foreign Settlements have not yet been secured. Having suffered heavily, the merchants

April 22, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

in Shanghai will give their clear views during the Convention, in support of the diplomatic policy of the National Government.

"(2) Owing to the dullness of commerce, the people have been experiencing difficulty in maintaining their livelihood. However the development of commerce depends upon the prosperity of the people. The first thing to be done is to support the livelihood of the people. I will pay keen attention when the Convention discusses the question of the people's livelihood, which is one of 'The Three Principles of the People.'"

Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 17, 1931.

Conference of committee members supervising the election
of representatives to attend People's Convention

Members of the committee appointed to supervise the election of representatives of the Shanghai Municipality to attend the People's Convention at Nanking on May 5, 1931 held a conference in the Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, between 3.30 and 5 p.m. April 16 about 100 persons being present. Chang Chun (張君), Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who is appointed by the National Government as Chief Supervisor of the election, presided over the function, and delivered a speech explaining the duty of the supervisors.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 16, 1931.

Election of Representatives to attend the People's
Convention on May 5.

Under the auspices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, local Chinese citizens will commence on April 17 to elect representatives of the Shanghai Municipality to attend the People's Convention which will be held in Nanking on May 5. The members of the committee appointed to supervise the election will hold a conference in the Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 3 p.m. April 16.

In connection with the foregoing it is reported that local organizations have already nominated the following

five persons as representatives of the Shanghai

Municipality :-

Wu Ka -sien (吳開先), member of the Standing Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters - representing the local Kuomintang Party.

Wang Yien-sung (王延松), member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce - representing peasantry.

Chen Yia-fu (陳亞夫), committee member of the Municipal Administration at Woosung - representing peasantry.

Ho Shu-hua (胡庶華), President of the Dong Chi Medical College, Woosung - representing independent professions.

Hou Tah-tsung (侯大椿), a committee member of the Commercial Press Workers' Union - representing labour unions.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL CONFERENCE: SOME PROPOSALS.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Fur Merchants Association, the Silk Merchants Association, the Medicine Dealers Association, the Cigarette Dealers Association, the Coal Merchants Association, the Lace Dealers Association, the Cotton Cloth Merchants Association, etc., in all over 60 local commercial bodies held a joint meeting yesterday at which there were present over 80 persons:-

The meeting passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That the delegates from the various local commercial bodies to the forthcoming Citizens National Conference bring up a resolution at the conference proposing that the National Government be asked to adhere strictly to the policy of the Customs Duty protection, to levy on wholesale prices, to encourage the development of native products and to stop foreign merchants from establishing factories in China.
- 2) That the Citizens National Conference be urged to supervise the National Government in the movement for the restoration of all settlements and Concessions and the cancellation of unequal treaties.
- 3) That no increase in taxes be made unless approval has been secured beforehand from the Industrial Association concerned and permission has been given by the National Government.
- 4) That a trade or Industrial Association be established by seven shops in a similar trade or industry in a district, but if the number of shops in a district is less than seven, they may join the Chamber of Commerce of the district concerned.

On the proposal of Zung Zung Chaign,

the meeting resolved that the local merchants establish a special examination committee to examine all proposals to be brought up by local merchants to be submitted to the forthcoming Citizens National Conference for discussion, and that nine persons be elected as a committee.

FLASH

NO.

3

RECORDS
& S. B. D. 2030.
date 13 - 2 - 31.

1. Murder
2. Attempted Murder
3. Culpable Homicide
4. Rape
5. Unnatural Offence
6. Abortion
7. Grievous Bodily Harm
8. Administering Drugs
9. ~~Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Attempted Murder~~
10. ~~Armed Kidnapping~~
11. Abduction
12. Trafficking in Females
13. Threatening Letters
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder
15. Armed Robbery
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder
17. Armed Highway Robbery
18. Robbery (Unarmed)
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed)
20. Member of Criminal Gang
21. Riots
22. Arson
23. Embezzlement
24. Forgery
25. Fraud or False Pretences
26. Burglary
27. House Breaking etc.
28. Infringement of Trademark
29. Unlawful Detention
30. Extortion
31. Cruelty to Children
32. Malicious Accusation
33. Intimidation
34. Bribery
35. Adultery
36. Assault
37. Assault on Police
38. Negligence causing Bodily Harm
39. Snatching
40. Larceny
41. Receiving Stolen Property
42. Malicious Damage
43. Loitering with intent
44. Found on enclosed premises
45. Pocketpicking
46. Counterfeit Coins (manufacturing)
47. Counterfeit Coins (uttering)
48. Counterfeit Notes (manufacturing)
49. Counterfeit Notes (uttering)
50. Illegal Functioning
51. Indecent Publications
52. Inflammatory Literature
53. Gambling
54. Possession of Opium, etc.
55. Arms
56. Inciting to Strike
57. Hwo Wei Lottery
58. Salt Smuggling
59. Escaping from custody
60. Inciting to commit breach of peace
61. Offences not classified

D-2033

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE *AIL*
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. *E. D. 2033*
5 - 3 - 31

Translation of a letter from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai).

March 3, 1931.

Commissioner Martin,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
February 28, and enclosures regarding statement taken
in the case of Wang Tsung Ziang (汪兆銘) who is
charged with being a communist.

Dzung Hyi Tsung
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau

Re-accepted on March 29, 1933 see file D 4696.

file
1



局 安 公 市 海 上

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

逕復者案准貳月廿八日

貴處來函抄送 汪正祥共黨活動 一案

筆錄<sup>及文
件</sup>二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馬

局長 陳希平 三月三日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVT.
 & S. D. RECORDS
 S. B. D. 2033
 2 - 3 - 31

February 28, 31.

Sir,

I forward herewith for your information,
 a tabulated statement referring to one Waung Tsung-
 ziang (汪正祥), who was arrested on
 January 21, 1931, and sentenced on February 25, 1931,
 to one year' and six months' imprisonment for
 communist activity, together with a list of
 literature found on the person of the prisoner.

* Encls- 2.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Lee H. (Cus)
 Commissioner of police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
 Shanghai.

逕啟者有汪正祥者
 因共產活動于本年一
 月廿日被捕後于二月二
 十五日判處徒刑一年又六
 個月相應將該犯之口
 供單照抄並將該犯之
 身上搜獲之共產文件
 目錄單一紙一併附上
 即希查照為荷此致
 上海市公安局之長
 副警務部長安
 卅年二月廿日

February 28, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith,
for your information, a tabulated statement
referring to one Waung Tsung-ziang (),
who was arrested on January 21, 1931, and sentenced
on February 25, 1931, to one year and six months'
imprisonment for communist activity, together
with a list of literature found on the person
of the prisoner.

* Encl:- 2.

[Signature]
2/3.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signature]

D. C. (C. & S. B.)

for Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession,

Shanghai.

[Handwritten mark]

West Hongkew
.....

C.R. No. 61

Date Feb. 27, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Waung Tsung-ziang (汪正祥).

Native of Anhwei

Age 25 Sex Male

Length of residence in Shanghai: Since 1930

Length of residence in the settlement: 1929 to 1930

Profession or business: Unemployed

Business address : ...

Private address in Shanghai: 33 Tuh Foong Lee (德丰), Lu Ka Wei, Nantao.

Address in Native place : Anhwei

Time, date and place of arrest : 7.20 p.m. 21/1/31 on Haining 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 Counter Revolution-ary Law.

Sentence : One year and six months' imprisonment on 25/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested on Haining Road after he was seen to throw a pamphlet to the ground. Later he was searched and more pamphlets and literature were seized.

Accused states that he came to Shanghai one year and nine months ago working in a printing shop off Peking Road, XX. He states that this shop closed in April last year and he has been unemployed ever since. He denies all knowledge of the pamphlets stating that he picked them up in a parcel on the road.

the
List of leaflets found in possession of one Yung-siang (叶世祥), arrested on Haining Road
at 7.20 p.m. on January 21, 1931.

1. A small notebook containing an unfinished draft entitled "Outline of Propaganda of 'Struggle' on the occasion of the February 7 Anniversary and the end of the year".
2. An envelop containing a leaflet entitled "Central Notification No. 97", bearing on struggle at the end of the year, Lenin Anniversary and February 7 Movement.
3. An Envelop addressed to Mr. Yeu Chi containing a leaflet entitled "Labourers' Correspondence Issue No. 5" bearing on the financial condition of the Hanking Government.
4. One copy of a leaflet entitled "Central Notice No. 202"
5. One copy of a leaflet entitled "Outline of Struggle at the end of the year in Shanghai".
6. Three copies of a leaflet entitled "Resolutions passed by 'Shanghai North Street No. 5' in support of the International Route and opposition to Lih-san Route."
7. A draft ~~examining~~^a ~~examining~~ bearing on the plan to establish a printing firm.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. S. D. REG. ST.

C. S. D. 2033

13 - 2 - 31

CRIME DIARY.

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 61.

West Hongkew Police Station.

January 21st. 19 31.

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Offences Against the State.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	7-30pm.-10pm. 21/1/31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Detective Office, Avenue Road and Frenchtown.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 7-20pm. tonight, C.P.S.1214 and C.P.C.2596, on patrol on Haining Road, saw a *Wang Jang Jang* (汪正科) male Chinese throw a pamphlet to the ground. They picked this up, and finding it to be of a communistic nature, went to arrest him, when he threw a large paper envelope away. This was picked up by the police, and the man brought to the station along with four more pamphlets which were in his pocket and removed by C.P.S.

The envelope was found to contain two letters, sealed and addressed to Chinese, but with no addresses. These were opened, and each found to contain communistic pamphlets. A further search of the man's person revealed a note book with similar writings, and a piece of paper written in ink giving particulars of the price of printing machinery.

The arrested man was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the articles, even the note book, saying that he had just picked them from the ground when the police arrested him. Questioned as to his home, he stated that he had slept at the Tang Shing lodging house since he came from the country a week ago, and left there this morning, having no definite place to go to. This place was visited and his story found to be false, also the bedroom 139, as given by him had not been occupied during that time, and the man's name not written in the books. Further enquiries were made and he stated that he was living with a friend in Frenchtown. The assistance of the French Police was obtained but the accused then declared that he was living in Chinese

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 61.

"C" Division.
West Hongkew Police Station.
January 21st. 1931.

Diary Number:— 1 (cont)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Territory. This was an obvious false hood, and he was taken back to the station.

Further enquiries have been made, but he persists in stating that he picked the pamphlets and note book up, and no more information can be received from him.

D.I. Robertson was informed, and he gave orders that he was to be charged.

He will appear at Court on 22/1/31 charged with Offence Against the State Cont. to Art 103 of C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries, after which further enquiries will be made as to the possible destination and origin of the letters.

Pamphlets are of a lengthy nature, and will be taken to the Political Branch on 22/1/31 for translation.

Sen. Det.

D.D.O. "C"

Officer 1/C Special Branch.

R. F. Watson
D.P.S.

22:1:31

Translation of an incomplete draft contained in a notebook,
found in the possession of one Wang Tsung-ziang (汪正祥),
arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Outline of Propaganda for the Struggle on the
occasion of the "February 7" Anniversary and
the end of the Year.

1. "February 7" this year is the 8th Anniversary of the
massacre by the Militarist Mu Bei-fu - the executioner of
the Imperialists and the capitalists - of the Peking-
Hankow Railway workers who were at that time (1923)
struggling for better working conditions under the
guidance of the Communist Party. "February 7" is the
day upon which the Chinese workers discharged the first
cannon-ball against the Imperialists, the militarists and
the capitalists. The "May 30" incident of 1925, the
great revolution of 1927 and the present splendidly efficient
Red Army and the development of the Soviet Districts can
be taken as the achievements of the "February 7" bloodshed.
Before "February 7", there is another occasion to be
observed on January 18, the Anniversary of the Death of
Comrades Liebknecht and Luxemburg while directing a
labourers' uprising opposing the World War during the
German Revolution in 1918.

Summarized translation of a leaflet ~~xxxxxx~~ found in the possession of one named Huang Tsung-hsiang (汪正祥), arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. on January 21, 1931.

Central Notification No. 97.

Bearing on the struggle at the end of the year (1930); Anniversary of Lenin's death; and the February 7 Movement.

1) January 15, 1931 is the 13th anniversary of the deaths of comrades Liebknecht and Luxemburg; January 21 is the 7th Anniversary of the death of Lenin and February 7 is the anniversary of the massacre of the Kin-Han Railway workers. Furthermore, during this period the Soviet General Meeting is scheduled to take place. All these events are to take place on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

In the last circular issued by the Central, an anti-Lih-san Route Movement has been started and therefore we should exert ourselves to carry out this movement.

2) The economic situation of the world has reached the danger point, but Soviet Russia, on the other hand, has made rapid progress with the "Five Year Economic Plan". This has terrified the Imperialists and the Kuomintang to such an extent that they have lost no time in aggravating their suppressive movement against the Soviet; particularly the "Red Army". (3) Therefore on the occasion of the various anniversaries mentioned above, all our members who are working in the various factories, peasants' villages, military camps and schools should eliminate all partisans of the "Lih-san" Route and prepare political and economical slogans to be used during these movements. We must convince the populace that we are fighting for a political as well as an economical purpose. We should also understand that through strikes we are not only supporting the Soviet but also preparing ourselves to be competent to start and lead an armed uprising.

In a word, we should urge all workers and proletarians ~~to~~ to declare a general strike and stage a demonstration on the anniversary of February 7. We should eliminate all adherents of the "Lih-san" Route because the failures on the occasion of the "October Revolution" and the "Canton Uprising" anniversaries has proved conclusively that the Lih-san Route is obsolete and unsuitable.

4) The subjects to be used during the movement at the end of the year are "Annual bonus; Issue of wages in arrears; Issue of deposits; increase of wages; New Year Holidays; Opposition to reduction in wages and Dismissal of workers." The movement among railway workers, seamen and soldiers occupies the most important part in our programme. We may also urge the people to oppose the increase in rent and the collection of miscellaneous taxes. In short we should concentrate our attention and base our movement on the needs of the people so as to gain their full support and sympathy.

In the peasants' area, we should urge them to oppose the increase in the land tax and refuse to pay any debts.

Among soldiers, we should make use of the following demands: Issue of wages in arrears; Annual bonus; improvement in treatment and stoppage of drill. Soldiers despatched to

attack the Red Army should be invited to dinner by the Red forces on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

5) Above all we should disclose the intrigue of the Kuomintang and the traitorous acts of the "Yellow" labour union. As a result of the use of the Lih-san Route for sometime past, public confidence in our Party has fallen off and consequently our influence among the populace has been considerably checked. Therefore, in order to remedy the situation, we must exterminate all "Lih-san" elements, adopt economical slogans and instruct the "Red" Labour Unions, Youth Groups, etc. to spare no effort in organizing various committees, such as "Struggle Committee" etc. to lead the populace in the revolutionary movement.

6) During these movements, we have to consolidate the foundation of the Anti-Imperialistic League and further its activities. February 7 is the date on which the Soviet General Conference will hold its first session, therefore we have to accelerate our preparations.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one Chung Tung-zhong (王正中), arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

"Labourers' Correspondence Issue No. 5" bearing on the financial state of the Nanking Government.

Published 18.1.31.

In view of the economic error together with the prolonged period of civil war during the military rule, the financial status of the Chinese Imperialistic Government has almost reached complete bankruptcy. In order to prolong its existence, it has to depend upon loans and debenture bonds. On top of these, contributions are being made by various provinces which are also in a bankrupt state.

Further the Nanking Government has increased the customs revenues from January 1 this year and abolished likin in order to relieve its financial embarrassment and to attack communistic movements. It has also proposed to convene a Citizens' Conference on May 5 to deceive the people.

The treacherous Kuomintang first secured the approval of the Imperialists to enforce the increase of customs revenues and has promised to grant them certain great privileges in exchange. In November last year the Kuomintang invited representatives of the various foreign powers to Nanking to discuss the readjustment of domestic and foreign loans. At this conference it was proposed to raise a huge loan to be known as the Reorganization Loan with the new customs porttax as security. According to a report which appeared in the Tan Tung Jih Pao (Japanese), "Aikoku", in December last year, the total amount of foreign loans made to China is 1,750,000,000. Foreign loans have more or less contributed to the civil wars among the militarists in China.

The abolition of likin is equivalent to an increase in customs revenues.

In November last year the Nanking Government promulgated a law authorizing the levying of a special tax, a business tax and a tax on goods leaving factories. These taxes are intended to replace the losses which will be incurred after the abolition of likin. The present Kuomintang officials have deceived the people of all their interests by means of "deceits".

Although the Kuomintang has issued debenture bonds, increased customs revenues and imposed higher rates of taxes, it is still unable to solve its financial difficulties. The proposal to float a large foreign loan affords an excellent opportunity to the Imperialists to seize China. The American Imperialists propose to lend 100,000 ounces of silver to the capitalists of China. The British and the Canadian Governments also intend to give a large loan to the Nanking Government. The British Imperialistic newspapers in Shanghai have reported that the Nanking Government desires to raise a large Reorganization Loan with customs revenue, railway profits and salt taxes as security. A portion of this loan will be earmarked for the adjustment of domestic and foreign loans, while the remainder will be used to consolidate the Kuomintang troops to attack communistic movements. It is proposed that all domestic and foreign loans will be paid up within thirty years.

According to the calculations of Dr. Kimball (?), an American advisor to the Ministry of Finance, the total amount of domestic and foreign loans plus interest is approximately 32,950,736,000.00.

According to a report received by the "American United Agency" on January 1, the International Banking Mission proposes to lend 200,000,000 ounces of silver to China before February 15. The principal elements in this mission are mainly America and Canada, but Mexico may also be included. With such a foreign loan, the farming districts in China will become more bankrupt than ever.

The slump in silver in China has caused a shock to the French merchants in France, who are of the opinion that China will be seriously handicapped in paying off her liabilities and that all foreign powers who have business interests in the Far East should devise ways and means to stabilize the price of silver otherwise foreign goods in Chinese market will be endangered.

Apart from the loan to be obtained from the International Banking Mission, another huge loan is to be floated is the "Reorganization Loan", which will include Great Britain, France and certain other powers. With these foreign loans, China will buy firearms and mercantile products from the imperialists. This is a profitable business for the imperialists.

The object of the Chinese government in floating large foreign loans is to obtain relief from its financial embarrassments and to prolong its existence, but this will only make the imperialists in China more anxious than ever to colonize China and bring about further developments in Chinese revolutionary movements.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one
Saung Tsung-ziang (32592) arrested on Haining Road
at 7.20 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Central Notification No. 202

The day (February 7) on which the Soviet General Conference will be held is fast approaching, yet up to the present very little has been achieved concerning the election of representatives to attend the conference as well as the despatch of these representatives. Moreover it is noticed that not all the representatives are being selected from the people.

It is the paramount duty of the Party to urge the people to struggle for the success of the Soviet Political Power and the establishment of a Soviet Central Government, especially at present when the Imperialists and the Kuomintang are endeavouring to annihilate the Red Army and conquer the Soviet districts by force of arms, while the Trotsky Clique is employing slogans opposing the 1st National Soviet General Conference with the object of deceiving the people. The Party should mobilize all its forces to oppose the attack upon the Soviet Districts by the Imperialists and the Kuomintang, and at the same time complete arrangements ~~that~~ should be made for the election of representatives from the proletariat to attend the Conference.

All Party branches should, especially when the Kuomintang is using slogans in support of the National People's Convention to attack the Soviet, point out to the people that according to the election regulations of this deceitful Convention, only representatives of landlords, capitalists and traitors belonging to "Yellow" Labour or Peasants' Unions are permitted to participate and furthermore this Convention will not interest itself in the welfare of the proletariat. Also explain to them that only through the Soviet Political Power can the proletariat obtain relief and that the Soviet election takes place only among the real populace. During this propaganda campaign, efforts must be made to seize the first opportunity to carry out the election of representatives from among the real populace for participation in the Soviet General Conference.

In conclusion, the various Party branches should expedite the election of representatives and for their despatch, at the same time intensifying the propaganda opposing the National People's Convention and the attack on the Soviet Districts by the Kuomintang and the Imperialists. Representatives selected must be despatched according to the instructions laid down by the Central Preparatory Committee.

The Central.
5/1/31.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of one Wang Tsung-zhang (汪子章), arrested on Haining Road at 7.20 p.m. on January 21, 1931.

Outline of the struggle at the end of the Year (1930) in Shanghai.

Accelerate the movement for the struggle at the end of the Year and the election of Soviet Group.

1. Preface to the Struggle at the end of the Year

On the occasion of the New Year Celebration, the critical economic conditions throughout the world, particularly in China, have caused the capitalists to double their efforts in attacking the people. In China, the Kuomintang, on the one hand, launches an attack upon the Red Soviet and on the other employs various means such as the 4th Plenary Session etc. to deceive the people. The resolutions reached by this conference that all labour unions should be abolished and strikes prohibited, clearly proves the intrigue of the Kuomintang.

2. The development and significance of the Struggle at the end of the year

Of late strikes had been declared in the Chapei Bus Co. and pawnshops, while employees of the Tramway Co., the Shanghai Telephone Co., local printing concerns, medicine shops, Hou Sung Mill, etc. had all displayed some active part to show their opposition against increases in work, dismissal of workers and to enforce demands for increase in wages etc. These movements show that our Daily Struggle movement has achieved some development. In addition the suppressive actions of the Settlement Police and the Chinese Public Safety Bureau have convinced the workers of the necessity of joining in the political movement. All these things points to the mistake of the Chen To-seu Party and the Lih-san Route in doing away with the Daily Struggle along economic lines.

Under the terrible reign of the "White Terror", every economic struggle will easily transform into a political one. Consequently our members should not overlook these struggles which will undoubtedly deal severe blows to Chiang Kai-shek's attack upon the Red Army. In short, we have to pay attention to the following points :-

1. Seize every opportunity to gain success.
2. Extend our people's organization.
3. Expose the deceitful measures of the Kuomintang.
4. Support the Red Army and Soviet Districts.

3. The Connection between the Economic Struggle and Political Struggle

During all struggles, we should use economic as well as political slogans, because the introduction of political slogans into use will consolidate the determination of the workers in opposing the oppression

of the Imperialists and the Kuomintang. Besides our members should avail themselves of every opportunity offered by the Kuomintang in their oppressive acts upon workers to agitate among the labourers.

4. Unify our battle line in the lower class

While we are conducting a struggle, we should not overlook the demands of any class of workers. We should take into consideration the demands of the employed, unemployed, male and female, adult and juvenile workers. We must also induce members of the "Yellow" and Christian labour unions to join the movement. Of course we can never allow any leaders of these reactionary organizations to participate in our movement in order to avoid being betrayed by them.

5. Propaganda and Agitation before and after the Struggle

Of course we have to make certain preparations beforehand in order to bring our movement to a successful end. These preparations consist of "propaganda and agitation". As we carry out this work, we should concentrate our attention on the demands of the workers concerned.

Based on this principle, we have to hold meetings with the workers, deliver speeches and distribute printed matters. In concluding our propaganda, we have to urge them to join their comrades in the Soviet Districts and to overthrow the Kuomintang.

6. Organization

Our foremost duty is to organize the people. As soon as a movement has been started, we should organize a "Struggle" Committee or "Strike" committee and later transform them into semi-labour unions such as workers' club, Mutual Aid Society, etc. so as to avoid the suspicion of the Authorities. At the same time, Red propaganda should be carried out among the ~~mass~~ members in order to extend the "red" influence.

7. Oppose the usurpation of leadership by the Reorganization Party, Abolition Party and Yellow labour unions in all labour struggles

At present whenever a labour struggle has been carried out, the reactionary parties spare no effort in seizing the leadership of the workers, thus nullifying all revolutionary plans. Therefore we have to make the workers realise that reactionary parties such as the "Yellow" Labour Unions are merely the tools of Chiang Kai-shek for deceiving the people.

8. Oppose the "White Terror" and organize labourers' Self-Protection Groups and Picketing Groups

We should strengthen our Self-Protection Groups and Picketing Groups in order to cope with the "White" Terror.

9. Leadership of the Party and its use

The Party should lead the people in every movement. The public should be convinced that the Party is working for their benefit also to extend the "Red" influence.

10. Accelerate the work among the youth labourers and female workers

The capitalists are now adopting a more obstinate attitude than ever in dealing with youth and female labourers. Therefore we should not miss this opportunity to urge the youth and female workers to persist in their demands and on the other hand persuade the adult workers to render full support.

11. The struggle of the poor people

The Poor People's Co-operative Society will deal with this question.

12. Working during New Year

Workers should be urged to ignore the Kuomintang's order concerning the observation of the ~~Lunar~~ Solar Calendar New Year. They should be advised to demand holidays and double wages on this occasion.

13. Members of the various branches of the Party
14. should carry out their duties ~~strictly~~ in accordance
15. with the instructions laid down in this circular.
They should unite their activities on the occasion of the New Year, Lenin's Anniversary and the February 7 Anniversary. In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that the movement in opposing the "Lih-san" Route must not be overlooked.

Kiangnan Provincial Committee.

Translation of leaflet found in the possession of one Young Tsing-siang (T. J. J.) arrested on Maining Road at 7.20 p.m. January 11, 1931.

"Resolutions passed by 'Lih-san' North Street No. 9' in support of the International Route and opposition to Lih-san Route".

Passed by the meetings held by the North Office on 31.12.30 and 9.1.31.

A. The status of the Lih-san Route and its consequences:

1. Lih-san denounces the unequal revolutionary developments and does not analyse the relative strength of the classes.
 2. The Lih-san Route is a combination of the opportunism formed prior to August 7, 1927; of Trotskyism and of the principles of recklessness formed after August 7.
 3. It secures protection in its organization by means of a patriarchal system.
 4. It completely loses the spirit of Bolshevik self-commentation.
 5. It compels the comrades to make sacrifices, to isolate themselves from the masses; to dissolve party organizations; to obstruct the Chinese Party as well as the Chinese revolution.
- B. The 4th Central Conference concerning the attitude of the anti-Lih-san Route.

1. The 4th Central Conference at an urgent meeting convened by the Central Provincial Committee denounced the comrades of the lower ranks as being the fruit of the principles of mediation.
2. The 4th Central Conference has accepted part of the resolutions passed by the 3rd Central Conference as suitable. This shows evidently that it stands in favour of the principles of mediation in order to deceive the comrades and to safeguard the Lih-san Route which is a complete political bankruptcy and is therefore unable to guide the Chinese revolution.
3. Although ~~Wang~~ Li Lih-san has retired from the political arena, he is still attached to the Central Headquarters. Lee Kang is still attached to the Kiangnan Provincial Committee, although he has been dismissed from the membership of the Central Committee. The other members such as Ching Tsong Fan, Jui Teiu Fan, Chow Ung Lan and others are still attached to Central Headquarters and Chen Ming Yu, who had formerly disclosed the secrets of the Party, has been engaged as a clerk to the Kiangnan Provincial Committee. Such policy is to deceive the comrades and is a complete collapse of the organization.
4. The 4th Central Conference was convened by 19 votes to 15. Amongst the 19 votes, there were two labour comrades and 17 intelligent members supporting the Lih-san Route. There were 13 labour comrades amongst the 15 voters. Therefore the 4th Central Conference completely wiped out the views of the labour comrades and displayed the views of small capitalists.
5. Central notification No. 96 and the supplementary resolutions of November 25 were of a mediating nature. They have not systematized the International Route but ignored the urgent mission of the fight for the Soviet political power. As regards organization, they have not reached a single fundamental solution. However, this has been favoured by the 4th Central Conference.
6. Under the patriarchal system, the 4th Central Conference desires to monopolize the sovereign rights of China--such as the despatching of inspecting officers to branch offices.

0. Be firm and eliminate the Lin-san Route and accept the International Route:

1. Be firm minded in support of the International Route and eliminate the Lin-san Route by action. Effect drastic re-constitutions of the problems as set out under the dictation of the International Route.

2. Protest against the Revisionist Route and overthrow the decisions of the 3rd Central Conference.

3. Ignore the 4th Central Conference and all its resolutions.

4. Overthrow the Central Provincial Committee, denounce its delegates in the struggle against the Lin-san Route and obstruct all movements of active delegates.

5. The "Front" Bureau will immediately call the 7th General Meeting of representatives to settle all problems affecting the political organization and to bring about new political reforms in the Central and the Provincial Committees.

6. Support the district committees in their struggle against the Lin-san Route.

7. Have Chang Teoong P. H., Li Lin-san, Jui Tsai Wah, Chow Ung Lun, Lee Wang, Chen Chao Yu and others struck off the membership list; cancel all previous resolutions in support and extension of the Lin-san Route; support the activities of the comrades of the 4th Central Conference and participate in the activities of the Junior comrades and correct previous errors.

8. All members of the Party must struggle to support the International Route and to oppose the Lin-san Route as well as mediatory principles.

a) Intensify the struggle of the Revisionist Clique and adopt precautionary measures against the possible return of its members to obstruct the activities of the Party.

b) During the struggle to eliminate the Lin-san Route and the mediatory principles, intensify the struggle of the Two Routes in the Party and protest against the Pro-Right opportunists as well as those engaged in tactical activities.

c) Intensify political discussions and self-criticism in the Branch offices.

d) Intensify the developing of labour elements in the party and invite labour comrades to participate in administrative matters.

9. Draft immediately a plan of activities for the Pingnan Provincial districts in accordance with the International Route.

Chow Chien Fu, Secretary of Branch Office.

Translation of a leaflet found in the possession of
one Waung Young-ziang (汪正祥) arrested on Haining
Road at 7.10 p.m. January 21, 1931.

Plans for opening a printing establishment

A. Expenses for equipment:

1.	1 large printing machine	1,300.000
2.	2 medium-sized printing machines	1,700.000
3.	1 No. 2 printing machine worked by treadle	200.000
4.	1 No. 3 -do-	100.000
5.	1 furnace for casting types including 3 moulds.	250.000
6.	1 set of brass moulds No. 5	600.000
7.	1 " " " " No. 4	600.000
8.	1 set of lead types No. 5	450.000
9.	1 " " " " No. 4	450.000
10.	1 " " " " No. 3	200.000
11.	1 " " " " No. 2	150.000
12.	1 knife for cutting paper	320.000
13.	1 " " " " lead	160.000
14.	1 set of frames for holding types	100.000
15.	1 wooden frame for drying	80.000
16.	1 planing-machine	50.000
17.	1 wooden frame for casting	30.000
18.	50 large iron trays	60.000
19.	1 punching machine	40.000
20.	Lead bars, etc.	1,300.000
21.	1 set of frames for setting lead	50.000
22.	Miscellaneous parts	200.000
23.	1 motor	300.000
24.	Rent and fixtures of printing shop	1,000.000
25.	Running expenses	3,000.000

Total of expenses for equipment 13,540.000

B. Monthly Receipts from business

1.	Charges for type-setting, calculated at 2,000,000 words at the rate of \$0.60 per 1,000	1,200.000
2.	Charges for printing 500 reams of paper at \$2 per ream	1,000.000
3.	Charges for moulding types	300.000
4.	Charges for printing by treadle machines	100.000
Total receipts:		2,600.000

C. Monthly Expenses

1. wages to compositors	550.000
2. " " printers	250.000
3. " " typesetters	10.000
4. Telephone, electric light and power	100.000
5. Rent and Taxes	150.000
6. Coal and paper for making molds	70.000
7. Printing ink	100.000
8. Salary for shop assistants	200.000
9. Sundry expenses	150.000

Total for Monthly Expenses: 1,650.000

(Remarks: The total should read 1,630.000 and not 1,650.000)

Compositors' Room:

4 workers: Fo eran Lu Ping () at \$30.	
Chen Hui-ling () " 25	
Hai-sung () " 20	
Lu Ma () " 16	
	\$91.00

2 apprentices at \$8 each 16.00

Printing Room:

1 adult st.....	\$30
1 "	25
2 adults	16
2 apprentices at \$8.....	
	\$79.00

Printing Machine with treadle:

1 adult st.....	\$18
1 apprentice	8
	\$26.00

Mould Making

1 adult	\$30
1 apprentice.....	8
	\$38.00

Type-casting

1 adult.....	\$28.
1 apprentice	8
	\$36.00

Total: \$286.00

D-2042

D-2045

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY

File No.

S. B. D. 2042

S. 2. 3/3/31 Station,

Date March 2, 1931.

REPORT

Subject (in full) S. Hashimoto, Japanese counterfeiter of bank-notes.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

Whitman VSD

Sir,

Enquiries made in connection with the attached newspaper translation of February 14, 1931 from the Shanghai Mainichi re the arrest of a Japanese named Susumu Hashimoto, 35, brass-smith by profession, native of Osaka, show that he arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on the morning of February 2, 1931. He resided at the Hinomaru Kwan Hotel, 226 Woosung Road.

Acting on the instructions of the Japanese Consular Police at Tsingtao, the local Japanese Consular Police arrested him on February 9, 1931 at the Hotel on a charge of counterfeiting Bank of China notes for circulation in foreign countries.

During his detention at the Consulate pending the arrival of a warrant from the Tsingtao Police, no inquiries were made by the local Consular Police.

He is reported to have been engaged in Tsingtao with three Chinese who have not yet been arrested in the manufacture of counterfeit \$5.00 notes of the Bank of China, circulating in Tsingtao.

He was escorted to Tsingtao aboard the S.S. "Hoten Maru" on February 20, 1931.

No further information is at present available. A further report will be submitted upon the receipt of any information regarding this person.

J. D. S.

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

4/3

8.3.31

February 14, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARREST OF JAPANESE COUNTERFEITER OF BANK NOTES

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:-

Acting on the instructions of the Japanese Consular Police at Tsingtao the local Japanese Consular Police recently arrested a Japanese named T. Hashimoto, 35, at the Hinode Kwan Hotel on Woosung Road on a charge of counterfeiting bank notes.

II

D. B. (C. and Sp. Br.'s),
Information. Subject to
your approval, I shall give
instructions where further
inquiries made.

JH
14:2:31.

III

OC (SB) please
see memo
on S.B. daily report
16/2 JCH

IV

S2,
For inquiry and
report please.

JH

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
MAR 10 1931
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
U.S. D. 2042
4 - 3 - 31

February 14, 1931.

Morning Translation.

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*1412
COPR
1931
J. H. 31*

5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
E. D. 2045
21. 12. 31

Extract from Intelligence Report of
DECEMBER 19, 1931.

CHIN

Chen Te-tseng released by Nanking Authorities

Chen Te-tseng (陳德徵), ex-editor of the Minkuopao and a notorious agitator, who has been detained at Nanking since September 1930 on charges of malpractices, was released on Dec. 16. Chen will be remembered best as the firebrand chief of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang. He also held the post of Chief of the local Bureau of Education.

Reg. Please let me know the date
of the above report. JMK

See
Date given above.
DOB 12/10

12 OCT 1935

21. 12.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, 26. 8. 30. 193
To O. C. Special Branch.

Attached memorandum
on the fallen idol
of the local Kuomintang
is forwarded for your
information. Chen still
holds the posts of Editor
of the "Min Kuo Pao" &
Commissioner of Education
although there are hopes
that he will lose these too.

Reg. Thos Robertson
Supt.
File *W* 4:1:31.

Chen Te-cheng

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. D. REGS.
S. B. D. 2045.
e 16 - 2 - 31

Following the impeachment by the seven Kuomintang Branches in Shanghai against Chen Te-cheng on charges of corruption, the Executive Committee of the Local Kuomintang Headquarters held a meeting on August 6, 1930, and decided that Chen should resign forthwith as Chief of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters. The charges preferred against Chen are reported to include the obtaining of "Squeeze" in connection
* See D1048 with the censoring of cinema films, and the control of bookstores, educational institutions, mosquito newspapers, and the indiscriminate dismissal of primary school teachers, the dismissed teachers being replaced by men of Chen's own clique. It is stated that he recently accepted \$5,000 from the Grand Theatre in order to cease his agitation in connexion with the showing of Harold Lloyd's film "Welcome Danger". It is also stated that Chen has, since the anti-Japanese Boycott Movement from which he unlawfully derived a considerable sum of money, accumulated some \$300,000.00.

Until his resignation, Chen Te-cheng was the most influential Kuomintang official in Shanghai and had the profound confidence of high officials both of the Kuomintang and the Government at Nanking who conceived that Chen was the only able and active Kuomintang discipline in Shanghai. This was the reason why he held three important positions concurrently, viz : Chief of the local Kuomintang Propaganda Department, Commissioner of Education of the Shanghai Chinese Municipality and Editor-in-Chief of the Kuomintang organ, Min Kuo Pao, the latter two offices Chen still holds.

Chen Te-cheng's successor as Chief of the Propaganda Department is one named Yang Ching-yuen, who is a native of Shanghai, aged about 30. Yang was formerly a primary school teacher and is known as a good penman. Little is known about his antecedents but it is a fact that he did not previously assume himself the role of an agitator.

Following Chen's resignation, a number of his former subordinates in the Propaganda Department followed suit, apparently to embarrass Yang Ching Yuen. Fortunately steps were quickly taken by Van Tsung-pu, a member of the Executive Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, to fill the vacancies by suitable candidates.

Although compelled to resign, Chen Te-cheng has not ceased his efforts to regain his lost position. He sent his personal secretary to Nanking on August 8 and three days later he himself proceeded to Nanking to try to recover his former rights and reputation. It is thought however that Chen's efforts in this direction will not be successful as Van, prior to Chen's resignation, had been to Nanking and made it his business there to acquaint high Kuomintang officials with the corruption and maladministration practised by Chen Te-cheng.

D-2048

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE File No.

S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 2018

ate 29/3/31 S. I. Station,

REPORT

Date March 28 1931.

Subject (in full) Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), No. 763 Connaught Road.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson P.K.I.

With reference to a previous report dated March 4, 1931, on the subject of the above, Sung Yung-fong (沈華芳), the occupant of the room which was searched for communistic literature on the authority of a warrant, issued at the instance of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, on March 1, returned to that address during the night of March 17/18. She was subsequently interviewed and a statement which was taken from her is attached herewith. While being cognizant of the existence of the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), she denies ever having taken any interest in its activities.

Appended also is a statement obtained from Wong Foh-keng (王福康), the proprietor of the tea leaf shop which occupies the ground floor of No. 763 Connaught Road.

J.B.R.

D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

C. D. I. Robertson,
Can anything further be
done in this matter at present?

J.B.R.

98: 3: 31.

Nothing further can be done at present.
The woman Sung Yung-fong has
given up the tenancy of the room at
763 Connaught Road and, it is believed
returned to her home in Szechuen.

File J.B.R.

20: 3: 31.

H.R. 20: 3: 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Yung-fong (沈榮芳).
native of Szechuen taken by me D. I. Ross
at 18/5/31 on the and interpreted by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Sung Yung-fong. I am a native of Far Hsien (巴縣), Szechuen, age 17 and single. I arrived in Shanghai some ten months' ago and since that time have resided at 763 Connaught Road. My object in coming to Shanghai was to study but so far I have been unable to gain admission into any school. On February 28, 1931, I left 763 Connaught Road to see my cousin named Chang Zoong-yung (張仲容) who resided at 482 Manila Road. Here I stayed until the following day, March 1. While I was returning home, I was stopped at Carter and Sinza Roads corner by the daughter of the sub-tenant of 763 Connaught Road, named Wong Sieu-tsung (王秀貞), who told me that my room had been raided by a foreigner from the Police Station. As there were certain books in my room which had been ^{left} there by the Woo Shing Book Store, when it occupied 762 Connaught Road, the next house, and fearing that the nature of these books, although I had no knowledge of their contents, might incriminate me, I was afraid to go to 763 Connaught Road, and therefore went to stay with my cousin at 482 Manila Road. I lived ^{here} until March 17 when my cousin departed for Szechuen. On the night of March 17 I returned to 763 Connaught Road to change my clothing. The chop of the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局) was left in my room by my male cousin named Li Shiao-sien (李孝先), who was formerly in the employ of the Woo Shing Book Store when it was located at 762 Connaught Road. I do not know the present whereabouts of the Woo Shing Book Store. A fellow worker of my cousins' named Noong (農) used to visit 763 Connaught Road and collect any books and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____ -2- _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

letters addressed to the Woo Shing Book Store which had been returned or delivered to this address through the post. I do not know where Moong lives and I did not receive anything from him. I have been living upon the sum of \$200 which I brought with me from Szechuen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Foh-kong (王福康)
native of _____ taken by me D.I. Ross
at _____ on the 18/3/31 and interpreted by D.I. Sin Tse-liang

My name is Wong Foh-kong (王福康). I am the proprietor of a tea-leaf shop at 763 Cornaught Road. All mail matters addressed to the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局) were handled by the cousin of Sung Kung-fong (沈崇芳) prior to November, 1930 and after that time she took charge of all correspondence. The chop "Receipt of the Woo Shing Book Store", was left there by her cousin who was once an employee of this book store when it occupied the adjoining premises 762 Cornaught Road. A certain individual named ^{Nong} occasionally called and took away the mail matter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
C. & S. DIRECTOR _____
No. S. B. D. 2048.
Date March 11, 1931.
File 13-39

Subject (in full) Watch on the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), No. 763

Connaught Road.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by _____

In continuation of a previous report dated March 4, 1931,
on the subject of the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), No. 763
Connaught Road, I have to state that a watch, which was maintained
on the premises in question from March 1 to March 10, 1931,
has proved fruitless.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

*Copy of above report together with
search warrant 1744 & wooden chop of
Woo Shing Book Store forwarded to
Supt. Whiting*

John Robertson

Supt.

11-3-31

File.

W. H. S.

12-3-31

W. H. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 10th, 19 31.

Subject (in full) *Woo Shing* Observation on the Book Store, 763 Connaught Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 2048
Date 10 3 31

Made by Forwarded by

Sir,

Reference to the Book Store situated at 763 Connaught Road, observation has been maintained at the above place, since 1/3/31 in accordance with instruction received from D.I. Ross of Special Branch, but nothing has eventuated. The proprietor has failed to return and the place still remain closed. Two letters were delivered to the above address and seized by the detectives posted on duty. These two letters were later forwarded to D.I. Ross of the Special Branch and are in his possession.

** attached to file.*

The detective on the section in which 763 Connaught Road is situated has been instructed to pay daily visits to the above premises in case of further developments.

G. Campbell
D. S. I.

Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

SI, For comment please.

Further watch on this house is not likely to bring results. I suggest the search warrant, together with the wooden chop referred to in report by D.I. Ross (Flag "A") and a note to the effect that our watch has proved abortive, be returned to Supt. Whiting.

J. Robertson
Supt.

11.3.31.

J.H.
10:3:31
Supt. Robertson,
Please do so.
J.H.
11:3:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. I. Station,

Date March 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) Report on enquiries at No. 1186 S Wen Li (斯文里) re: the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局).

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt.

In continuation of a previous report dated March 4, 1931, enquiries made by the Police on March 5 at No. 1186 S Wen Li (斯文里), Tatung and Sinza Roads, an address which was found during the course of a search at No. 763 Connaught Road, a suspected communication office of the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局) failed to show that this place was in any way connected with the latter named book store.

The premises in question is a Chinese dwelling house, and is occupied by five families of the working class.

J. B. Kim

D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

J. H. R.
5:30 PM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I. ~~Section~~

Date March 4, 1931.

Subject (in full) Report on letter from the Woo Shing Book Store (華英書局),
763 Connaught Road.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson*, Lieut.

The attached communication, together with translation,
which is self explanatory, was received in reply to a letter
sent to the following address : "Woo Shing Book Store, East
end Connaught Road," (mentioned in despatch No. 5297), requesting
to be supplied with a catalogue.

DR
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Translation of a letter dated February 27, 1931,
from the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), 763
Cornaught Road, addressed to Loo Jen-wei (羅仁偉),
Sing Tai Ziang Shop (新泰祥), 209 Chung Hwa
Sing Road, Chapei.

Mr. Loo Jen-wei:

You stated that you wanted to purchase our
books but did not know where you could get them, for
which we are exceedingly sorry. But if you
consider that the address you sent us is a place
where we can mail the books, we will then do^{so} at once.
We are very grateful to you for your suggestion to
establish a private agency to sell our books. Please
appoint a time and place so as to enable us to send
somebody to see you when we can discuss matters.
May we expect your reply at once? You may send
your letter to the same place as you did last time.

Awaiting anxiously ~~for~~ your reply.

The Shanghai Woo Shing Book Store.

2/17

羅仁偉先生：

先想買我們的書務而無從購到，我們也保計以爲憾事，
倘先生有來函信處可以送書的話，我們照人送書，
先生利私設一書信處，寄售兩份書務，兩份不索取送，
請先生約定時間和地址，俾便照馬照專人前來取

商寄售書信處可也請

先生處建示知 來信仍寄原處，利以收以

敬請

乞 示

山由華興書局 2.29

叩

發

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 1 ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 4, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from one Loong Noong (龍農) addressed to the proprietor Wong (王) of the Chi Tah Tea Leaf Shop (吉泰茶莊), 763 Connaught Road. (No Shing Bookstore).

Made by D. I. Ross Forwarded by Jho Roberton, Supt

I forward herewith, together with translation, a letter dated Shanghai March 3, 1931, from one Loong Noong (龍農), Foochow and Shantung Roads, addressed to the proprietor Wong (王) of the Chi Tah Tea-leaf Shop, No. 763 Connaught Road. From the contents of the letter, which is self explanatory, it will be seen that the raid on the premises by the Police on March 1, 1931, has already been circulated.

Loong Noong is in all possibility connected with the Kiangnan Book Store (江南書店), which, according to an address found at 763 Connaught Road, is situated at Foochow and Shantung Roads.

This letter was intercepted by the Police of Gordon Road Station.

M. K. M.
D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Note:

The Kiangnan Bookstore, 165 Shantung Road, was sealed by the Judicial Police on March 4, 1931. A Warrant has been issued at the request of the Soongwu Military Headquarters for the arrest of the manager Te Foh Nyien (戴佛年) on a charge of propagating communism.

M. K. M.
S/3.

See file
D. 1939.

SI, Please explain the reason for sealing No. 165 Shantung Road, and the legal process by which the sealing orders were obtained or issued.

J. H. S.
5:3:19.

Translation of a letter dated March 3, 1931, from
one Loong Noong (龍農), Foochow and Shantung
Roads addressed to the Proprietor Wong (王) of the
Chi Tah Tea-Leaf Shop (吉泰茶莊), 763 Connaught Road.

3/3/31

Dear Proprietor Wong:

We have been repeatedly trapped
into trouble by our enemies with the result that you
are also implicated into it, for which we are exceedingly
sorry. Apart from suspending our business for the time
being, we have decided to complain to the Court. We
write you this letter to express our regret, and on the
other hand request you to be kind enough to keep any
letters you may receive for us. Of course you are also
asked to be the custodian of the belongings of my sister
and when we have got redress of our grievances at the
Court we will call on you and tender you our sincerest
apologies and at the same time take back all the things.

With best regards,

Loong Noong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I. Station, _____

Date March 5, 1931

Subject (in full) Letter from the Ma Kong Min Chun Library (馬港民衆圖書館),
Amoy, addressed to the Woo Shing Bookstore (華興書局), Connaught Rd.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by *John Robertson, Supt.*

Attached herewith is a copy of a circular letter
dated February 9, 1931, from the Ma Kong Min Chun Library
(馬港民衆圖書館), Amoy, addressed to the Woo Shing Book Store,
(763) Connaught Road, requesting to be supplied with one copy
of each of the old and new catalogues as they have recently
established a library there and are in need of books.

This letter was intercepted by Gordon Road
Station.

D. I. Ross
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

S1, Please inform Chinese Authorities.
W.H.
5:30:31.

*Copy of circular letter sent to Chinese
Police thro Mr Rao.
Jan 6/3/31.*

Translation of a circular letter dated February 9,
1931, addressed to the Woo Shing Bookstore, Connaught
Road, from the Ma Kong Min Chun Library (馬公民春圖書館),
Amoy.

Dear Sir,

Our library having been recently established,
it is therefore necessary for us to get as many good
books as possible for public reading. As the
literature published by your book store, is known to
have a wide circulation among numerous readers, we,
therefore, ask you to send us one copy^{of} each of the
old and new catalogues. Please also inform us
whether there is any special discount granted to
purchasers.

(Sd. & Chopped)

Seal of Ming Chun Library, Makong,
established by the Dong Kuan Hsien.

9/2/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. I. _____ Station _____

Date March 4, 1931.

Subject (in full) Report on the Woo Shing Book Store (華興書局), suspected communist organ.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by *John Robertson, Supt*

Visited 5/3/31.
Nothing
incriminating
found
~11

With reference to despatch No.5297 from the Shanghai Special District Court and Search Warrant No.1744 issued at the request of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the subject of the above, I have to report that diligent enquiries made by this office finally located the Woo Shing Book Store in the upstairs front room of a tea leaf shop at No.763 Connaught Road. On March 1, 1931 the place in question was visited by detectives attached to Gordon Road Station. No one was present at the time of the Police visit and a search of the room failed to reveal anything of incriminating nature beyond a wooden chop bearing the characters "Acknowledgment of Receipt Woo Shing Book Store" (華興書局) and a piece of paper inscribed as follows: Kiangnan Bookstore (江南書店), Foochow and Shantung Roads--- 1186 S Wen Li (斯文里), Tatung and Sinza Roads --- Li Ki-tsuan (李紀鵬). According to the female occupant of the tea hong, named Wong Hai Poh (王海模), the Woo Shing Book Store was established in the adjoining house, No.762 Connaught Road in September 1929 and removed to 763 Connaught Road in May 1930, where it remained until January, 1931, when it was closed down. The present occupant of the room, where the chop was found, she stated, is a girl student named Sung Yong Fong (沈榮芳), who had been residing there for the past two weeks, but has been absent since February 28. I may mention here that Wong Hai Poh, during the course of the interview, contradicted herself on several occasions and that the information imparted by her should be taken with a certain amount of reserve.

A watch is being maintained on the premises by Gordon Road Station pending the return of Sung Yong Fong.

During the course of the search a Chinese, dressed in

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station. _____

(2)

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Safety
Bureau
informed
JR

workmen's clothing, was observed at the entrance of an alleyway opposite the house in question acting in a suspicious manner. With the departure of the Police from the premises, he walked away hurriedly in an easterly direction along Connaught Road.

A watch kept on his movements led to No.132 Chang Loh Li (长 乐 里), Chang An Road, Chapel, which he entered.

In connection with this matter enquiries among the various book stores on Foochow Road elicit the information that all pro-communistic publications which have hitherto appeared on the market were in practically every instance supplied through the medium of the Woo Shing Book Store. It was also ascertained that the literature in question was forwarded through the post and repeated attempts made by certain book stores to make a personal visit to the Woo Shing Book Store were without success.

In view of the foregoing and in the absence of any signboard or any other visible means of identification, it can be safely stated that the room at No.763 Connaught Road was being used as a communication office for the dissemination of communist propaganda.

JR Km
D. I.

D.C.(Cr.& Sp.Branches)

I suggest copy of this report
be forwarded to Supt. Whiting
for information. JR

copy sent 6/3/31
JR

SI, Please do so and report results
of watch on premises and further inquiries.
J.R. 5:30 PM.

Translation of attached slip of paper which
was found at the Woo Shing Book Store, No.
763 Connaught Road.

Kiangnan Book Store (江南書莊),

Foochow & Shantung Roads.

1188 S Wen Li (斯文里),

Tatung and Sinza Roads

Li Ki-tsuan (李紀瞻)

Shanghai Special District Court

February 24, 1931.

Search Warrant No.1744 issued at request
of Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai

Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai

vs

"Woo Shing Book Store, Connaught Road."

To search and seize Communistic books (a list
of 37 kinds of books mentioned in the warrant)

N.B. Please bring the sales account books of
above-mentioned book store to Court for perusal.

Sung Yang Yang



立者係共黨之嫌疑沈連芳

自然照像

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC'D
B. D. 2048
No. 18 - 2 - 31

Translation of Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No. 5297.

February 10, 1931.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Sir,

I am in receipt of a despatch from the Propaganda Department of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kouningtang to the following effect:-

"We are in receipt of a confidential instruction from the Central Propaganda Bureau to the following effect: 'By reviewing its catalogue, which was seized by the Honan Provincial Government and transmitted to us through the Administrative Yuan, we are under the impression that the Wo Sing Book Store, situate at the east end of Connaught Road, Shanghai, is the propaganda organ of the communists, for having published communistic literatures, such as, Lenin's "Two Policies" and many others. Therefore, apart from writing to the State Council for issuance of necessary instructions to the military and police authorities in Shanghai and to the Shanghai Special District Court to seal up the said book store, and apart from instructing various Kouningtang Headquarters, Propaganda Department, and the Postal Matters Censors to suppress and to seize such reactionary literatures, we have to instruct that the military and police at Shanghai authorities, and the Shanghai Special District Court be approached with a view to having the said book store sealed.' In compliance with the instructions, we have apart from communicating with the Headquarters of the

Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander, and the Public Safety Bureau on the subject, to forward you a copy of the book list and to request that necessary action be taken relating thereto."

In view of the above, I am forwarding herewith a copy of the book list of the Wo Sing Book Store with a request that necessary steps be taken.

President Yang Shao Shun.

A list of Books published by the Wo Sing Book Store at
Shanghai, which should be suppressed.

<u>Name of the Book</u>	<u>Compiler.</u>
1. Two Policies	Linin
2. General Principles on World's Economics & Geography	Kar Loh Ping
3. Revolution and Kau Tsu Kyi	Linin
4. Elementary Study of Social Science	Poo Laung Tuh Er
5. The Weakness of the Left Party	Linin
6. The Art of War and Policies	S Doo Kau Foo
7. New Society	Kwauh Van Iung Khoo
8. A History of Russian Revolution (1905 - 1907)	Translated by Hien Vung Oong
9. A Table of the Principles of Economics of various stages.	Siau Hyooh
10. The World's Great War and the World's Revolution	Joseph
11. A History of Soviet Union	Ar Loh S Loh Foo S Kyi
12. Anti-Poo Kar Ling	Translated by Kyung Tshiou
13. A General View of World's Labour Movement.	Loo Tso Foo S Kyi
14. Labourers' Nation	Zi Kang Loong
15. A Trip to Soviet Russia	Pak Ming
16. Revolution Movement at Colonies	Khoo Si Ming
17. Revolution Movement in India	Tsung Ting
18. The Financial Condition of Manchurian Farmers	
19. The Economical Condition of Kiangsu	
20. The Philosophy of Non-capitalists	
21. Linin	
22. Toh Loh S Kyi	
23. A History of Korean Revolution Movement	
24. The Development of Soviet Union.	
25. Problem of Religion in Soviet Union and the Religious Policies.	

26. New Russian Constitution.
27. Mercantile Policy of Soviet Union.
28. The Political Organization of Soviet Union
29. The World's Labourers' Movement.
30. Study of the Chinese Militarism. Koo Loh Foo
31. An explanation to the Art of War Translated by Kwaah Sing.
32. History of Red Army of Soviet Union Translated by Li Van Li
33. Military Arts Translated by Tso Zu
34. Military Detective Sih Loong.
35. Political Movement among the Red Army of the Soviet Union Translated by Li Ching Sien
36. Military Communications Translated by Ng Zaung Ching
37. Ying Gwan Semi-monthly. Sold on behalf of Ying Gwan Semi-monthly Press.

2107
2108
2109
2112
2113
A A A A A

STANDARD NEWS
C. & S. E. REG.
S. B. D. 2107
5 - 3 - 31

PEKING TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7 1931.

BORSTAL BOY AS CROOK.

RECENTLY ACTIVE IN
DURBAN.

NOW ALLEGED TO BE ABOARD
LINER ON WAY TO EUROPE.

London, Jan. 5.

Netley Lucas, a former Borstal boy, the self-confessed crook and convicted swindler, who under the name of Evelyn Graham victimised editors and publishers in London and New York with bogus and unauthorised biographies of famous people, was located in Durban, where he was known as Stewart Murray, and where he amused himself by basking in the smiles of unsophisticated women.

Still using the Durban name, he is making his way aboard a liner to Nice, where he claims to have a villa, which is, of course, inaccurate. Aboard the liner with him is a male friend and he was told that all the women, with whom he has been associated, believed in the legend of his villa in southern France.

Meanwhile, in London and elsewhere there are many who are anxious to know the movements of this audacious boy.—
Wireless.

100
8/2/31

P.A. (C. and S.)

Information

W.H.

12/1/31 12/1/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.

Special Branch No. 1 3044X

No. S. B. D. 2108.

Date November 17, 1930.

at 6 - 3 - 31

Subject (in full) Anonymous letter addressed to the Political Department.

S.M.P., dated 15/11/30.

Made by D. I. Robertson Forwarded by

Inquiries made by Chinese detectives attached to S. 1 in cooperation with Chinese detectives attached to Louza Station go to show that at 7 p.m. on November 16 a Chinese named Van Ah Too (葉阿多) alias Yu-hsiang gave a dinner to some 30 relatives and friends on the occasion of his 50th birthday, at the Yoeh Ping Lur Restaurant, 289 Hupeh Road. No politics of any kind were discussed at the dinner.

Van Ah Too (葉阿多), alias Yu-hsiang, is a native of Pootung and resides at 2588 Haining Road. For the past ten years he has been employed as an inspector at the Yung Foong Silk Filature, Kansuh Road, and is reputed to be a respectable citizen.

CCF

Henry Robertson
D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Reg.
Please file
17:11:30

Translation of an anonymous letter addressed to the
Political Department of the S.M.P., dated 15/11/30.

Van Ah Too (萬河太), alias Yu Ziang (裕祥),
is an important Communist leader in Shanghai. He
will give a dinner to members of the Communist Party
in the Yoeh Ping Lur (悅平樓) Restuarant, 289 Hupeh
Road, between 7 and 8 p.m. November 16, at which
measures to create disturbances locally will be discussed.
Please give an order that he be arrested and severely
punished.

Translation of an anonymous letter addressed to the
Political Department of the S.M.P., dated 15/11/30.

Van Ah Too (萬安透), alias Yu Ziang (裕祥),
is an important Communist leader in Shanghai. He
will give a dinner to members of the Communist Party
in the Yoeh Ping Lur (悅青樓) Restuarant, 289 Hupeh
Road, between 7 and 8 p.m. November 16, at which
measures to create disturbances locally will be discussed.
Please give an order that he be arrested and severely
punished.

聖主以系而社稷乃其產節欲東華重
子誠私之主用古月去印星判日在湖以民
收資積任多九時至集之定員去似建月乃法
破懷地方後方無召集之定而密謀建分
才法佳中遠引拘捕去展亮亦以保信
物此密報如往
江江部

和居大村

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. Hongkew Station,
No. S. B. D. 2109
Date March 8th, 1931.
10-3-31

Subject (in full) With reference to the attached.

Made by D.S.Stocks.

Forwarded by

At 6.30 p.m. 4/3/31, Sgt. Bridges of the River Police brought to Hongkew Station one giving his name as Hondra alias Biskin, who had been arrested by members of the River Police for assaulting a customs officer, who had attempted to search the above named person aboard the S.S.Kasage Maru. Hondra alias Biskin claimed Dual Nationality, i.e. Japanese and Italian. The River Police informed the Japanese Consulate, who refused to take jurisdiction over the arrested man. Sgt. Bridges requested that the man be detained at Hongkew pending further enquiries. The prisoner was escorted to the Italian Consulate and the Italian Consul was interviewed. He stated that owing to the lateness of the hour he was unable to decide the status of the prisoner, but would take responsibility of the detention of the prisoner until 10.30 a.m. 5/3/31, when he should be brought before the Italian Court, and a decision of Jurisdiction would be given. The prisoner was detained at Hongkew Station. At 10.30 a.m. 5/3/31, the prisoner was brought before the Italian Consulate Court, where the judge refused to take Jurisdiction. The prisoner was then conveyed to the Chinese City Court, where he is now detained. The real name of the arrested person is Hanato alias Hondra alias Biskin, he was charged at Hongkew for unlawful possession of arms and ammunitions and sentenced to six months imprisonment on the 15/10/28.

H.S. Stocks
D.S. 198.

D.D.O. "C"

Branch.

D.D.O.D.

Sir

Re attached. Enquire show that
the affair occurred on S.S. "Kasagi"
Maru" on Japan mail wharf.
N. Yangon Road. Therefore I
respectfully suggest that these
enquiries be conducted by Hongkong

J. Knight. D.T.

Wayward

Don't

any

please

at once

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
S. B. D. 2109
6 - 3 - 31

Extract from Morning Translation of 5.3.31.

AN ITALIAN BRANDISHES KNIFE AT CUSTOM OFFICERS

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

About 5 p.m. yesterday several custom officers on duty at Wayside Wharf held a suspicious looking passenger on the S.S. Ato Maru, who was carrying a trunk in his hand. The officers attempted to search the trunk but the man brandished a knife. A report was made by telephone to the Japanese Consulate which immediately dispatched police officers to make an investigation.

On arrival at the wharf the Japanese Police ascertained that the man was not Japanese but an Italian married to a Japanese woman. They could not interfere and return to the Japanese Consulate.

It is reported that at 7 p.m. the Water Police and the Custom officers settled ~~was~~ the trouble in some way that has not been disclosed.

Q.Q.C. 'D'

Passed to you for inquiries please

Shawman D.I.
SBH (CPSB)

SS 1/2 W

For inquiry please

Mr. Lumsden

D. O. O. C.

D.D.D.D

For your information

Mr. Lumsden

D.D.D.D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.:
 SHANGHAI
 C. & S. B. Station,
 No. S. B. D. 2772.
 Date Mar. 5 1931
 File 6-3-31

Subject (in full) departure of Brigadier General H.B.H. Oppen-Palmer

From Pootung wharf (Chinese Authorities notified)

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang


Forwarded by J.W. Robertson, Supt.

The Public Safety Bureau, the 3rd District Inspector
 (i/c Pootung district) and the Chinese Water Police all
 notified and they agreed to render the necessary protection.

Lee Hovliang
 Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr & Sp. Br's)

Information
6/3
He (COR)

QJR SRC informed

Reilly



POLICE FORCE
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

Shanghai Municipal Council.

March 4, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (C. & S.)

Brigadier General H.B.H. Orpen-Palmer, Commandant S.V.C., is leaving Shanghai on Sunday next at Noon from the Customs Jetty and travelling to the Shanghai and Hongkew Company's Pootung Wharf by launch. As he will be in uniform and several other officers of the Corps, also in uniform, will see him off on the Pootung side, will you please arrange that the Chinese authorities are notified in order that no untoward incident may occur in Chinese territory.

Commissioner of Police.

*O.C. (P.B.)
Supp Tan to
notify the proper
authorities & report
result. 4/3 LCA*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. REC. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2113.
Date March 6, 1931.
No. 2-3-31

Subject (in full) K. Oyama Japanese counterfeiter of debentures.

Made by J. D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan 1539

Sir,

Enquiries made in connection with the attached newspaper translation of March 1, 1931 from the Shanghai Mainichi re the deportation of a Japanese named Katsuma Oyama show that the local Japanese Consular Police, acting on the instructions from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, arrested him on February 27, 1931 at 123 Nanzing Road on a charge of forging debentures of a certain Japanese theatrical company in Tokyo, amounting to approximately ¥1,500.

K. Oyama arrived here from Tokyo in January 1931 and lived at 123 Nanzing Road, occupied by his relative named A. Onishi. He was escorted to Tokyo aboard the S.S. "Shanghai Maru" on March 4, 1931.

He had no connection with S. Hashimoto, who was arrested by the Japanese Consular Police on a charge of counterfeiting Bank of China notes in Tsingtao.

* See D. 2042

H. H. Umemoto
J. D. S.

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

6. 3. 31.

7/3

March 1, 1951.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE COUNTERFEITER

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:-

It is reported that a Japanese named S. Oyama, 26, who has undergone police examination at the Japanese Consulate in connection with counterfeiting bank notes, will be deported to Nagasaki very soon.

ACTIVITIES OF THIEF AND PICKPOCKET

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:-

At 4 p.m. February 27, a thief entered a Japanese house on Dixwell Road and carried off an overcoat, a hat and a pair of shoes, all of which are valued at \$180.

At 8 p.m. February 27, a certain Japanese visited the Odeon Theatre and when viewing the picture his purse containing about \$80 in cash was lost.

These cases are being reported to the Police who are conducting investigation.

Reg. Reference 'A', please attach
bill.

[Signature]
1:2:4.

D-2114

D-2115

D-2118

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 2114
Date 28/5/37

May 28, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram):-

THEFTS OF TELEPHONE WIRES TO BE DRAFT WITH BY MILITARY COURTS

In view of the frequent thefts of telephone wires that have been taking place in various districts recently, the Military Affairs Commission has petitioned the Central Political Council to introduce appropriate amendments in the provisions of Section 5 of Article 4 of the Provisional Measures Governing the Punishment of Bandits, so that in future wherever such cases of theft take place, they may all be dealt with by the Military Authorities.

It is learned that the Central Political Council has approved of this request and has requested the National Government to notify the various authorities concerned for compliance with the arrangement.

CHIN

Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who
commit acts with intent to injure
the Republic of China.

S. E. D. 2114.
12-3-31

(Promulgated on January 31, 1931)

Article 1. Whoever commits, with intent to injure the Republic of China, any one of the following acts shall be punished with death:

1. Disturbs the public peace.
2. Secretly communicates with a foreign country and plots to disturb the public peace.
3. Conspires together with rebels and plots to disturb the public peace.
4. Incites military men to violate discipline, abandon their duties or to conspire with rebels.

Article 2. Whoever commits, with intent to injure the Republic of China, any of the following acts shall be punished with death or life imprisonment:

1. Incites others to disturb the public peace or conspires with rebels.
2. Spreads rebellious propaganda by writings, drawings or lectures.

Article 3. Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be punished with life imprisonment or with imprisonment for not less than 10 years:

1. Incited by offenders under Article 1, Subsection 4, violates military discipline, abandons their duties, or conspires with rebels.
2. Incited by offenders under Article 2, Subsection 1, disturbs the public peace or conspires with rebels.
3. Incited by offenders under Article 2, Subsection 2, repeats propaganda (It is inferred although not expressly stated that the propaganda is the same as mentioned in Article 2, Subsection 2).

Whoever commits the offences specified in this Article and surrenders himself shall have his punishment reduced or remitted.

Article 4. Whoever knowingly harbours a rebel and fails to report same shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than five years.

Whoever commits the offence specified in this Article and surrenders himself shall have his punishment reduced or remitted.

Article 5. Whoever commits, with intent to injure the Republic of China, any of the following acts shall be punished with death or imprisonment for not less than ten years:

1. Purchases, provides or transports for rebels military supplies.
2. Discloses or transmits political or military secrets to rebels.
3. Destroys means of communication.

Article 6. Whoever with intent to injure the Republic of China organizes associations, holds meetings, or propagates a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Peoples Principles shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Article 7. Violators of this Law shall be tried by the highest local military organ in districts where martial law is in force, and by a Provisional Court composed of a magistrate and two judicial officials in districts where bandit suppression is in operation.

Such Provisional Court shall be established in the Hsien Government and the magistrate shall be the presiding judge.

Article 8. Where sentences are given by military organs for offences under this Law the case shall be forwarded to the Higher Military Organ having jurisdiction for confirmation before such sentences can be executed.

Where sentences are given by a Provisional Court, the case shall be forwarded to the high court for confirmation before such sentences can be executed and also reported to the Provincial Government for record.

If the military organ having jurisdiction or the high court considers the case to be wrongly decided they shall direct a retrial or send an official to try the case jointly.

Article 9. A military or police organ which arrests an offender suspected of having committed an offence mentioned in this Law, shall immediately inform the organization concerned.

Article 10. In the absence of any specific provisions in this Law, the provisions in the Criminal Code shall be applicable.

Article 11. The duration of the validity of this Law and the date of its enforcement shall be fixed by a mandate.

The Provisional Anti-Revolutionary Act shall be abolished on the day of enforcement of this Law.

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 8, 1931.

The Chinese criminal code relating to the suppression of counter-revolutions promulgated on March 9, 1928, by the National Government was abolished on March 1, when it was replaced by a new law entitled the law governing the punishment of persons "Who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China." According to it reactionaries are rebels and not counter-revolutionaries.

Jan 2

*Reg.
Please keep.
C/R*

"Counter-Revolutionary" Law Of China Goes Into Oblivion

The provisional criminal code for the suppression of counter revolution, placed into effect by the Nanking Government, on March 9, 1928, has been abolished. It ceased to function on March 1 of this year, District Court officials stated today. It was replaced on the same date with a new law known as the law governing the punishment of persons "who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China."

The new law was promulgated by the judicial yuan on January 31 of this year and differs from the old counter-revolutionary act insofar as the Nanking Government no longer is referred to as a revolutionary organization. It is spoken of only as the government of the republic and its internal enemies are rebels and reactionaries, not counter-revolutionists.

Local legal authorities believe

that the new law is applicable to the International Settlement with the exception of the 7th, 8th and 9th of its 11 articles. These articles provide that rebels and reactionaries shall be tried by the highest local military organ in districts where martial law is in force, and by a provisional court composed of a magistrate and two judicial officials in districts where bandit suppression is in operation. The old counter-revolutionary act applied in the Settlement.

Death or imprisonment for not less than 10 years is provided for persons engaged in purchasing, providing or transporting rebel supplies; for persons engaged as rebel spies and for persons caught destroying government communications. Five to 15 years imprisonment is provided for persons propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the People's Three Principles.

Reg.
Please keep.
J.H.
9:35 31.

Emergency Law for the Punishment of Persons Whose
Activities Endanger the Safety of the Republic of
China.

SHANGHAI
No. 8, B. D. 2114.
date 7 - 3 - 31

(Promulgated on January 31, 1931.)

Article 1. Whoever commits one of the following acts with an aim to endanger the safety of the Republic of China shall be punished with death:

1. By disturbing the public peace;
2. By intentionally intriguing with any foreign state with intent to disturb the public peace;
3. By co-operating with rebels with intent to disturb the public peace;
4. By instigating persons in the army or navy to violate military orders, to abandon their duties or to co-operate with rebels.

Article 2. Whoever commits one of the following acts with an aim to endanger the safety of the Republic of China shall be punished with death or life imprisonment:

1. By inciting any person to disturb the public peace, or co-operating with rebels;
2. By spreading reactionary propaganda by speech, writing, or pictures.

Article 3. Whoever commits one of the following acts shall be punished with life imprisonment, or a term of imprisonment above ten years.

1. By violating military orders, abandoning their duties, or co-operating with rebels as a result of the influence of the offender mentioned under Article 1 Section 4 of this Law;
2. By disturbing the public peace or co-operating with rebels as a result of the influence of the offender mentioned under Article 2 Section 1 of this Law;
3. By spreading in turn reactionary propaganda as a result

of the influence of the offender mentioned under Article 2 Section 2 of this Law.

Whoever commits the offences specified in the above Paragraph of this Article and voluntarily surrenders himself, the prescribed punishment may be reduced or exempted.

Article 4. Whoever harbours any person whom he clearly knows to be a rebel and fails to make a report to the proper authority shall be punished with a term of imprisonment above five years.

Whoever commits the offence specified in the above Paragraph of this Article and voluntarily surrenders himself, the prescribed punishment may be reduced or exempted.

Article 5. Whoever commits one of the following acts with an aim to endanger the safety of the Republic of China shall be punished with death, life imprisonment, or a term of imprisonment above ten years.

1. By purchasing or transporting arms for rebels;
2. By disclosing or delivering any political or military secrets to rebels;
3. By destroying any means of communication.

Article 6. Whoever organizes associations or gathers meetings with an aim to endanger the safety of the Republic of China or spreads doctrines contrary to the Three People's Principles shall be punished with a term of imprisonment above five years but below fifteen years.

Article 7. Whoever commits any of the offences specified in this law in a district where the martial law is in force shall be

tried by the local highest military organ and in a district where bandit suppression is in operation shall be tried by a provisional court composed of the Magistrate and two judicial officials.

The provisional court shall be established in the District government and the Magistrate shall be the presiding Judge.

Article 8. Where the various offences sentenced under this law are tried by a military organ, the sentences shall be executed after a resume of the case has been submitted to and approved by the superior military organ; where the various offences sentenced under this law are tried by the provisional court, the sentences shall be executed after a resume of the case has been submitted to and approved by the high court and at the same time the case is reported to the provincial government for record.

When the superior military organ or high court concerned considers that there is some doubt in the case tried by its subordinates should order for a retrial or send officials to try the case jointly.

Article 9. When a military ~~organ~~ or police organ has arrested any offender suspected of having committed the offences mentioned under this Law shall immediately inform the proper authority concerned.

Article 10. In the absence of any specific provisions in this

law, the provisions in the Criminal Code shall be applicable.

Article 11. The duration for the validity of this law and the date of its enforcement shall be fixed by a mandate.

The Provisional Counter-revolutionary Act shall be abolished on the day of enforcement of this law.

National Government General Order.

Dated the 28th Day of the 2nd Moon of the 20th
Year of the Republic of China.

(Published on the National Government Gazette No.
711 p. 18)

This Government has decided that March 1st of this
year will be the date for the enforcement of the Emergency
Law for the Punishment of the Persons whose Activities
Endanger the Safety of the Republic of China.

Order is hereby given.

President: Chiang Chung Tsung
President of the Executive Yuan: Chiang Chung Tsung
President of the Judicial Yuan: Wang Chung Hui

National Government Hsun Ling.

No. 123. Dated 28/2/20.

(Published on the National Government Gazette
No. 712 p. 16)

This Government has found that the Emergency Law for the
Punishment of Persons whose Activities Endanger the Safety
of the Republic of China has been formulated and promulgated
and has further found that the date of its enforcement
shall be fixed by a mandate. It has been decided that
March 1st of this year will be the date for its enforcement.
Aside from a general order has been issued, this separate
order is hereby issued and circulated. You are ordered to
note accordingly. You will also instruct your subordinates
to note accordingly.

President: Chiang Chung Tsung
President of the Executive Yuan: Chiang Chung Tsung
President of the Judicial Yuan: Wang Chung Hui.

危害民國緊急治罪法 二十年一月三十一日公布

第一條 以危害民國爲目的而有左列行爲之一者處死刑

- 一 擾亂治安者
- 二 私通外國圖謀擾亂治安者
- 三 勾結叛徒圖謀擾亂治安者
- 四 煽惑軍人不守紀律放棄職務或與叛徒勾結者

第二條 以危害民國爲目的而有左列行爲之一者處死刑
或無期徒刑

- 一 煽惑他人擾亂治安或與叛徒勾結者
- 二 以文字圖書或演說爲叛區之宣傳者

第三條 有左列行爲之一者處無期徒刑或十年以上有期
徒刑

- 一 爲第一條第四款之罪犯所煽惑而不守紀律放棄
職務或與叛徒勾結者
 - 二 爲第二條第一款之罪犯所煽惑而擾亂治安或與
叛徒勾結者
 - 三 爲第二條第二款之罪犯所煽惑而爲之展轉宣傳
者
- 犯前項之罪而自首者減輕或免除其刑

第四條 明知其爲叛徒而窩藏不報者處五年以上有期徒
刑

犯前項之罪而自首者減輕或免除其刑

第五條 以危害民國爲目的而有左列行爲之一者處死刑

一 爲叛亂開掘或運輸軍用品者

二 以政治上或軍事上之責任被派或僞運於叛
亂者

三 組織交通者

第六條 以危害民國爲目的而組織團體或集會或宣傳與
三民主義不相容之主張者處五年以上十五年以
下有期徒刑

第七條 犯本法所定各罪者在戒嚴區域內由記重懲最重
軍事機關審判之在軍隊區域內由軍長及司法官
二人組織臨時法庭審判之
臨時法庭設於縣政府以縣長爲庭長

第八條 依本法判處各罪由軍事機關審判者應附具案由
報經該管上級軍事機關核准後方得執行
由臨時法庭審判者應附具案由報經高等法院核
准後方得執行並報省政府備案
記重懲上級軍事機關高等法院對於所屬審判案件
應爲有疑義者應令再審或派員會審

第九條 軍事機關逮捕本法所指犯罪行為之嫌疑犯時應
立即通知有關之主管機關

第十條 本法未規定者適用刑法之規定

第十一條 本法有效期間及施行日期以命令定之

暫行反革命治罪法於本法施行之日廢止

國民政府令 二十年二月二十八日公布

茲定自本年三月一日起為危害民區緊急治罪法施行日期

此令

主 席 蔣中正

行政院院長 蔣中正

司法院院長 王寵惠

國民政府訓令 第一二二三號
二十年二月二十八日

令直轄各機關

為令知事查危害民區緊急治罪法前經制定公布並擬定施

行日期以命令定之在案茲定自本年三月一日起為該法施

行日期除明令公布並分行外合行令仰知照並轉飭所屬一

體知照此令

主 席 蔣中正

行政院院長 蔣中正

司法院院長 王寵惠

C O P Y

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2115.
9 - 3 - 31

S. 2.
March 6, 1931.

Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau re Russian
Communist activities.

* See no. 8820 With reference to the attached despatch from the
Public Safety Bureau dated January 23, 1931, inquiries
show that all the persons mentioned therein, with the exception
of Kustoff, are well known to the S.M.P. and their activities
are reported on from time to time.

As regarding N. Kustoff, information has been
received to the effect that prior to his arrival in
Shanghai he, being a member of the Russian Communist Party,
was employed with the "Gostorg" in Vladivostok up to 1927.
At the end of 1927 he arrived in Harbin where he was working
in the studio of the Chinese Eastern Railway (Passport Section).
Later, when the conflict occurred between U.S.S.R. and China,
he obtained Chinese citizenship. He holds a Chinese passport
at present. In July 1930 he arrived in Shanghai and became
the proprietor of a small bar in the French concession, which
functioned for a very short period. He is now residing with
his brother at 439 Avenue Joffre, Apt. 26, and as far as can
be ascertained he is not known to be active in any Communist
work.

Extract from file no. 8820.

[Signature]
9/3

KUSTOFF, N.

Employed by the "Gostorg" in Vladivostok up to 1927.
Was member of Russian Communist Party
Worked in studio of Chinese Eastern Railway (Passport
Section) at end of 1927.
Became Chinese citizen. Arrived in Shanghai in
July 1930. Proprietor of a small bar in French
Concession for short period.
Now residing with brother at 439 Avenue Joffre,
Apt. 26.

SMP

SMP: No. S.B. D 2115
9 March 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. File No.
No. S. B. D. 2118
Sec 2. 13/3/31 Station,
Date March 13, 1931.

Subject (in full) Miss J. Miller alias Mrs. Jossett Miller.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

Miss J. Miller alias Mrs. Jossett Miller is the divorced wife of an American naval officer. She is reported to be a Eurasian of Belgian extraction.

Miss Miller took up residence at the Palace Hotel on November 8th 1930 and resided there until the 21st of that month when she was requested to vacate her room owing to her loose mode of living. She afterwards resided at the Clements' Apartments, No. 1363 Rue Lafayette. She was in the habit of frequenting the lounges of the Cathay and Palace Hotels and in this manner formed acquaintance with male guests whom she invited to her rooms or was herself invited to their rooms.

On the arrival of the S.S. "Belgenland" in Shanghai on February 10th, Miss Miller met a passenger named Rogers and endeavoured to leave with him for Hongkong. She had her luggage taken on board the "Belgenland" but was discovered a few minutes previous to the ship sailing and was sent ashore. The following day she cabled to Rogers stating that she would arrive in Hongkong on the S.S. "Petroclus" on February 15th and asked him to meet her. A reply was requested, but Rogers did not comply with her request and it is not known if he met her on the arrival of the ship at Hongkong or not.

She is not known to have ever been engaged in drug smuggling, and is generally regarded as a woman who makes her living by means of prostitution.

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

D. S. I.

*Thanks. 18/3.
Sash told us in
March that she
joined the help
and at Hongkong.
Duffy

Information
18/3
Duffy

ML

W. Duncan.



POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE)
P. O. Box No. 158

Shanghai Municipal Council.

S. B. D. 2118.
9 - 3 - 31.

March 7, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (C. & S. Branches).

In a letter received from Mr. Springfield posted at Singapore occurs the following:-

* Sir,

No record in C. &
Sp. Br. Reg

9/3

"From Shanghai to Hongkong we had a rather suspicious passenger travelling under the name of Miss J. Miller. Her story was that she had missed the "Belgeland" yet she came on board with tons of luggage at the very last moment in a Marden's motor boat. She behaved in a most extraordinary way and it struck some of the people that she was not an American at all but a Russian or Eurasian, and it just struck me that she was being used as one of those who travel with dope; anyway no harm will be done if the "Belgeland" list from America were checked over. If it was found that she had not come in the "Belgeland" from America D.S.I. Gash ought to be able to get some details about her as she tried hard to attach herself to the "Soccer" Team much to their annoyance."

Will you please have some enquiries made?

Commissioner of Police.

O.C. (S.B.)
Enquiry please
9/3
LCA

D-2120

D-2121

D-2122

D-2127

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. Hong Kong Station,
No. S. B. D. 2120.
Date February 22, 1931
File 9-3-31

Subject (in full) Attempt suicide at the Astor House Hotel room No247, committed by Mrs. Hora (Tatiana Moskaleva) at about 4.45 p.m. 22/2/31.

Made by D.P.S. Medvedeff

Forwarded by

At 6.15 p.m. 22/2/31 a telephone message was received from Dr. Renner, that an attempt to commit a suicide was made by a foreign lady residing at the Astor House Hotel room No247.

Inquiries were made by the undersigned and elicited the following the room No247 since October 6, 1930 ^{has been} occupied by Mrs. Hora, who some time ago resided in this Hotel together with Mr. K.J. Hora, Czechoslovakian, engineer, employed by Skoda works. During about 8 years Mr. & Mrs. Hora were known to the others as wife & husband, but few months ago they separated on account that Mr. Hora fell in love with another woman, daughter of Mrs. Gingiroff. Several attempts were made by Mrs. Hora to return her husband, but without any success. Between 1 - 2 p.m. on 22/2/31 Mrs. R.M. Nevel, who is a good friend of Mrs. Hora, visited the latter in her room and found her very nervous. At 4.45 p.m. at the same day Mrs. Nevel again visited Mrs. Hora and found her lying in the bed. As Mrs. Hora, being called by Mrs. Nevel, ^{did} not answer, the latter informed the management of the Astor House Hotel and Dr. Renner was called. He removed Mrs. Hora to the General Hospital and his opinion is that Mrs. Hora poisoned herself by Veronal. As Dr. Renner says the condition of Mrs. Hora ^{is} not serious and he expects that after few days her health will be recovered. An empty tube su-

*Rafic Rashe
Station*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

have confined
-posed to ~~by~~ from Veronal was found in the room of Mrs. Hora.

Inquiries go to show that Mrs. Hora is a daughter of a Russian engineer, and before was known as Tatiana Moskaleva, a wife of late Russian officer Mr. Moskaleff. At present she is 31 years old and Russian by birth.

she is now in the General hospital

N. Medvedeff
D.P.S. 305.

Informant

Informant's

Branch

*all
info*

1/11

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, February 23rd 1930

To Supt: Robertson

Re attached,

Sir,

Notes will be taken at the conference of the National Christian Council by Miss ~~M.H. Wilder~~ responsible for the English Publicity, and a copy will be forwarded in due course

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

R. W. Macadie

D.P.S.

D.C. (S.B.)

For your information,
Copy of notes will be
submitted to you in due
course.

This Robertson

Sent

23.2.30

CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

N.C.C. Conference Opening in Shanghai To-day

The Conference on the "People's Livelihood" which is being convened by the National Christian Council will hold its opening meeting this afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 201 Szechuen Road. Dr. H. H. Kung, who is honorary chairman of the Conference will be present to open the Conference. This meeting is for Conference-members only. Those desiring to attend should apply for tickets at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Delegates from the major cities of China have already arrived, and indicate that a wide range of experience will be brought to bear in the discussions. Among those from the North are Professor L. K. T'ao of the Social Research Institute of the China Foundation. Under his name there has recently been published what is probably the most soundly based study of the standard of living of workers in Shanghai which has yet appeared. It is based on the family budgets kept daily over a period of a year involving some 230 families; and this, though still too small a number for a scientific sample, is a great achievement under the circumstances. From Peking come also Professor Gireon Chen and Dr. Jefferson Lamb.

From Shantung there comes Mr. W. B. Djang of the Christian Literacy Board, Tsingchow, to participate in the discussions on Workers' Education. From Wuhan and from Szechuan men of experience in social and economic issues have arrived. Mr. Kao, of the Mass Education College of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, will give one of the evening addresses upon the Wusih experiments. Miss Dju Yu Bao, the first industrial welfare worker of scientific training at work in a silk filature in Wusih, has also arrived. Government officials from Nanking and Shanghai, research students, social workers: Mr. C. C. Chang from the statistical section of the Legislative Yuan whose wide experience in rural economics in this country, and others ensure in advance the quality of the discussions.

Professor R. H. Tawney to Speak

Following the opening greeting, Professor R. H. Tawney will speak at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this afternoon. He has been, during the past three months, been making a study into the agricultural economy of China on behalf of the Institute of Pacific Relations in preparation for the Hangchow conference in October. The address to-day will be upon the "British Working Class Movement". The remainder of the conference will confine itself to lectures, papers and discussions based directly upon China material. Details of the daily programmes will be published and any who are interested in participation in any or all of the sessions are invited to communicate with the secretary of the conference, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Monday's sessions will be held in Room 305, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

& S. L. REC.

S. B. D. 2121

10 - 3 - 31

SI, The discussions at this conference may be of interest.

J.K.Y. 23:2:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
S. & S. D. REC. Station,
S. B. D. 2/22
Date March 14, 1931.
18-3-31

Subject (in full) Etienne Finardi (French subject).

Made by D.P.S. Moore.

Forwarded by *Whelan D.S.D.*

Sir,

Ref: the attached copy of a letter
from the D/Commissioner of Police, Calcutta concerning
the above named. He is unknown to the local French
Police and has no S.M.P. record.

D.P.S. Moore
D. P. S.

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

File 9th.
14:3:31

Recd
16/3

SEARCHED
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2122.
12 - 3 - 31

March 11, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter ref. No. 567 DD of February 10, 1931, regarding a French subject named Etienne Finardi and to inform you that the letter has been passed to H.B.M. Consul General, Shanghai, with a request to communicate with you direct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lea

D. C. (C. & S. B.)
for Commissioner of Police.

D/Commissioner of Police,
Detective Department,
Calcutta.

RC. (SB)
Lea
Th

March 11, 31

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a
letter dated February 10, 1931, from Calcutta,
asking for information regarding the circumstances
under which a visa to India was granted to one Etienne
Finardi. I have already acknowledged receipt of this
letter, and shall be glad if you will kindly send a
formal reply direct to the Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Detective Department, Calcutta.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Scay

D. C. (C. C. D.)
for Commissioner of Police.

H.B.M. Consul General,
Shanghai.

MS

C O P Y.

Office of the Commr: of Police, Calcutta.
Detective Department.

No.567 DD dated 10th February 1931.

The Chief Police Officer,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that a French subject named Etienne Minardi, who is suspected to be a pimp or procurer of some French prostitutes in Calcutta, arrived here about a month ago from Saigon and Shanghai for the purpose of, as stated by him, searching for his wife Marie Minardi alias Lulu Minardi, a prostitute in Calcutta. He left with his wife for Saigon from Colombo on the 5th February 1931. Minardi was in possession of a French passport No.95 issued at Saigon on the 8th April 1930 and visaed for India by the British Consul at Shanghai on the 23rd June 1930.

I would now request that you will be so good as to ascertain and let me know the circumstances under which a visa for India was granted to this man.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) H.C. Hunt

Dy: Commissioner of Police.

* Sir,
No record in
Sp. Br. Reg
12/3

FILE No. *D 21-6*

Otto ~~Rosenbier~~ a. h. a.
 L. d. ~~St. b. h. a. a. h. a.~~
 L. d. a. h. a. a. h. a.
 Keller, ^{Berlin} a. h. a.

DATE _____

17 - 9 - 31.

D. 2127

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 881.

SHANGHAI, 16-3-1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.S.B. D.2127 dated
the 13th instant regarding Miss A.S.
Dolgova and to thank you for the in-
formation contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

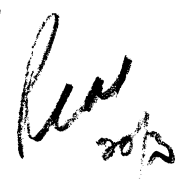

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.



S.B. D.2127

RECEIVED
& S. B. REC
S. B. D. 2127
13 - 3 - 31

March 13, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter,
No.827 of March 10, 1931, I have to inform
you that there is nothing in police records
to the detriment of Miss Anna Stepanovna
Dolgova, who has applied to your consulate
for a visé to Batavia.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2.

Station,

Date March 13, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from Consulate General for the Netherlands.

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by

Whelan WST

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from the Consulate General for the Netherlands, dated March 10, 1931, inquiries show that Miss Anna Stepanovna Dolgora is a Russian subject and arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in 1923. In Harbin she resided with her sister and worked at the "Azatche" Book store as a sales girl. In 1927 she left Harbin and proceeded to Shanghai via Dairen. Whilst at Dairen, she met her present fiance, Mr. Cornelis Hen, Chief officer of the S.S. "Tjikandi." Upon her arrival in Shanghai, she resided with her sister who kept a boarding house at 55 Range Road. Her sister is married to an American naval officer. Since Miss Dolgora's arrival in Shanghai, she has been unemployed and is supported by Mr. Cornelis Hen.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to her detriment.

D. S. Makaroff
D. S.

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

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

No. 814

SHANGHAI,

10

March

1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
C. & S. I. REG. STAMP

No. S. B. D. 2127

10 - 3 - 31

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Miss Anna Stepanovna DOLGOVA, born at Vladivostock 22 May 1906, living at Chusan Road 16, intends to proceed to Batavia, to meet her fiancé Mr. Cornelis Hen, chief officer of the s.s. "Tjikandi", who desires to marry her in the Netherlands.

* Sir,
No record in
Sp. Br. Reg.
10/3

Miss Dolgova told me that she arrived in China in 1924, when she visited her sister in Harbin. In stead of returning to Vladivostock she stayed there and obtained employment as a shop-girl. In October 1927 she met Mr. Hen in Dairen, and in December 1927 she went to Shanghai, where she lived at 55 Range Road, the house of her sister, married to a Mr. Cooks, now in San Pedro (U.S.A.)

In 1930 she removed to her present address.

As references she mentioned Mr. Remedios of the Shanghai Waterworks, Mr. Belinky of Belinky & Co., Broadway, Mr. Buckli of 439(?) Avenue Joffre.

I would be much obliged to know whether anything is known against Miss Dalgova from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

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

SHANGHAI.

Sd,
For attention please.
11:8:31.

D-2132

D-2133

RECEIVED
JAN 16 1932
H. I. 32.

January

16

32.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter of
December 31, 1931, I send you herewith copy of
a report^{*} made by a detective of the Special
Branch regarding Olga A. Rosenbloom née Soulevitch.

Yours sincerely,

W.S.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

* Encl. 1.
16/1/32 H.P.

*Receivable
H. I. 32
Jan. 9/32*

* See also files :- D 1396 & D 6108
IO 7071 & IO 8010
- time Reg file E 699
D. 6195 & D 6202

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 2193
SECTION 2 Station
Date January 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Mrs Olga Rosenbloom, nee Soulevitch

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *JBK* 81

* See also
File D-643
Transferred to
Crime Reg.
E. 699

With reference to the letter of December 31, 1931 from
H.B.M. Consulate General on the subject of Mrs Olga A. Rosenbloom,
nee Soulevitch, her history and record as known to the Municipal
Police are as follows :-

Mrs Olga A. Rosenbloom, alias C.A. Rosen, alias C.A. Ro-
sen-Rosenbloom is a Russian of Jewish origin, born at Kiev on July
26, 1902. In December 1917, together with her parents, she left Rus-
sia for China, arriving in Shanghai in 1918.

In Shanghai she studied at a local school after which
she went to live with her parents. During the period 1920-1922 she
visited Tientsin, Harbin and Tsingtao. In 1926, in Shanghai, she
married a certain Mr. Rosenbloom. They soon separated by mutual ac-
reement, but it was not until March 19, 1931 that she formally ob-
tained a divorce from him by a Decree of the French Mixed Court.
She is known to have worked for some time as a dancing partner at
Mumm's Cafe, French concession and later as a saleslady until
1927, when she bought a boarding house at No 8 Carter Road, which
she subsequently sold in November 1930.

In March 1931 she made an unsuccessful application
at the local British Consulate General for a visa to enable her to
proceed to Hongkong, where, according to her, she had an offer of
employment.

In July 1931 she applied to the local Netherlands
Consulate General for a visa to proceed to Netherlands India, sta-
ting that she desired to go to Java ostensibly on a holiday but
with the object of seeking employment there. This application was
also refused her.

Since that time it is not known whether she had any
regular employment, but it is reported that during the summer of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

1931 she operated a number of slot machines at the Luna Park.

It is also rumoured that she had a paramour with whom she lived in the French concession until October 1, 1931 when he left Shanghai. Since that time she has been residing at No 26 Bubbling Well Road, a boarding house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Soulevitch, who formerly operated another boarding house at No 18 Carter Road, which they sold in October 1931. The latter place was notorious on account of the fact that it was the residence of many Soviet agents and citizens.

Mrs Rosenbloom's brother, M. Soulevitch, was in the employ of the local branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway from March to July 1928, and is known to have associated with Soviet agents visiting Shanghai.

D. Maslowsky, prominent Soviet agent and journalist, resided at Mrs Rosenbloom's boarding house, No 8 Carter Road, during his stay in Shanghai, until he was deported at the request of the Chinese Authorities in December 1927. It is said that she was his paramour.

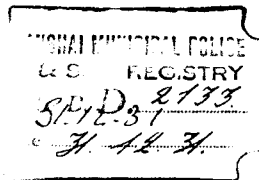
According to our records Mrs Rosenbloom was a source of information to the police in 1928-29 in connection with the supervision of her boarding house at No 8 Carter Road, and it was not until she was summoned and fined by the Provisional Court that she took out a licence. Later she again appeared before the same tribunal and fined for failing to keep a register of lodgers in accordance with the licence conditions.

Mrs Rosenbloom is registered at the Russian Emigrants Committee, No 6-A Hongkong Road.

G. Prokofiev.

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



My dear Givens:-

I shall be grateful if you could let me have a short report on a woman named Olga A. Rosen - Rosenbloom, alias L.A. Rosen alias Olga A Soulovich of 1025 B'well Road - 26 Hwa Kee Avenue, S'hai.

She is in correspondence with an unknown quantity in Singapore named Mr. Fili Giovanni c/o G.P.O., Poste Restante. Is she still here or has she left? etc etc.

Yours sincerely
H. W. Givens

S2,
For ~~to~~ ^{inquiry}
and report ~~please~~

All the best of luck for 1932.
31.12.31.

Y

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC'D.
S. B. D. 2/33.
e 9-7-31

July 9, 31.

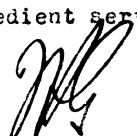
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No.2296 of July 8, on the subject
of Mrs. Olga Alice Rosen, the contents of which
has been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

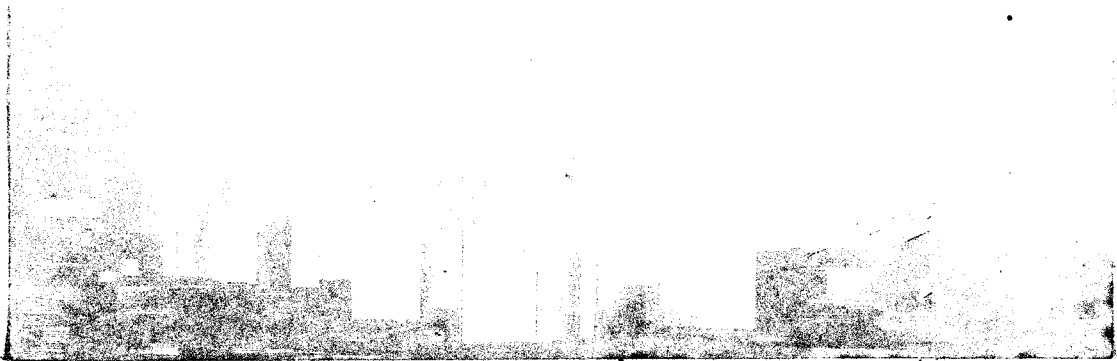
Your obedient servant,


Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg Esquire,

Consulate-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.



No. 2296.

SHANGHAI,

6th July

SHANGHAI
C. & S. B. RECORD
No. S. B. D. 2/33

8 - 7 - 31

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Consulate refused a visé for Netherlands India to the following person:

** Li.
File attached.*
Mrs. Olga Alice ROSEN, formerly Mrs. Rosenblum or Rosenbloom, a saleslady, born at Kiev, 20 July 1902, at present living at 24 Verdun Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert, holder of a passport, issued by the Bureau of Public Safety at Shanghai on 7 March 1931, No. 79, registered there under No. 1077'31.

Mrs. Rosen showed a letter, written by Mr. J. W. Ross of the A.P.C., on 20 February of this year and addressed to the local British Consulate General, recommending her for a visé to Hongkong and stating that she had been employed with Lane & Crawford, Whiteaway Laidlaw, and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

She also produced a letter from Mr. Fremet, dated 14 April 1931, and addressed to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs (?) stating that by a decree from the French Mixed Court she was divorced from Mr. Rosenbloom on 19 March 1931.

According to her own statement she left Russia in December 1917, coming to Shanghai in 1918, after which she went to Tientsin (1920-1922), Harbin (1922), Tsingtao, Shanghai, Japan and Shanghai again.

When asked why she wanted to go to Java, she stated that she desired to go on a holiday and in the meantime would try to find a job there. As to her means of subsistence, she stated to be well provided for, as she could sublet her house at a profit and would receive an allowance from her brother, Mr. Rosen, who lives at Carter Road 18.

Since

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

SHANGHAI.

Since Mrs. Rosen seems to have no employment
nor other proper means of livelihood, she is considered
to be an undesirable person for admission into the
Netherlands Indies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Munster
Chinese Secretary.

*SQ, Please note and pass to
Registry W file.*

J.M.

8:71'31.

Noted - J.B.R. 9/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. 1
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR. Station,
S. B. D. 2/33
Date March 20, 1931.
20 - 3 - 31

Subject (in full) Mrs. Olga A. Rosenbloom, née Soulevitch

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

Whelan W.S.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of March 10, 1931 from H.B.M. Consulate General concerning Mrs. Olga A. Rosenbloom, enquiries show that she is ^{the} daughter of Mr. Soulevitch, a Russian of Jewish origin, residing at No. 18 Carter Road.

She arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1918, studied at one of the local schools, then lived with her parents until she married one Mr. Rosenbloom in 1926, from whom she was soon divorced. She is known to have been working as a dancing partner at Mumm's cafe for some time and then as a saleslady until 1927 when she bought a boarding house at No. 8 Carter Road which she sold in November 1930.

Boarding house at No. 18 Carter Road is kept by her parents. This place is notorious on account of the fact that it was the residence of many Soviet agents and citizens, some of whom reside there at the present time.

* See D. 1396. Mrs. Rosenbloom's brother, M. Soulevitch, was in the employ of the local branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway from 1926 to July 1928 and is known to have been associating with Soviet agents visiting Shanghai.

D. Zaslavsky, prominent Soviet agent and journalist, resided at Mrs. Rosenbloom's boarding house, 8 Carter Road, during his stay in Shanghai until he was deported at the request of the Chinese Authorities in December 1927. It is rumoured that she was his paramour.

Reports are on file showing that Mrs. Rosenbloom was a source of annoyance to the police in 1928-29 in connection with the supervision of her boarding

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

house. It was not until she was summoned and fined by the Provisional Court that she took out the usual licence for keeping a boarding house and another summons and fine were necessary to compel her to keep a register of lodgers in accordance with the licence conditions.

Mrs. Rosenbloom is registered at the Russian Emigrants' Committee. It is not known that she has been engaged in any political activities.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

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

Subject to your approval, I shall instruct S. I. Duncan to call on Mr Milton and explain the situation verbally. *JMB*

*20:3:31.**O.C. (S.B.)**Please do so**20/3 Sca**S2,**for necessary action.**See**Mr Milton informed.**JMB*
*20:3:31.**File *JMB***21:3:31.**When can**25/3/31*

PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE

BRITISH CONSUL & GENERAL

P.O. BOX 253, S. B. D. 2133

SHANGHAI

10th March, 1931.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have received
an application from Miss Olga A. Rosenbloom of
24, Verdun Terrace, for a visa to enable her to
proceed to Hong Kong where she has an offer of
employment.

** J. 10. 8825
4514 & 2827 on
Rosenbloom
attached. They
may not be
related.*

Before referring this case to the Hong Kong
Government, I should be glad if you would be kind
enough to let me know whether there is anything
against the lady in your records.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Milton
Vice Consul.

The Commissioner of Police

Shanghai Municipal Council,

Shanghai.

*S2, For attention please,
T.S. 12:3:31.*

D 2133.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.	
C.I.D. REGISTRY	
File No.	8865
Date	13. 4. 29.
April 12 th 1929.	

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

With reference to attached,
Mrs. Rosenbloom was summoned
to appear before the Prov. Court on
the morning of April 6th 1929, but
as she failed to appear, the case
was remanded to April 11th 1929.
Mrs. Rosenbloom duly appeared
on April 11th, and the Charge
sheet was marked as followed:

Fined \$20 or 15 days.
Signed Judge Loo Sun Yuen.
S.C.D. Hasegawa.

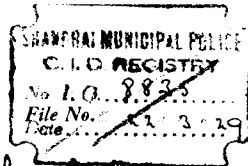
The fine of \$20 was paid.

W.S.

J. Hasegawa.
P.C.S.

A.R. 13th 29.

C.I.D. Reg.
File please
JH
13/4/29



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 22nd 1929.

Sir,
I beg to report Mrs. Rosenbloom, Russian, the owner of a licenced boarding house at 8 Carter road, for not keeping a register. I have visited this house several times and warned her to keep a register, but can obtain no satisfaction. I respectfully suggest, that she be summoned, for not complying with Cond. 2 of Boarding House Licence.

A/B-C-1.

L. Makaroff-
P.C.S.

II

Recommended, P.C.S. Makaroff will be available to give evidence.

The premises are in Bubbling Well Dist.

A.R. 22³/₂₉

III

A.B. (Smith)

Passed by you for further necessary action please.

JLB

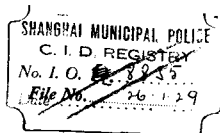
IV

C.I. B.W.

apply for summons accordingly.

22.3.29.

SL



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

25.1.29

Mrs Rosenbloom appeared before the Provisional Court ^{on summons} on the morning of 24.1.29, and the Charge Sheet was marked as follows:-

"Find \$5. Accused to take out a Boarding House Licence, and to give facility to the Police to examine the house when required."

Signed. Judge Sun Yuen
S.C.D. Hasegawa.

A.D.C.F.

Lo B. Doyle.
P.S.

M.R. 25th

A/D.C.I.

Information.

has had good effect
on the
M.C.

M.S.

25.1.29.

Noted M.R. 26th 29

C.I.D. Reg.

File please

M.S. 26.1.29.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

January 16, 1929

A/L.C.I.

The Written opinion of the Prosecuting Solicitor is contained in the margin of the attached report and in consequence I suggest that the matter be referred to the Insp-in-Charge Bubblingwell for action.

H. Robertson
D. I.

J.R.S.

16/1/29.

A/b. (South)
Passed by you for necessary
action.

J.R.S.

16/1/29.

C.I. B.W.

Abbs for summons
accordingly.

16/1/29. S.L.

Foreign Section,
Please give
attention to the
portion marked
A.

A. J.R.S.

a c South.

Summons applied for
y.o.s.
Maguire
C.I.

A.C. (Pal.)

A

your witness
reference to

Returned to you. Please instruct
to communicate with B.W. with
reference to hearing of case. S.L.

17.1.29.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

January 15th 1929.

Sir, I beg to report, that Mrs. O. Rosenbloom, Russian, tenant of 8 Carter Rd, keeps an unlicensed boarding house at the said address. Mrs. Rosenbloom has been warned several times by me to take out a licence but she refuses to do so. I respectfully suggest that she be prosecuted.

A/D.C.I.

J. Markaroff.
P.C.S.

This woman has been a source of annoyance to the police since the Foreign Section took over the supervision of foreign lodging houses and on more than one occasion Soviet agents have resided on her premises.

I recommend that she be summoned by Bellingwell Station and the necessary evidence will be furnished from this office.

H. Robinson.
D.I.

Foreign Section,

Approved subject endorsement by
Prosecuting Solicitor, whom you should explain
the evidence against Mrs Rosenbloom, which is
in your possession.
J.R.S. 15/1/29.

(Please apply for summons for continuation of paper for 34. If you wish counsel to appear please advise 8 Station of conduct and names of witnesses to Mr. York 2.9.29)
Defence 5/1 Jan. 15, 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10735

REPORT

Bubbling Well Station,

Date February 28, 1928

Subject (in full) Report on No. 8 Carter Road

Made by Sub-Inspector

Crowley

Forwarded by

Inspector

J. Foley

Sir,

With reference to attached, I have visited this house on 5 occasions and have not yet been able to interview Mrs. Rosembloom. On the information furnished by the boy it is obvious that this address can be classed as a Lodging House, and as some of these people take meals next door, which place is under the control of this person's father, it can be taken that No. 8 is used as an overflow for No. 6 and as such should be licensed.

The No. 1 boy has been informed that should not Mrs. Rosembloom apply for a licence within the next week, a summons will be applied for and he is to inform his mistress accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Crowley

Sub-Inspector

D. F. I.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. ~~100885~~

February 24th 1928.

Sir,

In connection with attached, accompanied by P. B. Makaroff I visited No 8 Carter Road at 3.30pm February 23rd but we were informed by one of the boys that the proprietress, Mrs Rosenbloom alias Miss Soulevich was visiting her father, Mr Soulevich, at No 6 Carter Road. We were also informed by the boy that there were four bedrooms in the house, and that meantime there were only three boarders, one Russian lady named Olsheskaia, a German named Stachel and a Chinese who goes under the name of Carol Armstrong. The boy also showed us the four bedrooms. No meals are provided in the house, but in two cases are supplied at No 6 Carter Road. We then visited No 6 Carter Road but were informed by Mr Soulevich that his daughter had gone out.

At 9.30am February 24th we
again

again returned, and were informed that Mrs Rosebloom was at No 6 Carter Road. We visited this place and saw Mrs Rosebloom, but before I had an opportunity to ask her about a licence she became extremely abusive, and asked what right we had to go over her house. I pointed out to her that the boy had shown us over the house, and then asked if she intended taking out a licence. She refused to answer the question merely saying, "Go away, I don't want to talk to you." Although there are only three persons residing in the house at the present time, it is evident that more could be accommodated, and the place is undoubtedly being run in conjunction with No 6 Carter Road.

D. 24²/₂₈.

R. G. H.

10. 6. 8.

Wheuncan
10. 8.

Information. Inquire if B. H. might be motivated to take action if the premises are being run as a boarding house without a licence? *W*
C 24/7/28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ^{10,455}

REPORT

Bubbling well Station,

Date Feb. 10, 1928

Subject (in full) Report on No. 8 Carter Road

Made by Sub-Inspector Crowley

Forwarded by

Y. Foley Inspector

Sir,

I have to report that at 10.30 a.m. on 9/2/28 I visited the above address and on asking to see Miss Soulvich, I was informed that this lady lived next door at No. 6. The boy was unable to give me the name of the tenant who was out at the time and not expected back until 2.30 p.m. but I was given to understand that it was a Russian Lady.

From the information given by the boy, this house is not a boarding house. One Chinese and three Russian Males have rooms but no meals are served in the house.

I again called at 2.30 p.m. and was told that the tenant was at home but sick in bed. I then explained the object of my visit to the boy and asked him to tell this to his mistress, whom I would like her name. After a short wait the attached was sent down, the boy explaining that Miss Olshevskaya was the tenant. Mr. Stachell was a Chinese gentleman who worked in a foreign bank and Mr. Carol Armstrong was a German who worked in an office down town.

The boy was informed again that if the house was being run as a boarding house it was necessary to obtain a licence and told to inform his mistress.

D. C. I.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant.
J. Crowley

Don Sec
hl
9.2.28

File No. *10. J.B.S.*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

February 7th 1928

Sir.

A house at 8 Carter Road, kept by Miss Soulevich alias, Scoulevich, daughter of Mr. Soulevich, tenant of Carter Road is used as a boarding house and has no Municipal licence. There are 8 rooms in the house, six of which are fully occupied by people of different nationalities and it often happens that Soviet Agents live on the said premises.

I respectfully beg to suggest that the tenant Miss Soulevich be warned to obtain a Municipal licence as it will enable the Police to visit the premises and make inquiries with reference to the boarders.

8 Carter Road is in the Kubling Well district.

D.C.!

V. Ostianinoff
P.C.S.

R 7²/₂₈

7²/₂₈ Ref.

Information forwarded to Insp. J. B. Hill for information & necessary action. *Rp. C. B. 7/28 Dec*

F D-2145
D-2148
D-2149
D-2150

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REC. Station,
S. B. D. 2145.
Date April 20, 1931.
20 - 4 - 31.

Subject (in full) Deportation of Russian shoplifters from Japan.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

Whence...

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that A.B. Finkershtein, Abramovitch Goridberg and Valentina Petorona Rogental, Russian shoplifters, arrested by the Tokyo Police on charges of shoplifting, will arrive in Shanghai on April 24, 1931 aboard the N.Y.K. S.S. "Aso Maru," being deported from Japan.

A detailed report on the activities of these persons in Japan was submitted by C.D.I. Nakagawa on April 2, 1931.

J.D.S. Umemoto

J. D. S.

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



21/4
C.M.I.

Recd

noted J.D.S.
21/4

RECORDED
S. B. D. 2145.
7 - 4 - 31.

April 7, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith,
as requested by the Chief of your Consular Police,
the criminal record of A.B. Finkershtein alias
Abraham Brodski, who was arrested in Tokyo on a
charge of shoplifting.

There is no record in the Municipal
Police concerning his confederates Abramovitch
Goridberg and Valentina Petrovna Kogentaly, whose
photographs and finger-prints are being retained
for our record purposes. The other documents are
returned to you, as requested.

I shall be glad if you will kindly
inform me of the results of the case when completed.

* Enclosures sent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)
for Commissioner of Police.

Consul-General for Japan,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Headquarters S.B. Station,

Date April 2, 1937

Subject (in full) Arrest of Russian Shoplifters by the Tokyo Police.

Made by C.D.I. Nakagawa. Forwarded by _____

Sir,

I beg to report that the Chief of Police of the Japanese Consulate-General has handed to me the attached report on the three Russian shoplifters arrested by the Tokyo Police with their photographs and finger-prints. He requests that he be furnished with informations regarding these Russians from the records of the Shanghai Municipal Police and that the report and the finger-prints be returned to him.

S. Nakagawa

C.D.I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches)

not asked
for in
letter & up
showed letter
them
5/4

JK
8/10/37
3/4

S. M. P.
FINGER PRINT BUREAU
Memorandum. 3 APR. 1931
Crime Branch
POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai* *3. 4.* 1931.
Sc (C.S.B.)

Sir,
Herewith result of search
of fingerprints of three
Russians mentioned in
attached documents.

I would like copy
of finger prints & photograph
of Goriaberg and Rogentaly
for record purposes if they
may be detached from the
file. Also result of present
case when completed.

Yours Obediently,
J. H. Jackson

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai* *3. 4.* 1931.
Sc (C.S.B.)

Sir,
Abramovitch Goriaberg
has no previous conviction
recorded in the Bureau

S. M. P.
FINGER PRINT BUREAU
3 APR. 1931
Crime Branch

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai* *3. 4.* 1931.
Sc (C.S.B.)

Sir,
Valentina Petrovna
Rogentaly.
Has no previous record
in the Bureau.

S. M. P.
FINGER PRINT BUREAU
3 APR. 1931
Crime Branch

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai* *3. 4.* 1931.
Sc (C.S.B.)

Sir,
A. B. Finkershtein
has a criminal record
in the Bureau under the
name of Abraham Brodski
alias Abraska the Georgian.
Copy attached.

S. M. P.
FINGER PRINT BUREAU
3 APR. 1931
Crime Branch

Copy made & forwarded to Jap. Cons. Gen. 7/4/31 ADD

Name. A. B. Finkershtein.

Nationality. Russian Jew.

Date and Place of Birth. Moscow, 1890.

Profession. Tailor.

Remarks. Since 1918 he had been living at 155 Avenue Louye, Hankow French Concession. His wife, Rosa Finkershtein, 39, and three children are still living there. He came to Shanghai alone in the beginning of February 1931 and lived in an apartment at No. 5 Avenue Dubail.

Translation of a report addressed to the Chief of Police,
Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai, by the Chief of
the Foreign Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.

Re-Foreigners arrested on charges of shoplifting,

A. B. Finkershtein, 40 years of age, tailor, Russian Jew,
155 Avenue Louye, Hankow French Concession.

Abramovitch Goridberg, 38 years of age, Auction Broker,
Russian Jew, 20 Wayside Road, Shanghai.

Valentina Rogentaly, 30 years of age, dress-maker, Russian
Jewess, wife of Michael Abramovitch Fershtein, 166 Seward
Road, Shanghai.

In reply to your letter dated March 18, 1931 asking
for information re the arrest of a gang of Shanghai shop-
lifters, I beg to inform you that the three persons
mentioned above were arrested on charges of shop-lifting and
were detained pending further enquiries.

Finkershtein admits that on March 12, 1931 he stole
111 feet of satin valued at ¥90.00 from 3/6 Muro Machi,
~~Nishi~~ Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo, a shop owned by M. Ohtaki,
woollen merchant. He states that he came to Japan to get
his passport vised in order to leave for Argentine. The
passport in his possession is a forged one.

On February 23, 1931 the three persons were present at
3/36 Benten Dori, Naka-Ku, Yokohama, a shop owned by T.
Hosone, silk merchant, when a quantity of silk was stolen
from the place.

Judging from modus operandi of these persons, it is
most probable that they are professional shoplifters
operating between Japan and China.

I enclose herewith their finger-prints and photographs.
Please make the necessary investigations and furnish me
with information at your earliest convenience.

Finkershtein denies that he is A. Brodosky whose photograph you have sent to me, although their features are identical.

Suspicious points in passports

1) The colour of the paper of the genuine passport is green; the paper is thick and strong. The colour of their passport is light blue and the paper is of inferior quality bearing the watermarks of the manufacturer.

2) Consul's signature

The signature of T. Katil, Lithuanian Consul at Harbin, on their passports is absolutely different from ~~that~~ the genuine signature.

3) Consulate Chop

The margin on genuine passport is covered with five pointed satrs, but crosses appear on their passports.

4) Wording

French and Lithuanian wording is used in genuine passports and the words "Lithuanian Consulate in China" are written in small Chinese characters, but in their passports German words are used in the column for profession and the Chinese characters are printed in bigger type.

How they obtained the passports

Finkershtein and Goridberg state that they obtained the passports at an auction-room in Shanghai from a Chinese nicknamed "Vassily" for Gold \$10.00. Vassily is about 34 years of age and speaks Russian fluently. Rogentaly states that the passport was obtained by her husband Fershtein.

Their statements cannot be confirmed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.I.D. Headquarters

REPORT

File No. _____
Station,
No. S. B. D. 2145
Date March 17, 1931.
18 3 31

Subject (in full) Report on Russian shoplifters arrested in Tokyo.

Made by C. D. I. Nakagawa

Forwarded by

Acting on instructions I interviewed Mr. Hanasato, Chief of the Japanese Consular Police, regarding the Russian shoplifters arrested in Tokyo and asked him whether the Consular authorities want to send the photographs of the Russian shoplifters who are known to the Municipal Police.

Mr. Hanasato declared that he would like to have the photographs send to Japan and expressed his thanks for the kindness of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

S. Nakagawa
C. D. I.

D. C.

(Crime and Special Branches)

J.A. (CAB)
Please prepare
18/3
S.C.
Done
4/10
19/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

H. & Crime Branch Station,

Date March 13, 1931

Subject (in full) Arrest of three Russian Shoplifters in Tokyo, Japan.

Made by D. S. Vyssinnikoff

Forwarded by Det. Capt. Torke

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation of the article published by the Shanghai Nippo, dated March 14, 1931 re arrest of three Russian Shoplifters in Tokyo, Japan, I beg to report that the names given by the newspaper are not known to the Police. From enquiries made it appears that a female Shoplifter named Anastasia Kutcheskova and males Izay Wolf and A. Brodsky are at present in Tokyo, Japan, where they arrived from Shanghai about 2 weeks ago, travelling under an assumed name on Lithuanian passports, which they obtained in Shanghai from Megloff, well known malar. About 2 months ago I informed I.D.I. Nakagawa that several Russian Shoplifters are travelling between Shanghai and Japan on Lithuanian passports and he communicated this information to the Japanese Consulate. About a week ago several Russian Shoplifters including D. Jadigina residing in the Crystal Hotel, 39 Seward Road, returned in Shanghai from Japan and it was ascertained that they also travelled on the said passports to Japan, but in view of the fact that the Japanese Police in Nagasaki was already informed by the local Japanese Consulate regarding their movements they could not proceed further than Nagasaki and were obliged to return to Shanghai. There is no official representative of the Lithuanian Government in Shanghai as ~~the~~ Lithuania is not recognized by China.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

V. Vyssinnikoff

D. S.

D.C. (C. & S.B.)

D.C. (C. & S.B.)

Apparently these three have used fictitious names for passports. So definitely ascertain if night send their photos to Japan.

R.D.
16/3

C. Nakagawa might ask C. S. if he would like them to send 16/3

SHANGHAI

C. & S. 100

No. S. B. D. 2145

14-3-31

March 14, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

RUSSIAN LUMBER MERCHANT FINANCES COM ENISTS

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:-

It is reported that a Russian lumber merchant living at No. 1 Boone Road, which was raided by the Municipal Police in 1929 on suspicion of being the headquarters of communists in Shanghai, is now financing Red Russian activities in China.

Since the closing of the Far Eastern Bank on Szechuen Road the lumber merchant has been supporting the activities of Chinese communists with a large sum of money.

The firm ostensibly belongs to a private person but in reality it belongs to the Soviet.

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS RELEASED BY TUN CUSTOMS

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

The Japanese fishing boats Kyoha Maru and Taika Maru held by the Chinese Customs at Woosung for breach of a Customs notification were released yesterday.

They will leave for Tsingtao to-day.

TOKYO POLICE ARREST 3 RUSSIAN SHOPLIFTERS

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

A Rango telegram from Tokyo dated March 13 reports that on March 12 the Tokyo Police arrested 3 Russians: a woman named Warechina Rezentarik, 30, and two men named Ruchilai Buripoberg, 38, and A.B. Asofinchinshepin, 40. These three persons used to live in the French Concession, Shanghai, China. (They were arrested by the Japanese Police as they were attempting to steal silk valued at Yen 220 from the Mitsukoshi Department Store on Nihon Bashi, Tokyo. The Police have ascertained that the Russians have been stealing goods at Tientsin, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka and Tokyo.

Handwritten note:
Lump Sum
Sugawara
Report
for reference
Ken

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. & S. C. REC. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2145.
Date March 14, 1931.
14-3-31

Subject (in full) Arrest of a gang of Russian shoplifters by Tokyo Police.

Made by J.D.S. Unemoto.

Forwarded by

Whelan D.S.

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that Valentina Rosentarc ?, 30, Ruchirai Privoberg ?, 38, and A.B. Abfintinshbein ?, 40, were arrested on March 12, 1931 by the Tokyo Police on a charge of shoplifting. Thirteen pieces of silk, valued at ¥220, were stolen by them from the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo.

They are reported to have been living in the French Concession, Shanghai, where they organized a gang of shoplifters. After committing offences in Shanghai and Tientsin, they went over to Japan.

They are being detained by the Tokyo Police who are conducting further investigations.

A further report will be submitted upon the receipt of any information regarding these persons, who will undoubtedly be deported to Shanghai after serving any term of imprisonment imposed upon them.

J. D. S. Unemoto.
J. D. S.

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
15/3

Y
(P. 331.)

C. & S.	RECORDED
No.	S. B. D. 2148.
Date	3 - 7 - 31

G.



R.

No. C.I.D. 1549/1930.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

Ref: S.B. D. 2148.

27th June 1931.


Sir,


I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks
the receipt of your letter June 22nd, 1931,
the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


P. Inspector General of Police.
~~Captain Superintendent of Police.~~


The Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

S H A N G H A I.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

23:6: 1931.

To

S2,

Please see
and pass to
Reg. Wfile.

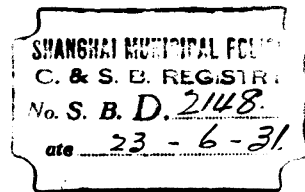
[Signature]

D.S. Prokofiev to see.

DBR

A.P. 24/6/31 24/6.

S.B. D.2148



June 22, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.I.D.1549/30, dated June 15, 1931, and enclosure and to forward herewith copies of correspondence exchanged between this Office and the American Consulate-General, Shanghai.

No further information has come to notice on the subject of the concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

* Encl:- 3.
[Signature]
23/6.

[Signature]
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

C O P Y.

In reply refer to
811.11 - Tupikow, P.
HDP/WCL.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, March 10, 1931.

Subject: Peter Tupikow and Wife, - Application
for Visa for Travel to the Philippine
Islands.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honour to request such information
as may be available in your records regarding one Peter
Tupikow (Peter Toupikoff), born in Cherson, Russia,
who was a resident of Shanghai in 1929 and who is now
applying at the American Consulate General in Hongkong
for a visa for himself and wife for travel to the
Philippine Islands.

Your assistance in this matter will be
greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Douglas Jenkins
Consul-General

C O P Y.

March 26,

31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to
your letter dated March 10, 1931, and to
send you herewith a detective report dated
March 26 regarding Mr. and Mrs. P. Tupikoff,
who desire a vise to travel in the Philippine
Islands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) R.C. Aiers

D.C. (C.&S.B.)

for Commissioner of Police.

American Consul-General,

Shanghai.

Copy of detective report
dated March 26 on Mr. and Mrs. P. Tupikoff.

Enquiries show that Peter Tupikoff is probably identical with one Peter Afanasievitch Tupikoff who has been known to the local Russian Emigrants' Committee since 1929. When registering with the Committee he gave the following particulars about his antecedents.

" Born in Kherson Province, Russia, on May 2, 1902. Of the Russian Orthodox Creed. Single. Arrived in Shanghai from Portugal by the German S.S. "Typhoon" on March 19, 1929. Holds a passport issued by the Governor of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on August 24, 1928 and a certificate issued by the German Consul at Funchal on January 5, 1929. Has been working as a sailor on various ships since 1920. Has no acquaintances in Shanghai. Resides at 158 Avenue du Roi Albert".

Tupikoff made his living by casual work in Shanghai until the summer of 1930 when he left for Hankow in company with Mrs. E.L. Ghvansky, née Mihailovsky, wife of Mr. Ghvansky, locksmith and plumber, No. 311 Route Tenant de la Tour. It is reported that Tupikoff and Mrs. Ghvansky kept a bar or a boarding house in Hankow for some time. They went together in the autumn of 1930 to Hongkong where, it is said, they still pose as husband and wife.

Mrs. Ghvansky arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1929 with her husband. She worked as a masseuse at Knige's Institute of Physical Culture, No. 11 Seymour Road, until she eloped with Tupikoff. It is said that she left her husband because he is about fifty and she is only twenty two.

Mr. Ghvansky states that he had not been divorced from his wife and therefore Tupikoff could not be legally married to her.

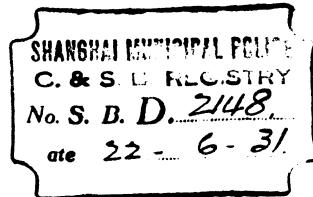
On March 28, 1930 Tupikoff was brought before the French Mixed Court on a charge of assault and was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment (sentence suspended). This assault was committed by Tupikoff on Ghvansky as the outcome of a quarrel over the latter's wife.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to Tupikoff's detriment further than the above charge of assault. Mrs. Ghvansky is generally regarded as a person of good character in spite of the fact that she has deserted her husband and is living with Tupikoff.

G.



R.



No. C.I.D. 1549/30.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

15th June, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a statement made to Police by Mr. Peter Afhanasievich Tupikoff. This man has now been granted a visa limited to three months for Hong Kong by H.B.M. Consul-General, Canton.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to let me know if anything is known against his character.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime & Special Branches),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

1 encl:

Copy.

PETER AFHANASIEVICH TUPIKOFF 28 years states:-

I am a Russian national, born at Kherson, Russia on 8.5.1902. I was educated at the High School in Ekaterinoslavs. In 1915 I joined the Russian Imperial Army as a cadet in the Medical Department. My father Afhanasievich Tupikoff was a Colonel in the Russian Army, he was killed by Bolsheviki in 1920. My brothers were also officers in the Russian Army. When the trouble with the Bolsheviki started in 1920 I left the Medical Department and had to serve as an ordinary soldier. I left Russia in 1920 with General Wrangler's Army and went to Constantinople. I was wounded twice in the right leg and on arrival at Constantinople I was sent to hospital where I remained for three months. On my discharge the army had already split up and left for different places. I stayed on in Constantinople for two years. During that time I worked as a labourer in a Mineral Water Factory, in the Gas Works and also did other odd jobs. In 1922 I joined the Italian ship "Cicilia" in Constantinople as ordinary seaman and did a three months trip to the Island of Madeira off Portugal and back. I then joined the German ship "Taifun" and worked on here as a seaman for two years, running between Hamburg and the Argentine. I was paid off in Lisbon in either January or February 1925. In Lisbon I joined another German ship the S.S. "Holm" and served for two years and four months as a seaman, running between Hamburg and Rio de Janeiro, calling at Madeira. I left this ship in Madeira owing to sickness and was in hospital for four months. On my discharge I joined one of the Portuguese coastal steamers running between the Island of Madeira and the Canary Islands. This ship was sunk in a typhoon and I lost all my belongings, including my papers. The German Consul in Madeira took pity on me and got me work on his farm there. I worked with him for three months. On my leaving he gave me a letter of recommendation to the Agents of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd in Lisbon and through them I got a job on the S.S. "Bremen" and was discharged in Shanghai on 18.3.29. I stayed in Shanghai for one year, residing at No.12

Kung Ping Terrace. I took up teaching German and French to Russian children in Shanghai. I left Shanghai on 2.5.30, and went to Hankow where I bought a Boarding House at No.22 Erh Yao Road and ran it for about four months. I sold the boarding house and left Hankow with the intentions of going to Canton to find employment or to open a boarding house. I have between \$300 and \$400. I arrived in Hong Kong on the S.S. "Asama Maru" on 10.11.30, and am now staying at a Private Boarding House at No.13 Granville Road. Miss E.L. Makhailovskaia travelled on the same ship with me. I have been living with her for one year as man and wife. On arrival at the Boarding House in Hong Kong the landlady would not allow us to occupy one room, I therefore wish to marry her in Hong Kong. I stayed over in Hong Kong with the intentions of looking for work. Miss E.L. Mikhailovskaia has the offer of employment with Mrs. Beten in her Beauty Parlour. I am in possession of a Certificate of Registration issued by the Municipality of Hankow. This bears a transit visa through Hong Kong to Canton given at the British Consulate-General, in Hankow on 1.11.30.

(Sd) L.R. Whant.

12.11.30.

A.S.I.

In reply refer to
611.11- Tupikow, P.
HDP/WCL.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. B. RECORDS
No. S. B. D. 2148.
e 9 - 4 - 31.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, April 1, 1931.

Subject: Peter Tupikow and Alleged Wife -
Application for Visa for Travel
to the Philippine Islands.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your
letter dated March 26, 1931, (File No. S.B. D.2148),
concerning one Peter Tupikow, (Pierre Toupikoff).

Your assistance in this connection is greatly
appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Douglas Jenkins
Douglas Jenkins
Consul - General.

Smith

S.B. D.2148

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC'D
S. B. D. 2148.
27 - 3 - 31.

March 26, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to
your letter dated March 10, 1931, and to
send you herewith a detective report dated
March 26 regarding Mr. and Mrs. P. Tupikoff,
who desire a visa to travel in the Philippine
Islands.

* Encl:- 1.

[Signature]
27/3.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signature]

D. C. (C & S. B.)
Commissioner of Police.

American Consul-General,
Shanghai.

[Handwritten mark]

Copy of detective report
dated March 26 on Mr. and Mrs. P. Tupikoff.

Enquiries show that Peter Tupikoff is probably identical with one Peter Afanasievitch Tupikoff who has been known to the local Russian Emigrants' Committee since 1929. When registering with the Committee he gave the following particulars about his antecedents:-

"Born in Kherson Province, Russia, on May 2, 1902. Of the Russian Orthodox Creed. Single. Arrived in Shanghai from Portugal by the German S.S. "Typhoon" on March 19, 1929. Holds a passport issued by the Governor of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on August 24, 1928 and a certificate issued by the German Consul at Funchal on January 5, 1929. Has been working as a sailor on various ships since 1920. Has no acquaintances in Shanghai. Resides at 158 Avenue du Roi Albert".

Tupikoff made his living by casual work in Shanghai until the summer of 1930 when he left for Hankow in company with Mrs. E.L. Ghvansky, née Mihailovsky, wife of Mr. Ghvansky, locksmith and plumber, No. 311 Route Tenant de la Tour. It is reported that Tupikoff and Mrs. Ghvansky kept a bar or a boarding house in Hankow for some time. They went together in the autumn of 1930 to Hongkong where, it is said, they still pose as husband and wife.

1.
Mrs. Ghvansky arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1929 with her husband. She worked as a masseuse at Knige's Institute of Physical Culture, No. 11 Seymour Road, until she eloped with Tupikoff. It is said that she left her husband because he is about fifty and she is only twenty two.

Mr. Ghvansky states that he had not been divorced from his wife and therefore Tupikoff could not be legally married to her.

On March 23, 1930 Tupikoff was brought before the French Mixed Court on a charge of assault and was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment (sentence suspended). This assault was committed by Tupikoff on Ghvansky as the outcome of a quarrel over the latter's wife.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to Tupikoff's detriment further than the above charge of assault. Mrs. Ghvansky is generally regarded as a person of good character in spite of the fact that she has deserted her husband and is living with Tupikoff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 2.

Station,

Date March 26, 1931.

Subject (in full) P. Tupikoff.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

Whelan S.S.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of March 10, 1931 from the Consulate General for the U.S.A. concerning Peter Tupikoff, enquiries show that this individual is, in all probability, identical with one Peter Afanasievitch Tupikoff who was registered at the local Russian Emigrants' Committee in 1929 and who gave the following particulars :-

"Born in Kherson Province, Russia, on May 2, 1902.

Of the Russian Orthodox creed. Single. Arrived in Shanghai from Portugal by the German S.S.

"Typhoon" on March 19, 1929. Holds a passport

issued by the Governor of Paramaribo, Dutch

Guiana, on August 24, 1928 and a certificate

issued by the German Consul at Funchal on January

5, 1929. Has been working as a sailor on various

ships since 1920. Has no acquaintances in

Shanghai. Resides at 158 Avenue du Roi Albert."

Tupikoff resided in Shanghai, casually working, until the summer of 1930 when he left for Hankow in company with Mrs. E.L. Ghvansky, née Mihailovsky, wife of Mr. Ghvansky, locksmith and plumber, residing at No. 311 Route Tenant de la Tour. It is reported that they kept a bar or a boarding house in Hankow for some time and in the autumn of 1930 left together for Hongkong where they are said to be residing together as husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Ghvansky arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1929 and she worked as a masseuse at Knige's Institute of Physical Culture, No. 11 Seymour Road for about nine months. She is about 22 years of age, while her

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

husband is over 50. The disparity in their ages is believed to be the reason why Mrs. Ghvansky left her husband.

Mr. Ghvansky states that he had not been divorced from his wife and therefore Tupikoff could not be legally married to her.

On March 28, 1930 Tupikoff was brought before the French Mixed Court on a charge of assault and was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment (sentence suspended). This assault was committed by Tupikoff on Ghvansky as the outcome of a quarrel over the latter's wife.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to Tupikoff's detriment further than the above charge of assault. Mrs. Ghvansky is generally regarded as a person of good character in spite of the fact that she has deserted her husband and is living as the paramour of Tupikoff.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

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

Reg. Better please in accordance
with attached draft. JPL
26:3:31.

In reply refer to
811.11- Tupikow, P.
HDP/WCL.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2148.
Date 16 - 3 - 31

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, March 10, 1931.

Subject: Peter Tupikow and Wife, - Application
for Visa for Travel to the Philippine
Islands.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to request such information as may
be available in your records regarding one Peter Tupikow
(Peter Toupikoff), born in Kherson, Russia, who was a
resident of Shanghai in 1929 and who is now applying at
the American Consulate General in Hongkong for a visa for
himself and wife for travel to the Philippine Islands.

Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appre-
ciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Douglas Jenkins
Douglas Jenkins
Consul - General.

*O.C. (S.B.)
Any records
here for him
known 16/3*

*Sa,
For attention please.
17:3:31*

RECORDED
C. & S. REC'D.
No. S. B. D. 2149
16 - 3 - 31.
Shanghai, China.

March 16, 31.

Mrs. E. A. Edwards,
No. 103-32nd Street,
West Saskatoon,
Saskatoon, Canada.

Madam,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated February 6, 1931, regarding the whereabouts of your husband Ezeril Alexander Edwards, and to inform you that he is not known in Shanghai.

Your letter is returned herewith as
it is probably intended for Mexico.

Encl. - 1.

[Signature]
16/3.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
GENERAL & SPECIAL BRANCHES
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

14. 3. 1931

To

Regd
Do we know
such a man
If not ^{copy} return
to writer with
short letter that
he is unknown
here.

St. C. S. B.
Nothing in the Register.
re Edwards.
L. C. S.
No. 14/3.

C O P Y.

103-32 st. W. Saskatoon
Sask

Feb. 6, 1931.

Chief of Police.

I have been trying to look my husband. I don't want to ask for him in the papers as I don't want people to know. So I heard once he was in Mexico but don't know what port so I am writing you. And I want you to try and hunt him up if he is in that state. And let me know what he is doing. If you find him don't let on to him that I want him but you write me and then I will write him. He has been gone seven years and it is hard on me making my own living. I think he is ashamed after been gone so long and I hope he is well and I am willing to meet him any place if he don't want to come back to Canada. He is a man 5 ft 11 in tall he used to weigh one hundred and sixty lbs, light blue eyes, medium brown hair. Slight ding in his nose. He went by the name of Alex Edwards here some called him Ted. His real his right name is Ezeril Alexander Edwards. His age is 50 next birthday his father was Irish, Mother Scotch. Now I do hope you will find him as I am so anxious to hear from him Mrs. Edwards his wife. I hope you will try all over Mexico for him, if there isn't a Police where I am writing please send it on to one. Oblige

C.B. D.2150

RECEIVED

C. & S. B. REC.

No. S. B. D. 2/50

date 17 - 3-31

March

17

31

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of
your letter and enclosures of March 11, 1931,
and to forward herewith a copy of the criminal
record of Nicholai Missiura (Mioiour).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Chief Inspector of Police,
British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.

VERY POOR COPY



POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BRITMUPAL"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. & S. B. REG.

S. B. D. 2150.

Council Office 6 - 3 - 31

Tientsin.

11th. March, 1931.

Sir,

* Sir,

Files no. P283,

& C. Reg. files

H. 2348 & C. 678

attached.

14/3.

I beg to forward herewith the Finger Prints and photograph of a Russian named Nicolai Missiura, arrested by this Police Office on a charge of theft of a motorcar.

The arrested is said to have had previous convictions at Shanghai. Therefore I should be very much obliged if you would kindly furnish me with any information you may have regarding this person.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

J. Mawhood
Chief Inspector of Police.

Commissioner of Police.

I/C C. I. D.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PA
17/3 Recd






BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

POLICE DEPARTMENT






TIENTSIN.

Name <i>Missura Nicolai</i>	
Alias _____ Age: <i>20</i>	File class <i>23 19 (R. 6/7)</i>
Province <i>Poltava</i> Height: <i>5.8 1/2</i>	<i>11</i>

RIGHT HAND.

1.—Right Thumb,	2.—R. Fore Finger,	3.—R. Middle Finger,	4.—R. Ring Finger,	5.—R. Little Finger.
				
(Fold)				(Fold)

LEFT HAND.

6.—L. Thumb,	7.—L. Fore Finger,	8.—L. Middle Finger,	9.—L. Ring Finger,	10.—L. Little Finger.
				
(Fold)				(Fold)

LEFT HAND.

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.



RIGHT HAND.

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.



Impressions taken by _____

Date taken *11.3.31*

Classified by _____

Checked by _____

Filed by _____

D-2151

D-2155

D-2156



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. BRANCHES
No. S. B. D. 2/57
Date March 16, 1931.
File No. 16-3-31

Subject (in full) Miss A. Milikovsky.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by *Whelan W.S.*

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that Miss A. Milikovsky is employed as a typist at the local branch of the Dalbank, replacing Miss S. Zelberg who was recently married to Mr. Hartman, employee of the Dalbank.

Miss Milikovsky resides at No. 591 Rue Lafayette.

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

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

File
16:3:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. 825 L. REG. S. Station
No. S. B. D. 2255
Date April 16, 1931.
17-4-31

Subject (in full) "Za Rodinu," a new Russian daily newspaper.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

Whelan ASD

Sir,

Beginning from April 16, 1931 a new Russian daily morning newspaper "Za Rodinu" (For the Mother Country), will be published in Shanghai at 91 Yates Road under the Editorship of D.G. Kadoshnikoff.

It is reported that the newspaper is owned by P.P. Shishkin, D.G. Kadoshnikoff and A.I. Efimoff and that it is an organ of "White Russians" in general and principally represents the interests of Russian Cossacks.

P.P. Shishkin arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in May 1930. According to information available he was employed by the Japanese Secret Service at Vladivostok in 1918-1924, and by Chinese Political Police in Harbin from 1924 to March 1930. On account of his anti-Communist activities there an attempt to murder him was made some time in 1929 in Harbin. ~~Shishkin~~ is the author of the book "Bolshevism in China" and claims to be in possession of a large quantity of important documents of a political character, which he intends to publish in his newspaper. He resides at 10 Joffre Terrace.

D.G. Kadoshnikoff, an ex-officer of the Orenbourg Cossack Troops, arrived in Shanghai from Mukden in September 1930. He was a school master until the Bolshevik revolution after which he started his career as a journalist and has been working on various newspapers in Russia and China since. Until recently he was working at the local newspaper "Vremia." He resides at 635 Rue Ratard.

A.I. Efimoff, Manager of the newspaper, resides at 77 Rue Moliere. He is an ex-officer of the Orenbourg Cossack Troops. After the defeat of the White Cossack

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Detachment under General Dutoff in 1920, he escaped into Chinese territory at Kuldja and arrived at Tientsin via Peking in 1923. He worked as a musician in Tientsin for seven years and in Hankow for two months after which he arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of 1931.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to the detriment of these three individuals.

The policy of the paper is anti-Communist.

G. Prokofiev.
D. S.

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

Done
Please file.

18:4:1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. FILE Station,
No. S. B. D. 2256.
Date April 16, 1931
File 17-4-31

Subject (in full) Report on resolution (2) passed by the Central Opium Suppression Commission at Nanking on April 10, 1931.

Made by D. I. Ross

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.R.

With reference to resolution (2) passed at the 81st meeting of the Central Opium Suppression Commission, held at Nanking on April 10, 1931, recommending that the Ministry of Justice investigate certain charges of malfeasance brought against Judge Wang Sing Zien (王心泉), of the Voong Yen Hsien (奉贤县), Pootung, and certain policemen of that district, which appeared in the Min Kuo Pao and other local vernaculars on April 11, enquiries show that Voong Yen Hsien is situated in the Pootung hinterland some 100 li from Shanghai.

In connection with this matter Mr. H. C. Chen, Assistant Secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association, No. 4 Hongkong Road, was confidentially interviewed but he regretted that they had no information on the subject.

This Association, I may mention, is in no way connected with the activities of the Central Opium Suppression Commission, which is purely a government organ, and therefore they work entirely independent of each other.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Sol Chen Si Tseng also knows nothing about this case

File
Apr. 16, 1931

RR. 16th
31

April 11, 1931.

Secondary Learning Translation.

The Sun Chiao Pao, the Chuan Chiao Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At the 31st meeting of the Control Commission held on April 10, the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That an inspection of the anti-smium work in Shanghai be held after the results in this province have been quelled.

(2) That the Ministry of Justice be requested to conduct a thorough investigation into the prosecutions against Judge Wang Shing-shien of the Yang Yen Hsien. Tsochung, who issued, without authority, a number of warrants in connection with opium cases and extorted money from the people with the assistance of a number of corrupt policemen.

(3) That the Hubei Provincial Government be requested to punish Wang Shing-shien, the Chief of Police at Tachang, for affording protection to opium smugglers.

(4) That a joint conference of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be held to discuss the enforcement of direct examination of postal matter in order to stop delivery of poisonous drugs through the post.

If this is a serious scandal, we should endeavor to get a full report made.
J.H.

D-2265

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

REPORT

No. S. 11. D. 2265
Date January 31, 1941.
Date 1-28-41

Subject (in full) Para Prince - Present Address of.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, Forwarded by Supt. Mason.

Para Prince alias A. PARAPRINTS, Latvian,
age 54, who forms the subject of Special Branch File
No. D. 2265, is now residing at Lane 599, House 66, Tongshan
Road.

741. L. L. L. L. L.
(1941)

O. H. H. H. H.
D. S. I.

CL
To 200

A.C. (Special Branch).

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
31 JAN 1941
Tongshan Road (China)

Noted
WD 1/2
P. Monovaleff

DATE 1/2/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
C.S.6, Special Branch No. S.B.D. 2265
Date 17 4 39
April 17, 1939

REPORT

Subject (in full) Para Prince - Present Whereabouts

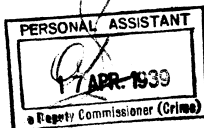
Made by D. S. Mischenko

Forwarded by

Inspector E. P. M.

Para Prince alias A. Paraprints, Latvian, 53 years old,
who forms the subject of Special Branch File No. D.2265, is now
residing at Room 1, 121 Macgregor Road.

C.1
To see
K.G.4



D. Mischenko.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Noted:
P. Kononov
D.S.I.

P.A. to D.C. (Crime)

FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
7*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. _____
No. S. H. B. D. 2265 Station,
Date August 21, 1931

Subject (in full) Para Prince, Watchman, engaged in smuggling of arms.

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by D.S.I. Telfer

Sir,

With reference to the attached file, I beg to report that on August 10th, 1931, the Russian informer, who conducted negotiations with Para Prince, Latvian, for the sale of arms, came to the office of the Headquarters Crime Branch and informed me that recently Para Prince received a letter from the Chief Steward working on a steamer (name unknown) of the Hamburg America line, who is at present in Hamburg. In his letter the said Steward informed Para Prince that he does not expect to be soon in Shanghai again as he was transferred to another steamer of the same company plying between Hamburg and New York. In view of the fact that there is no further developments in this case at present, I beg to suggest that the file be filed. The activity of Para Prince is watched by the Russian informer.

Y. L. L.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D.S.I.

W. H. L.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q. Crime Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 29, 1931

Subject (in full) Re statement made by A. N. Bannikoff

Made by D.S. Ovsianikoff Forwarded by Supt. Yorke

Sir,

With reference to the attached file I beg to report that I located Para Prince living at 210 Alcock Terrace off Tongshan Road. He is still employed as a private watchman on various steamers calling in this port. On May 25th., 1931, I sent my informer to Para Prince with instructions to find out about this arms deal.

Para Prince told the informer that recently while he was on duty on a certain German steamer he met Chief Steward of the steamer, who asked him to find a Chinese buyer for several Mauser pistols of large size. The value of pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition to it was fixed at \$175.00 mex.

Para Prince further stated that this steamer should arrive in Shanghai in a near future and by that time he must have a buyer as arranged. The informer, on my instructions, told Para Prince that he has a Chinese, who recently arrived from interior of China and who is very anxious to buy a good quantity of arms in Shanghai. It was agreed between the informer and Para Prince that the latter should inform him about the arms as soon as the steamer will arrive in the port.

V. Ovsianikoff
D. S.

D. C. (Crime Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. & D. 2265
Station 19.5.31
Date May 18, 1931.

Subject (in full) Re statement made by A.N. Bannikoff.

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by

Whancan S.S.

Sir,

With reference to the attached file re Mr. Para Prince, inquiries show that this individual is a Latvian subject who arrived in Shanghai from Harbin some time ago. He is a land surveyor by profession and at the present time is employed by Mr. Kovsky as a watchman for American steamship companies. His duty is to keep watch on ships tied up to wharfs.

It appears that on 19-4-31 A.N. Bannikoff invited Mr. Bates and Para Prince to his house, 108 Route Vallon for dinner. During the evening they all became the worse of drink and Mr. Bates produced his revolver, (Smith & Wesson) with some ammunition and said to them that he would like to sell it to someone. Being very drunk he dropped a few rounds of ammunition which was later picked up by Bannikoff and brought to F.S. Alexandroff. The statement made by Bannikoff to the effect that a large quantity of Colt Automatic pistols and ammunition is to be brought by Mr. Bates from America is extremely doubtful, as according to himself he does not speak English, while Mr. Bates does not understand Russian.

An article was published in the Russian newspaper "Zaria" on May 18, 1931 which stated that A.N. Bannikoff is temporarily detained by the French Police having been urgently brought to the Station on 16-5-31 on account of his violent actions due to his mental condition. Attached is a cutting from the Newspaper "Zaria" and translation of same.

Should any further information be received regarding Para Prince and his alleged dealing in arms, a report will be duly submitted.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S.

19.5.31

ammunition
and arms
for sale

why?
lead

P.A. (C.S.)?
Kovinsky

for

in, No record
of Whancan
19.5.31

D.B. (Byzine)

information
O. i/c Sp. Br.

Became insane as a result of being unemployed.

Tragedy of a Russian Emigrant, A. Bannikoff.

On Saturday last, a Russian, A.N. Bannikoff, 41 years old, former officer of the Russian Army, residing at 108 Route Vallon, was brought in an ambulance to the French Police Headquarters. Dr. Tarle ~~up examination~~ found A.N. Bannikoff to be in a state of violent mental condition and ordered him to be isolated.

The first signs of insanity appeared a few days ago, when Bannikoff in an violent outbreak tried to strangle his wife, but with the aid of some other people, who live in the same house and heard her crying for help, she was released. A. Bannikoff after this came to his senses and left the house. He returned ~~the~~ next day in company with two friends. It appears that Bannikoff had wandered about all night and in the morning ~~he~~ tried to commit suicide by jumping into the Whampoo, but was seen by friends, who took him home. By that time he had completely lost his reason and could not recognise anyone. The case was reported to the French Police and Dr. Tarle held an examination on Bannikoff, upon which he found him to be in a state of violent mental condition and a danger to the public. As there was no room ~~in~~ the Municipal Mental Ward and the Russian Hospital has no accomodation for this kind ~~of~~ disease, he was temporarily detained at the French Police Station.

According to the opinion of doctors the cause of his condition is due to his depressed state owing to the fact that he could not obtain work and had to keep his family consisting of a wife and two little children.

Сошел с ума от безработицы. Драма русского эмигранта А. Банникова.

В субботу, в главное управление французской полиции, в амбуланс, был доставлен б. офицер, русский А. Н. Баннико в. 41 года, проживающий по р. ут Виллон, 108, в квартиру из вѣстной шанхайцам пѣвицы Е. А. Клодницкой.

У А. Н. Банникова д-ром Тарле, было признано серьезное психическое расстройство в тяжелой формѣ, требующей немедленно изоляци больного.

Как нашему сотруднику было сообщено, болѣзнь А. Баннико а явилась для всѣх окружающих неожиданностью, и впервые проявилась нѣсколькими днями тому назад в буйном припадкѣ, когда Банников пытался задушить свою жену.

С помощью подоспѣвших на крики, ее удалось освободить от больного, а послѣдній, успокоившись, одѣлся и ушел из дома, возвратившись только на другой день в сопровожденіи двух пріятелей.

Как выяснилось, Банников, гдѣ-то проведши всю ночь, вымазавшись в грязи, порвавши одежду, утром вздумал топиться в Ванну, но в послѣдній момент был замѣчен своими знакомыми, случайно бывшими вблизи и увезен ими домой.

Болѣзнь развивалась быстрыми шагами и Банников к тому времени уже потерял память и не узнавал свою квартиру и окружающих.

О печальном происшествіи

было немедленно же сообщено в полицію, а к больному приглашен д-р Тарле, который и установил факт психического расстройства в буйной формѣ.

Хлопоты о пріемѣ заболѣвшаго в госпиталь — успѣхом не увѣнчались, так как отдѣл здравоохраненія не мог, за отсутствіем свободных мѣст принять его для бесплатнаго леченія. В госпиталь же Православнаго Братства Банникова принять не могли за непригодностью госпиталя для буйных больных.

Положить заболѣвшаго в качествѣ платнаго больного семья Банникова не имѣет возможности, т. к. находится в крайне тяжелом матеріальном положеніи: в теченіи послѣдняго времени Банников был безработным, перебиваясь случайным заработком на пароходах.

В результатѣ полиція пришло въ приѣздить, в виду опасности Банникова в домашней обстановкѣ, — к временному со-

держанію его в специальной камерѣ при полицейском управленіи.

Принявъ участіе в семьѣ заболѣвшаго квартиранта состоящей из его жены и двух маленьких дѣтей, — г-жа Клодницкая рѣшила организовать сбор по подписному листу среди знакомых, с тѣм чтобы собрать сумму, необходимую для взноса за леченіе Банникова в психиатрической больницѣ.

По мнѣнію врачей причиной заболѣванія Банникова явилось его угнетенное состояніе, вызванное долгой безработицей и невозможностью обезпечить существованіе своей семьѣ.

Между прочим, по странному стеченію обстоятельств, в день перваго буйнаго припадка судьба назалось — улыбулась несчастному: — ему было сдѣла но предложеніе поступить на хорошо оплачиваемое мѣсто.

К несчастью воспользоваться он уже находясь в ненормальном состояніи, не мог.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai, 20. 4. 1931.*
D.C. Divisions

*Forwarded. The
watchman came today
unobserved to
attached information.*

*Perhaps enquiries
could be made re
Mr Para Prince?*

D.C. (ca 133)
for ac (AR)

Tom Bourne
D. C. (Divisions)
APR. 20 1931

TRANSLATION OF A STATEMENT MADE BY A.N. BANNIKOFF TO F.S. ALEXANDROFF.

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
APR 21 - 4 - 31
F.B.I.

I, Agap Nikitich Bannikoff, residing at No. 108, Apt. 8, Route Vallon, telephone No. 34159, being employed as a private watchman by Mr. Kovsky, watching steamers of the Oceanic-Oriental Co., Tacoma Steamship Co., etc., state the following.

On April 19 I was watching the s.s. "Golden Dragon" tied up to a buoy opposite the Dallor Wharf. Usually these steamers discharge opposite the Shanghai Power Company. An employee of this steamer, a Mr. Bates, asked my assistance in selling his Smith & Wesson Revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition. *not sold*

** Li. No record in S.B. Rec. of C.I.S.B. Rec.*
I was obliged to invite him to my residence where he definitely arranged with a Mr. Para Prince to bring down on the next trip, in about two months time, 1,000 Colt Automatic Pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition for each pistol, at a price of \$270 for each pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition. *2/4*

When and where the firearms will be handed over was not disclosed in my presence.

(Signed) A. Bannikoff.

20th April 1931.

The address of Mr. Para Prince is 101, Apt. 8 Avenue du Roi Albert.

Сергею Александрову

Я Иван Никитич Блинников
проживающий 108 1/2 Route Keller
тел. 34159, работающий в настоящее
время частным водителем по охране
пароходов у г. Ковенко, который охра-
няет пароходы компании Океаник
Ориенталь сюр. Маткоша Стіймши
Компани и др. заявляю следующее:
Во время моего дежурства ^{19 апр.} на парохо-
де "Golden dragon" который сегод-
ня бочка против крикани "Dovag
line co", обычно пароходы разгружают-
ся против электрической станции.
Служащий парохода Mr. Bates просил
моего согласия продать и выходящий
у него револьвер "150 ил. патр. 1000".
Мне пришлось пригласить его к себе

на квартиру, где он окончатель-
но договорился с г. Парра Принч в следующую
же ночь приобрести около 2 тысяч
на покупку 1000 шт. револьверов
с 100 патронами каждый по цене 250
мекс. долл. за револьвер с патронами.

Адрес Парра Принч 108 Авеню
Альберт. Кварт. Там же как согласо-
вано передать оружие при этом не
устанавливалось.

Н. Франкинов

20 апреля 1931.

D-2302

D-2303

D-2305

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. L. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2302.
date 29-4-31.

April 29,

31.

Dear Penney,

Many thanks for your letter of April 25 forwarding a number of communistic pamphlets together with the wrapper in which they were sent by mail to your camp on Great Western Road.

Efforts made by the Municipal Police to trace the source of these handbills have not, so far, been successful, but are being continued.

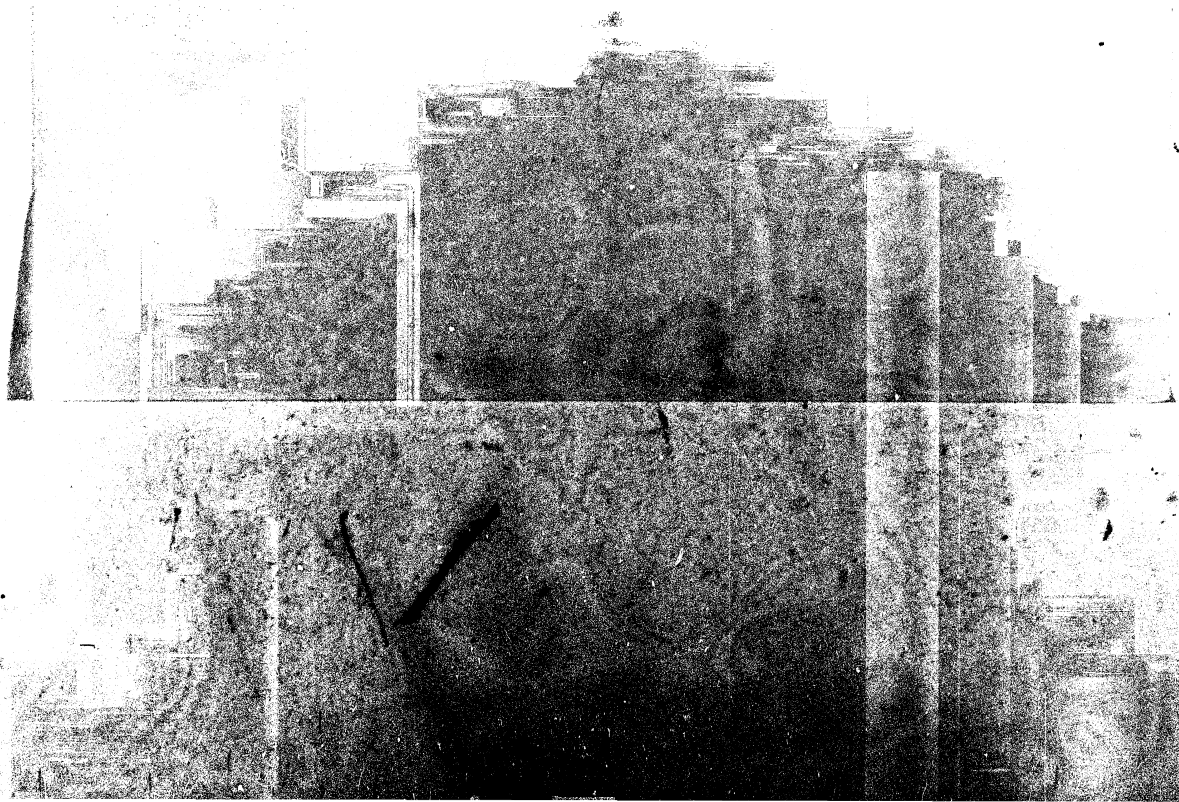
Yours sincerely,

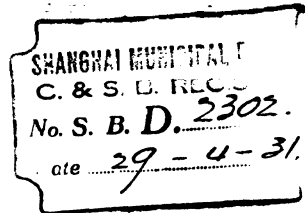
Major W.R. Penney,

Yu Yuen Road Camp,

Tifeng Road,

Shanghai.





April 29, 31.

Dear Penney,

Many thanks for your letter of April 25 forwarding a number of communistic pamphlets together with the wrapper in which they were sent by mail to your camp on Great Western Road.

Efforts made by the Municipal Police to trace the source of these handbills have not, so far, been successful, but are being continued.

Yours sincerely,

Major W.R. Penney,

Yu Yuen Road Camp,

Tifeng Road,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

S. I. Section.

REPORT

Date April 28, 1931.

Subject (in full) Re attached Communist Literature received by the British Military at Tifeng Road Camp, through the medium of the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.

It is the custom of the British Military forces to send an orderly to the Chinese General Post Office each day to collect the mail for the whole of the British troops in Shanghai. The mail is taken to Tifeng Road camp from where it is distributed to the various military detachments in the Settlement.

The attached handbills were obtained from the Chinese Post Office, ^{on April 24th.} contained in a wrapper addressed to a Captain Kempt, British Camp, Great Western Road, Local, but as there is no such person the parcel was taken from the mail and examined, whereupon it was found to contain the pamphlets as described. Very few Chinese are employed in the camp and only one in a position of any responsibility. This man Loh Ding Wei is a native of Shanghai and the son of a well-to-do rice merchant.

Little or no information was gathered from the enquiries made at the address of the receivers of the literature, which appears to be another abortive attempt to convey the Communist doctrine to Foreign Soldiers.

Nothing can be gathered from the address on the wrapper of the parcel, which is written in a very illiterate hand.

D. S.

O.C. Special Branch.

File
29:4:31

REF:
92, 37693 & 37694
CABLES:
BRITFORCE, SHANGHAI



YU YUEN ROAD CAMP,
TIFENG ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

HEADQUARTERS
SHANGHAI AREA
(BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS)

25th April, 1931.

Dear Givens,

Here is a wad of leaflets together with the remains of the cover of the package in which they arrived.

The Officer i/c. the Army Post Office, brought them in.

I don't suppose they are of much interest to you, but I thought it as well that you should know that they were sent.

Yours Sincerely

W. R. Peasey

T. F. GIVENS, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Administration Building,
Corner of Hankow Rd & Honan Rd.,
SHANGHAI.

*Six circulars kept on file, others either sent
to interested authorities or destroyed.
J.R.B.
29.4.31.*

-++000P00c00++-

Why should we support the Chinese Red Army ?

What is the Red Army ? Red Army is the armed force of the Chinese workers, peasants and

The oppressed workers and peasants have no way to set them free, except armed themselves to rebel the landlords and bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is necessary for the workers and peasants to have their own army. This army is supporting the benefits of the workers and peasants. It is called the Red Army. "Red" is the revolutionary colour. Red Army is the revolutionary army.

More than fifty millions of the population of China live today under the Soviet banner, a wave of peasant insurrections sweeps off the face of the earth the kulaks, big landowners, gentry and officials who have oppressed the peasants for centuries. The Chinese peasantry is accomplishing an agrarian revolution. It divides the land on the basis of equal distribution, exterminates the relics of feudal servitude relations in the countryside. They establish their own government, Soviet. The Red Army is the armed force of the Chinese revolution.

On January 1st, 1931, at the gates of Tungu, in Kiangsi, about the occupation of which Chiang Shek was boasting, The Reds almost entirely annihilated several divisions of the whites. The Reds have captured dozens of guns, hundreds of machine guns, and tens of thousands of rifles. In this battle, the commander Chang Hui Tsang was seized. Not long after this, another commander of the White Army, Ye Wei Chin was also arrested, near Peking-Hankow Railway. The fight is not over, it continues with greater ruthlessness than before. But many white armies have been inflected by Red propaganda, with the result that whole divisions and brigades have surrendered or treacherously gone over to the Red Army. They are also landless peasants and poor workers driven by poverty into the mercenary army. They, therefore, have no reason to fight for the Whites.

What are your ideas? Are you willing to help the ruling classes, capitalists and imperialists to slaughter your class brothers, The Chinese Red, or to support the Red? Think it over, please. You are oppressed by your ruling classes as bitterly as the Chinese workers and peasants. Wake up! Return to your own countries to fight for the interests of your poor workers and peasants. Or, join the Chinese Revolution. Don't be the tools or running dogs of the capitalists and imperialists any more. You are men. Try to learn how to be a man. Fire on the Reds is a barbarous act. Will the united forces of the counter-revolution succeed in defeating the Reds? It will depend on the Chinese workers, peasants and revolutionary masses themselves. On the other hand, it will also depend on the support given by the workers of the whole world and you British and American soldiers and sailors to the Chinese proletariat. We must cry with loud voices :

- Rise up, oppressed people !
- Refuse to fire on the Chinese Red Army !
- Support the Chinese Red Army !
- Turn your guns against the imperialists !
- Defend the Soviet China !
- Defend the Soviet Union !
- Against the next world war !
- Down with imperialism !
- Chinese Revolution forever !
- World Revolution forever !

THE SHANGHAI FOREIGN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER COMMITTEE

11.11.11
Captains Hempt
British Camp
Great Western Rd
Exeter

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC.
S. B. D. 2303.
c. e. 1 - 5 - 31

April 30, 31

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks
receipt of your letter No.32 of April 28
regarding the activities of Communists during
the month of May, and to inform you that the
matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. G.

Assistant Commissioner
for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

送覆者安准

貴局四月廿八日第三二號函

開共黨^擬五月^各紀念活動

等情准此除飭屬注意

外相應函覆並致謝忱

此致

上海市公安局長

特務處長祁文司

卅一年四月廿日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai).

No. 52.

April 28, 1931.

CONFIDENTIAL

Commissioner Martin,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

It is stated in the instructions from the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander that precautionary steps be taken to prevent the communists from carrying out their plans for strikes etc, on the various commemoration days in the month of May, namely 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th and 30th. The slogans to be used will be "Opposing the People's Convention", Upholding the Soviets' Movement" and "Good treatment to labourers".

In compliance with the above, I, apart from circulating necessary instructions among various stations of this Bureau, have to request that you will also taken such steps, as may be necessary, to maintain order on the above mentioned dates.

Chen Kiyi Tseng

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

H. C. (Special Branch)

*Reg. Acknowledge letter with thanks
and state matter is receiving attention
JMB
29.4.31.*

RECEIVED
& S. D. RECORDS
S. B. D. 2303
30-4-31

CONFIDENTIAL.

April 29, 31.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 30 of April 27, regarding communistic demonstrations planned to take place in May, and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Givens

for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

送覆者案准

貴局四月廿七日第三十號

函開共黨將於五月內

有示威行動等由准此

除飭屬注意外相應函

覆即希查照為荷此

致

上海市公安局長

特務處長郭文司

卅年四月廿日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai)

No. 30.

April 27, 1931.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Commissioner Martin,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have to inform you of the receipt of instructions from the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander to the following effect:

"It is stated in the report from our Detective Corps that, according to confidential information, the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communists have planned, after receipt of circulars from the Communist headquarters, a joint meeting of all labourers and students in Shanghai with a view to making a threatening demonstration either before or after the Anniversary of May 1st. It is, therefore, instructed that precautionary steps be taken to prevent the accomplishment of the communists' plans for the month of May."

In connection with the above, I have no hesitation in saying that the great number of communistic commemoration days in the month of May gives opportunities to the communists in stirring up trouble. Consequently, I have to request that such measures be taken in order to check the movements of the communists.

Chen Hui Tseng

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Reg.
Please reply acknowledge
saying matter is reserved
attention.
M.B. 27-4-31.

H.B. (Special Branch)
27/4

FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY
C. & S. D. REC.
Vol. S. B. D. 2305.
30 - 4 - 31.

C.P. does not wish to send too many men to Scotland Yard. Mr Baker is going and also Supt Gilbert. Please get in touch with either & ask them to help out.

Acacia
St. (Arab.)

Letter written to Supt. Gilbert, asking
him to obtain full details, 13-4-39

Chaman 14/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.A - D. 2305.

C. 2

Station,

REPORT

Date April 8, 1931.

Subject (in full) Suggested establishment of a Criminal Records Office.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

J. Dickson

Sir,

Further to my report of April 1, and the remarks of the Commissioner thereon, I respectfully beg to bring the following points to your notice, as it appears to me that the position of the S. M. P. in forming a C.R.O. is not quite understood.

The formation of a C.R.O. where there is no F.P.B. is a fairly straight forward job, which no doubt could be undertaken by any responsible police officer who had acquired the necessary data from some Force already operating one. The fact which appears to have been lost sight of is that there has been a F.P.B. working in the S.M.P. for the past 20 years and that over 150,000 records^{are} at present on file, these will have to be transferred to the C.R.O.

The responsibility for the correct transfer will have to be undertaken by a finger print expert and I think it only fair to whoever has to assume that responsibility, that he should be allowed to gather his own data otherwise he is immediately working on second hand information, which however accurately it may have been gathered is never altogether satisfactory.

As Mr. Baker has no knowledge of finger prints I cannot see how he can collect all the necessary data and if I am to collect it I would much prefer to do so in my own way.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Dickson

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

Date April 3, 1931.

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

C. P.

Nearly all modern Police Forces have a Criminal Record Office where the complete record of a prisoner can be turned up quickly. Not all forces have a Finger Print Bureau but depend on a central clearing house like Scotland Yard. The S.M.P. have depended on the finger print records and the difficulties are mentioned in attached report. I have had this matter in mind for the past year and have discussed it on several occasions with Mr. Gerrard who considered it essential and wished me to start as soon as possible. I have some knowledge of the matter myself from what I saw at 'home' but not sufficient to start an office properly. I therefore recommend that S.I. Dickson be granted two weeks extra long leave with pay to visit Scotland Yard or any other Police force which may be able to help him to obtain information to start a Criminal Record Office here.

L. C. (C. & S.B.)

D. C. (C. & S.B.).

D.C. (C.S.)

From my own experience I think the details of Scotland Yard's C.R.O. could be mastered in one day - Mr. Bates is attending a Senior Officers Course there in July & if D.S.I. Dickson gets in touch with him through John Book 26, Mr. Bates could collect the necessary data. I do not think an extension of leave is necessary but John Book 26 would pay D.S.I. Dickson's expenses. I am in full agreement with you as to the necessity for a C.R.O. *Elphinstone 6/4*

*P.A. (C.S.)
Inform
S.I. Dickson
7/4
KCA*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

G. 2. Station,

Date April 1, 1931.

Subject (in full) Suggested establishment of a Criminal Records Office
(Hereinafter referred to as the C.R.O.)

Made by _____ and

Forwarded by _____

J. Jackson *ISI*

Sir,

Re our conversation on the above subject some time ago I beg to put forward the following points for consideration.

1. The present system of filing finger print records with the prisoners criminal record on the back causes most of the work to be done by foreign finger print experts owing to the fact that the files are numbered by means of a finger print classification.

The finger prints of prisoners have to be removed from the files several times for additions or alterations to the criminal record on the back and with the large number of files and their complicated numbering there is always a possibility of a record being mislaid.

If the criminal record is kept in a separate file with an ordinary file number this is not likely to occur.

With a C.R.O. working finger prints would be filed as at present but instead of having the convictions recorded on the back, there would merely be a C.R.O. number and the full record of the prisoner would be found under this number in the C.R.O., thus a prisoners finger prints once filed would remain in the file.

2. The Identification Records of prisoners are at present filed in three different places according to whether the prisoners sentence has commenced, is awaiting execution order for commencement, or is released. When he is released the identification record is filed under its station and number, thus a prisoner with ten previous convictions has ten identification records in various parts of the storeroom. In the event of information being required by anyone regarding this prisoners

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____ (2) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

antecedents, it means his finger print record has to be removed from the files, all his station numbers copied out and each record searched for separately.

With a C.R.O. all his identification records would be contained in his dossier in the C.R.O. which could be reached in a very few minutes.

It must be understood that the adoption of a C.R.O. would not change the present finger print system but only the criminal record system.

3. The third reason which I feel justifies the establishment of a C.R.O. is this:- In the S.M.P. a prisoner on arrest and conviction may carry no fewer than seven numbers relating to different branches, and sections of the service which may have come in contact with him in the course of his imprisonment viz:- 1) Station No.; 2) Court No.; 3) Crime Register No.; 4) M.O. No.; 5) Gaol No.; 6) Photo No.; 7) F.P.B. No.; apart from an special registry numbers which may be given. So far as I am aware no office cross-indexes these numbers, so that they could supply the reference number of any given section which it might be necessary to consult after the prisoner is sentenced or released.

At present the F.P.B. is working daily with all the sections mentioned and it is often found that whilst one section is in possession of certain particulars and numbers they are not in possession of the data necessary to turn out quickly a file on the same case in another section. Admittedly the files can always be found but often only after considerable search.

In a C.R.O. by a simple method of bookkeeping the cross-indexing could be done in such a manner that a few minutes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

(3)

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

would suffice to give the reference number of any section wanted.

Those are the three main points and it is difficult to give a fuller explanation on paper without confusing the issue.

Points which of course must be considered are:-

1) Justification Is the work involved in organising the office going to be justified by results? So far as the Finger Print Bureau is concerned I think it is justified. As regards the C.R.O. acting as ^a clearing house for all sections and their reference numbers, I think with the variety of numbers now in use some such thing is necessary.

2) Expense? This should not be very considerable, but I could give more details of this if allowed to visit New Scotland Yard.

3) Accommodation? As for No. 2.

4) Staff? I should say that no increase in the present foreign staff of the F.P.B. would be necessary, but additional Chinese staff would be required at least during the organisation.

The details mentioned would have to be gone into more fully after first hand information had been secured from some Force which already has a Finger Print Bureau and a Criminal Record Office working together.

For this purpose I would suggest New Scotland Yard and if time and authority be given me I am quite willing to visit the Yard and study their system and to forward a detailed report from home which, should it be decided to proceed with the scheme, would allow for its inclusion in 1932 estimates.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently.

J. Dickson
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches)

REPORT

Date July 10, 1931

Subject (in full) Don Chisholm.

Made by D. S. Moore.

Forwarded by

J. B. Lunt

Following the publication of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury on 27-4-31 bearing the attached cutting, a protest was sent to the Editor of the paper by Mr. Carroll Lunt of the "China Digest" and representative in Shanghai and adjoining territory of the International News Service. According further enquiries were instituted by the newspaper in an effort to substantiate the truth or otherwise of Chisholm's statement that he had been appointed Shanghai representative of the Hearst newspaper group.

The reply to their enquiring cablegram reads as follows:-
"30-4-31 Chisholm has no connection whatever with Internews".
Montee, Director of Foreign Service. Upon receipt of this, Chisholm was called to the office of the newspaper to explain his previous claims and the same evening (30-4-31) the paper published a letter from Chisholm to the Editor apologising for any inconvenience caused to Mr. Carroll Lunt: and also a letter from Mr. Lunt stating that he was the sole representative in Shanghai of the S.N. Service.

It has been previously reported that Chisholm had been admitted as a member of the local American Chamber of Commerce. This is a misstatement of fact, for at that time he was only an honorary member and when his name was submitted for election to full membership, it was rejected.

At the present time he is employed by H.E. Booker on publicity work for the Luna Park Amusement Resort.

W. B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Lunt
14/7
15/7
7/7D. S. Moore
15/7
7/7

D. B. (Brime)

Information

J. B. Lunt O. i/c Sp. B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2310
Date 28 1936

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, February 27, 1936

To Chaliapin

To the Editor:
Apparently the concerts of Mr. Chaliapin are both financially and socially a tremendous success, in all probability this gentleman will leave our fair city some \$1500 wealthier than when he arrived. This is not to be begrudged, for the master, though not so young as he was, still gives a gorgeous performance.

But what we have in mind is this. Chaliapin is a Russian and here in Shanghai there are thousands of his countrymen desperately in need of financial relief. Appeals are made almost monthly to British, American, French, German and other nationalities to contribute of their dwindling resources toward the charity of our hard pressed Russian community. Would it not be a magnificent gesture were the great Chaliapin to hold a benefit concert for his countrymen in general or is it true that previous engagements always prohibit this artist from singing for charity?

After all Chaliapin's splendid voice is a gift to him from his maker. Could he not for once share this gift with those of his countrymen who are less fortunate than himself.

Sincerely yours,
INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES.
DONALD CHISOLM.
Shanghai, Feb. 26, 1936.

\$2. Please pass to
Reg. to file.

JMB.
28 FEB. 1936

Reg.

Seen & passed.

DAR-
28 2/36

27
4
31

Shanghai



Shanghai, Monday,

Takes Over New Post



MR. DON CHISHOLM

Don Chisholm New Hearst Man Here

I. N. S. Correspondent Has Circled Globe Several Times

Shanghai's latest addition to the ranks of foreign correspondents is Mr. Don Chisholm, of Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Chisholm is staff correspondent and special writer for the International News Service, the great news gathering and distributing agency owned by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper magnate. In addition, Mr. Chisholm, who is widely travelled, having made several trips around the world, is regarded as an authority on political economy, especially in certain European, South and Central American countries.

In 1924 Mr. Chisholm, then a rising young newspaperman, attracted the attention of the Hearst organization, the result being an offer which he accepted. He has been more or less actively connected with the organization since and has "covered" some of the outstanding news stories, political and otherwise, of America and other countries during the past few years.

Correspondent For Papers

In addition to representing International News Service in European cities, where he was stationed for some time, Mr. Chisholm has served as representative for New York and Washington dailies, contributing timely articles on political economy, silver, etc. He returned to the United States from Europe in 1926 and became associated with the News and Journal of Dallas, Texas.

Later he was sent to South America, visiting Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and other cities and making also a trip up the Amazon River for a special story on the rubber holdings of Henry Ford and the Goodyear interests.

Came Here In 1926

In the same year he came to China and again visited here in 1927. In all, he has visited China eight times and has a number of friends in this country.

During his last few months in Los Angeles, prior to coming here, Mr. Chisholm was identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in the foreign trade department, interested in the creating and development of Oriental trade. He was instrumental in putting through a resolution whereby the chamber called upon California newspapers to cease publishing news concerning China unless of a constructive nature.

Since his arrival here Mr. Chisholm has taken over the interests of the I. N. S. He represents also the North American Newspaper Alliance, the Baltimore Sun and San Francisco Chronicle.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,To § 2, Shanghai, 8:6: 1931

Please endeavour
to check Bhisholm's
claim that he
represents Hearst
News papers here.

J.H.
W.S.

3

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2310
Date 26.5.31
File No.

REPORT

Date May 26, 1931

Subject (in full) Don Chisolm.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

Enquiries show that Don Chisolm, American citizen, first arrived in Shanghai in September 1930. He was formerly employed as a stoker on board a Dollar Steamship Line boat. Soon after his arrival here, he appeared in the Cathay Hotel and attempted to obtain refreshments on credit on the strength that he was an employee of the Robert Dollar Coy. The Management of the Cathay rang up the Dollar Coy, and it was then learned that Chisolm had been a stoker on one of their boats but was no longer in their employ. Nevertheless he managed to obtain credit later on, and was finally warned by the Manager not to frequent the Hotel. It appears that he soon afterwards left for the U.S.A. and returned here on April 24, 1931.

On May 15th in company with a Miss Branch, daughter of Dr. Branch, No. 8 Route Adiena, French Concession, he went to the Cathay and had tiffin for which he signed a chit. The Manager, Mr. Campbell, called him from the table and told him that he could not be allowed to sign chits, and that he would have to pay cash for the tiffins. Chisolm said that he would do so and left Mr. Campbell but instead of returning to the table he walked out of the hotel leaving Miss Branch to pay for the tiffins.

Chisolm was recently admitted a member of the American Chamber of Commerce. He has also made arrangements with the Chinese-American Publishing Coy, No. 78 Nanking Road for a regular supply of American magazines.

There appears to be a doubt as to the authenticity of his statement to the effect that he is a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

correspondent of the International News Service. His movements will be kept in touch with in a discreet manner and anything of interest learned will be duly reported.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Db. (crime)

Information.

J. H. Evans

O. 1/2 Sp. Br.

26:5:31.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 12:5:1931

To

S2,

Please make
confidential inquiries
in a very discreet
way about the
business and antecedents
of Don Chisholm and
report.


Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 12:5:1931

To

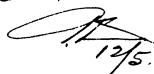
Reg.

Please send
me the file
regarding
Chisholm who
squirted gas from
a pistol.



Sir,

Attached.



(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date

April 30, 1931

C. & S. B. REC. S.

S. B. D. 2310

1 - 5 - 31

D. C. (Crime)

Re attached reports, I visited Don Chisolm at 8.30 a.m. 28.4.31 at his Room 701 Foreign Y.M.C.A. He informed me that he obtained the 'fountain pen' gun and ammunition in Los. Angeles from an agent of the firm who make "Federal" gas. So far as he knows there are no other such weapons in the Far East.

The ammunition used, would fit an ordinary .38 Cal. revolver, but if fired in such, would not be so effective as with the 'fountain pen' gun which has a choke bore.

Chisolm gave me a small bottle of the gas crystals, with which the cartridges are loaded. These crystals are not effective until ignited.

20/15
1/5

Shaman

P. A. (Crime Branch)

*CP
Information*

30/4

L. Cavers

D. C. (CRIME)

F. H. [unclear]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,

Date April 29 19 31

Subject (in full) Further re Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistol

Made by

and

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

On 27-4-31, enquiries were made at the French Special Branch, Avenue Joffre, and it was ascertained that the injuries which Bondreau received were caused by Chisholm at the Candidrom, French Concession, about 2 a.m. 26-4-31 and that the American Consular Authorities were aware of the occurrence.

Enquiries were made at the American Consulate and it was learned from Mr. Van Buskirk, that one "Don Chisholm", Correspondent for the International News Service, residing at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubblingwell Road, had rang him up from the General Hospital, about 4 a.m. 26-4-31 and reported the incident. Mr. Van Buskirk attended at the Hospital, where he questioned the parties and asked the injured man if he wish to prefer a charge against Chisholm. This he declined to do.

Mr. Van Buskirk took charge of the (Fountain Pen) Pistol, and then allowed Chisholm to go. Dr. Sellett, American District Attorney, was also interviewed, and acquainted with the information against the accused, and he ordered Chisholm to be summoned to his office for enquiries.

On 29-4-31, undersigned again interviewed Dr. Sellett, and was informed that Chisholm had attended the District Attorney's Office on 28-4-31, when it was ascertained that he "Chisholm" had obtained the Fountain Pen Pistol in Los Angeles from a representative of a Pittsburg firm who were stated to have supplied tear gas materials to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dr. Sellett was convinced that "Chisholm" had no more of the Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistols, and that he had no idea of trading in such articles.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____
(2)

A photograph of an article referring to Chisholm
appeared in the Evening Post and Mercury on April 27th 1931.

Envelope with crystals, obtained from General Hospital,
attached herewith.

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "D"

C.P.
D. O. ("D" Div)
30 APR. 1931

Shanghai General Hospital.

Apr. 26th. 31.

This is certify that Mr. Jay Budnow
was admitted to this Hospital suffering
from acute conjunctivitis. There was no
abvious impairment of vision at the time
I examined him

G. Chambers M.B.
Act. Supt.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,

Date April 26 19 31

Subject (in full) Information re Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistol.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

At 5.30 pm 26-4-31, W.H. Davies, Engineer, China Import & Export Lumber Co. 80 Yangtszepoo Road, gave the following information:-

On 24-4-31, the S.S. Golden Sun of the State Steamship Line, arrived at the Standard Oil Company Wharf, Pootung. A passenger stated to be named "Chisolm" arrived with her and landed at Tengyueh Road, without passing the Customs. This man who is stated to be of the same build and general appearance as Inspector Bourne of River Police, about 36-40 years, dark moustache, wears black rim tortoise shell spectacles, and was wearing a light blue suit, is stated by informant to have showed him a white plated fountain pen, which he stated ejected tear gas, and informant was under the impression that he possessed more of them.

The above man is stated to have been in the American Navy and to have previously been resident in Shanghai.

Informant further stated that he had overheard the Captain of the Golden Sun inform others that a passenger named Chisolm had injured one of his crew by discharging one of these fountain pens in his face, whilst they were drinking somewhere in Shanghai on Saturday night, 25-4-31, and the injured man was in Hospital and would miss his ship.

As a result of this, D.S. Tilton visited the General Hospital to make enquiries and find out the truth of above report and ascertained the following:-

Acting on instructions, D.S. Tilton visited the General Hospital and there interviewed the sister on duty in the office, who in response to an inquiry as to whether an American

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station.

Date

19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by
(2)

seaman had been admitted, stated that a seaman one John Bondreau, age 31 years, American, of the S.S. Golden Sun, of the State Steamship Co. was admitted in the early hours of the morning 26-4-31, but left the hospital in the afternoon in order to sail with his ship. The sister produced a small diary from the office and gave the particulars as entered which were to the effect that at about 3.30 am 26-4-31, four Americans came to the hospital, one of whom was suffering from gas in the eyes, being completely blind, one of the men named Mr. D. Chisolm was stated to be the culprit who threw some powder in the injured man's eyes. Chisolm went to the telephone stating he was going to inform the police, later three police arrived and produced a packet containing a small quantity of the powder alleged to have been used. Meanwhile, Doctor Chambers, Act/Supt. General Hospital, was called and attended the case. At the request of D.S. Tilton, the sister stated she had the powder and the name and address of the culprit, same was produced, the powder being a small quantity of brown crystals and the card bore the written name in pencil Mr. D. Chisolm on the back of a visiting card, which bears the name L.R. Schinayi, States Steamship Company, Shanghai. The sister states this man was the agent and also visited the hospital, making enquiries, about the injured man and the occurrence. D.S. Tilton then interviewed Dr. Chambers who gave the following particulars:-

That he was called to examine the man and found him suffering from some injuries to the eyes, the companion of the injured man stated that they were drinking together and were under the influence of drink (at a place unknown). The injured

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

(3)

*Could you
get some info
for an
analysis*

*See French
Police*

*b.o.
Information*

*Suggest the
U.S. Dist.
Attorney
be given
particulars*

Yes. S.P.

*b.p.
D.O. ("D" Div.)
27 APR. 1931*

man interfered with the culprit's girl, the culprit drew a pencil pistol and fired it at the other, inflicting the injuries. The Doctor could not state the nature of the powder, as he had not examined same. He was given to understand that the powder was specially manufactured and would not cause permanent injury, but the Doctor added that apparently the powder was very powerful as while attending the injured man, some of the powder entered his (the Doctor's) eyes, causing him considerable pain for a time.

The Doctor when further questioned about any police being notified, stated that a French and American Detective attended with the aforementioned agent, and took the injured man away at about 4 p.m., stating they were going to the American Consulate.

Enquiries were made at Hongkew Station and it was ascertained that at 4.40 am 26-4-31, a telephone message was received from the French Police, asking if an American sailor had been admitted to the General Hospital from French Town. The answer was "No."

It was also ascertained from another source that a member of the press was inquiring for information about an affair, which occurred either at or near the Candidrome, in which a foreigner was alleged to have been shot or otherwise injured, and one of the name of "Chisolm" was stated to be involved.

Doctor's certificate, card with names, and small envelope with crystals obtained from sister at General Hospital, attached.

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop,

D.S.I.

hear D
D.D.O. "D" 37/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
 C. & S. Station
 No. S. B. D. 2310
 Date April 29
 4-5-31

Subject (in full)

Further re Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistol

Made by

and

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

On 27-4-31, enquiries were made at the French Special Branch, Avenue Joffre, and it was ascertained that the injuries which Bondreau received were caused by Chisholm at the Candidrome, French Concession, about 2 a.m. 26-4-31 and that the American Consular Authorities were aware of the occurrence.

Enquiries were made at the American Consulate and it was learned from Mr. Van Buskirk, that one "Don Chisholm", Correspondent for the International News Service, residing at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubblingwell Road, had rung him up from the General Hospital, about 4 a.m. 26-4-31 and reported the incident. Mr. Van Buskirk attended at the Hospital, where he questioned the parties and asked the injured man if he wish to prefer a charge against Chisholm. This he declined to do.

Mr. Van Buskirk took charge of the (Fountain Pen) Pistol, and then allowed Chisholm to go. Dr. Sellett, American District Attorney, was also interviewed, and acquainted with the information against the accused, and he ordered Chisholm to be summoned to his office for enquiries.

On 29-4-31, undersigned again interviewed Dr. Sellett, and was informed that Chisholm had attended the District Attorney's Office on 18-4-31, when it was ascertained that he "Chisholm" had obtained the Fountain Pen Pistol in Los Angeles from a representative of a Pittsburg firm who were stated to have supplied tear gas materials to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dr. Sellett was convinced that "Chisholm" had no more of the Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistols, and that he had no idea of trading in such articles.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

(S)

A photograph of an article referring to Chishan
appeared in the Evening Post and Mercury on April 24th 1931.

Envelope with crystals, obtained from General Hospital,
~~attached herewith.~~ forwarded to D. D. O. "S"

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop.

D.S.I.

Officer V/c.

Special Branch.

A.R.

*File
M.H.
3.5.31*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yangtze Station,

Date April 26 1931

Subject (in full) Information re Tear Gas (Fountain Pen) Pistol.

Made by

H. C.

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

At 5.30 pm 26-4-31, E.H. Davies, Engineer, China Import & Export Lumber Co. 80 Yangtze Road, gave the following information:-

On 24-4-31, the U.S. Golden Sun of the State Steamship Line, arrived at the Standard Oil Company Wharf, Pootung. A passenger stated to be named "Chisolm" arrived with her and landed at Tongyueh Road, without passing the Customs. This man who is stated to be of the same build and general appearance as Inspector Bourne of River Police, about 36-40 years, dark moustache, wears black rim tortoise shell spectacles, and was wearing a light blue suit, is stated by informant to have showed him a white plated fountain pen, which he stated ejected tear gas, and informant was under the impression that he possessed more of them.

The above man is stated to have been in the American Navy and to have previously been resident in Shanghai.

Informant further stated that he had overheard the Captain of the Golden Sun inform others that a passenger named Chisolm had injured one of his crew by discharging one of these fountain pens in his face, whilst they were drinking somewhere in Shanghai on Saturday night, 25-4-31, and the injured man was in Hospital and would miss his ship.

As a result of this, D.S. Tilton visited the General Hospital to make enquiries and find out the truth of above report and ascertained the following:-

Acting on instructions, D.S. Tilton visited the General Hospital and there interviewed the sister on duty in the office, who in response to an inquiry as to what or an American

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

fect (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

(1)

seaman had been admitted, stated that a seaman one John Bondreau, age 31 years, American, of the S.S. Golden Sun, of the State Steamship Co. was admitted in the early hours of the morning 26-4-31, but left the hospital in the afternoon in order to sail with his ship. The sister produced a small key from the office and gave the particulars as entered which was to the effect that at about 6.30 am 26-4-31, four Americans came to the hospital, one of whom was suffering from gas in the eyes, being completely blind, one of the men named Dr. D. Chisala was stated to be the culprit who threw some powder in the injured man's eyes. Chisala went to the telephone stating he was going to inform the police, later ~~the~~ police arrived and produced a packet containing a small quantity of the powder alleged to have been used. Meanwhile, Doctor Chambers, Act/ Supt. General Hospital, was called and attended the case. At the request of D.S. Tilton, the sister stated she had the powder and the name and address of the culprit, same was produced, the powder being a small quantity of brown crystals and the card bore the written name in pencil Dr. D. Chisala, *Nº 150 Babbington Road* on the back of a visiting card, which bears the name L.R. Schinayi, States Steamship Company, Shanghai. The sister states this man was the agent and also visited the hospital, making enquiries, about the injured man and the occurrence. D.S. Tilton then interviewed Dr. Chambers who gave the following particulars:-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by
(3) _____

...an interfered with the culprit's girl, the culprit drew a pencil pistol and fired it at the other, inflicting the injury. The Doctor could not state the nature of the powder, as he had not examined same. He was given to understand that the powder was specially manufactured and would not cause permanent injury, but the Doctor added that apparently the powder was very powerful as while attending the injured man, some of the powder entered his (the Doctor's) eyes, causing him considerable pain for a time.

The Doctor when further questioned about any police being notified, stated that a French and American detective had ended with the aforementioned agent, and took the injured man away at about 4 p.m., stating they were going to the American Consulate.

Enquiries were made at Hongkew Station and it was ascertained that at 4.40 am 26-4-31, a telephone message was received from the French Police, asking if an American sailor had been admitted to the General Hospital from French Town. The answer was "No."

It was also ascertained from another source that a member of the press was inquiring for information about an affair, which occurred either at or near the Candidrome, in which a foreigner was alleged to have been shot or otherwise injured, and one of the name of "Chisolm" was stated to be involved.

Doctor's certificate, card with names, an small envelope with crystals obtained from sister at General Hospital, attached. forwarded through D.D.O. "P".

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop,

D.S.I.

Special Branch.~~D.D.O. "P"~~*File
app
2.5.31.*

VICTIM REFUSES TO PRESS CHARGE

The principals in Sunday's affair were two American citizens—the victim a quartermaster on the States Steamship Line str. Golden Sun and the other a passenger on the same vessel who disembarked from the vessel and took up quarters in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. The complainant before leaving port yesterday morning, said, in response to official queries, "I do not wish to take any action against him. He was a little drunk when he did it." Other than slight soreness and weakness to his eyes, the quartermaster left port yesterday uninjured.

Moving on to another cabaret, they sat round for some time, having several drinks. In the course of a subsequent conversation, words



Although rumours were current yesterday that the quartermaster would lose the sight of one eye, they are stated as being untrue. He was discharged from the General Hospital at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and rejoined his ship which left port at daybreak yesterday. Other than temporary weakness, which should be eliminated within a few days at sea, he will, it is stated, suffer no inconvenience.

It is made of aluminium, very light—not over five ounces in weight—and can be attached to a waist coat pocket without inconvenience. The “pistol” is “safe” for the holder, inasmuch as after it is cocked by pulling the butt

It is understood that the authorities will take steps to prevent further importation of the instruments into Shanghai, although this particular "pistol" is alleged to have been imported on the person of the passenger.

O. 1/2 sp. hr. 8/4/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2313
Date 11 9 31

September

11

1.

Dear Captain Field,

I forward herewith for your
information ^xcopies of two police reports

^x Forwarded. on the Chinese military situation.
Tw. 119.

Yours sincerely,

H.R.

Captain L.F. Field,

74 Szechuen Road.,

Major W.C. Powers,

Headquarters,

U.S. Marine Corps.,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. U. REC. STATION
No. S. B. D. 2313
Date Sept 10 11 9 31

Subject (in full) military situation

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang

Forwarded by *Henry Robertson, C.S.I.*

Information has been received from a reliable source that despite the propaganda of the Nanking Government as to the present political situation which seems favourable to their side, Marshals Yen Shih San and Feng Yu Ziang have decided not to leave China but are contemplating an expedition against Chiang Ka Shek from the north with the assistance of the Canton rulers from the south. Their joint manifesto denouncing Chiang Ka Shek will probably be issued on October 10 the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. This has been made known to Marshal Chang Hsieh Liang who in addition to reporting the matter to Nanking has sent out a circular telegram to the various leaders in China appealing to them for a peaceful ~~ammunition~~ solution of the situation instead of resorting to hostilities. The Nanking Government is calling the 4th Plenary Conference to be held at Nanking in the hope of effecting peace but it is doubtful whether their opponents will send representatives to attend it.

During Chiang Ka Shek's temporary stay in Shanghai in connection with the funeral of Madame Sung, his troops in Kiangsi are reported to have suffered serious defeat at the hands of communists. It appears that a brigade of men attached to the 55th Division stationed on the border of Kiangsi and Kwangtung mutinied on August 15 and deserted with their armatto join the Kwangtung forces. Taking advantage of the situation communist soldiers disguised as famine sufferers appeared at Kau-an ^{卡安} and made a surprise attack on the 2nd Division about 20,000 strong under Gen. Shiang Koon Yuen Zang ^{上官云相} with the result that the whole army was nearly annihilated. General Shiang narrowly escaped

*exp. information
Dec 11/9*

*auth
11/9*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date

19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

capture and fled to Nanchang. The communists seized about 300 machine guns and 10,000 rifles.

This explains the hurried return of Chiang Ka Shek and the despatch of the local garrison (under Hsiung Sih Hwei) remainder of the 5th Division to Kiangsi.

Lau Hsao-ling
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

d/c. S.B.
Copies, as spoken.
11/9. HLA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REG. STBY.
No. S. B. D. 2313
Date September 10, 1931.
11-9-31

Subject (in full) General Situation in Central China

Made by D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih

Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.D.

According to information secured from recent arrivals in Shanghai from Hunan, the Canton Government started the Anti-Northern expedition at the end of August, 1931. The Expedition will proceed by two routes; viz. about 40,000 troops under the command of General Tang Seng-chi (唐生智), ex-Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, on the east via Lokchong (Kwangtung) and now reaching Chenchow (郴州) Hunan, and about 40,000 troops under the command of General Pei Chung-hsi (白崇禧), ex-Commander of the 1st Route of the General Chiang's army, on the west via Chuanchow (Kwangsi) and now reaching Kiyang (祁陽) (Hunan). It is also reported that the Canton Government has reached an understanding with the troops attached to the command of General Ho-Chien (何健), Chairman of the Hunan Province, and now stationed at Yuh sien (攸縣), Hengchow, Yungfeng (衡州) and Pao-king, (these troops formerly belonged to General Tang Seng-chi) with the result that the expeditionary forces of the Canton Government do not expect to meet any hindrances on their way forward as far as Siangtan (湘潭) along the Siang River. Moreover the attitude of General Ho Chien (何健), who is supposed to be loyal to General Chiang, is also reported to be very doubtful and in consequence of this General Chiang Kai-shek has appointed General Koo Tsoh-doong (顧祝同), Commander of the Emergency Corps to proceed to Hunan ostensibly to discuss with General Ho measures to be adopted to meet situation. The policy of General Chiang assume the defensive for the time being until the attitude of various commanders of troops in Hunan has been ascertained.

Pan Lien Pih

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Recd
11/9
CP Information
11/9
gpc SA
11/9

September 10,

General Situation in Central China

According to information secured from recent arrivals in Shanghai from Hunan, the Canton Government started the Anti-Northern expedition at the end of August, 1931. The Expedition will proceed by two routes; viz. about 40,000 troops under the command of General Tang Seng-chi (唐生智), ex-Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, on the east via Lokchong (Kwangtung) and now reaching Chenchow (郴縣) Hunan, and about 40,000 troops under the command of General Pei Chung-hsi (白崇禧), ex-Commander of the 1st Route of the General Chiang's army, on the west via Chuanchow (Kwangsi) and now reaching Kiyang (祁陽) (Hunan). It is also reported that the Canton Government has reached an understanding with the troops attached to the command of General Ho-Chien (何健), Chairman of the Hunan Province, and now stationed at Yuh sien (攸縣), Hengchow, Yungfeng (衡陽) and Pao-king, (these troops formerly belonged to General Tang Seng-chi) with the result that the expeditionary forces of the Canton Government do not expect to meet any hindrances on their way forward as far as Siangtan (湘潭) along the Siang River. Moreover the attitude of General Ho Chien (何健), who is supposed to be loyal to General Chiang, is also reported to be very doubtful and in consequence of this General Chiang Kai-shek has appointed General Koo Tsoh-doong (顧祝同), Commander of the Emergency Corps to proceed to Hunan ostensibly to discuss with General Ho measures to be adopted to meet situation. The policy of General Chiang assume the defensive for the time being until the attitude of various commanders of troops in Hunan has been ascertained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Political Crisis in Canton.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. & S. B. REC. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2313.
Date May 1, 1931.
ute 5-31.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

Whelan R.S.S.

Sir,

The following telegrams from Canton dated April 30 have been received by local Japanese news agencies :-

The political situation in Canton has been strained since the despatch of General Chen Chi-tang's telegram to Nanking on April 28th demanding that Mr. Hu Han-ming and General Li Chi-sen be immediately released. It is reported that the declaration of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Independence and the organization of a new government will be proclaimed on May 5th by Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Chung-jen and Chang Fa-kuei.

General Chen Ming-chu and a few of the principal Cantonese officials left Canton for Hongkong on the night of April 28th.

Enquiries made in this connection show that on April 26 a conference of military officers above the rank of divisional commanders was held to discuss matters relating to the immediate release of Mr. Hu Han-min and General Li Chi-sen by the Nanking Government. It was decided to send a telegram under joint signatures of the commanders of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi armies to Nanking on April 28th demanding their immediate release. General Chen Min-chu was invited to attend the meeting and asked to co-operate with them, but he did not give an immediate reply and left for Hongkong on April 28th accompanied by the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau and the Provincial Finance Commissioner.

According to information received from Reorganizationists, it has been decided that the independence of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces will be proclaimed in conjunction with leaders of Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Provinces. It is arranged that Huang Ching-wei or Koo
Ying-fen will be appointed Chief of the Kwangtung Government.

M. H. Menzies
J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.
T. H. Jones
O. H. Sp. Br.
1: 5: 21.



S I, Please see and pass
W. Registry White.
Seen HR.
1: 5: 21.

R. W. M.

SHANGHAI C. & S. No. S. D. etc 23	PALESTINE REGISTRY 23/8 31
--	-------------------------------------

24/5
23/5

[REDACTED SECTION]

On the evening of the same day Su Ts Hwei sent a telegram to Koo Ying Fong stating that he has entrusted Chang Chi, Vice-President of the Judicial Council, who is going to Canton, to mediate in the dispute.

Sun Fo and Eugene Chen who left Shanghai for Canton on May 21, will arrive in Hongkong this morning.

VERY POOR COPY

MISSION OF SU TAO-SHANG TO JANTON DISTRICT

The sin tan tao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Chiang Kai Shek and his wife went to Tientsin on May 21 and returned to Nanking on the following day.

Su Ts Hwei, a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, proceeded to Tientsin at 8 a.m. May 21 to furnish a report to Chiang Kai Shek on his mission to Shanghai relating to the Janton trouble.

On the evening of the same day Su Ts Hwei sent a telegram to Koo Ying Fung stating that he has entrusted Chang Chi, Vice-president of the Judicial Council, who is going to Canton, to mediate in the dispute.

Sun Fo and Eugene Chen who left Shanghai for Janton on May 21, will arrive in Hongkong this morning.

VERY POOR COPY

(21) (A1) (5)

Banking Government officials join the Canton rebellion

It is reported that about May 5 Major Chang Si-tung, 張連唐, Chief of the Aviation Forces, Shanghai, accompanied by about 24 pilots and assistants, fled from Shanghai to Canton taking with them 12 aeroplanes and a number of bombs. Chang Si-tung is alleged to have planned to take Hu Han-min in one of the aeroplanes but efforts to buy over the guards proved unsuccessful.

3. m. f.

Liu Chi-wen (劉化文), ex-superintendent of Chinese Customs and reported to be one of the most trusted servants of Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have left Shanghai for Canton to join the Southern cause.

It is also reported that Sun Yo, Minister of Railways and Mr. Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, travelling under assumed names left Shanghai for Hongkong en route to Canton in the Asama cru on May 21.

May 21, 1931.

Morning Edition.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Jiu 'an' and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

At 9 a.m. yesterday Mr. Ts Hsuei and Mr. Ts Hsing (senior members of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, called on Chang Aing Kung with whom they discussed the steps to be taken to effect an amicable settlement of the Canton dispute.

It is reported that they have secured approval for Mr. Han Ying to go abroad. His departure will greatly assist the bringing about a solution of the Canton trouble.

Mr. Ts Hsing in his telegram to Chang Kai Shek, urges that Mr. Han Ying be released. Chang Kai Shek is reported to be in favour of his release and will not interfere with the movements of Mr. Han Ying.

A certain important person at Canton has sent a telegram to Mr. Ts Hsing proposing the formation of a military government and seeking his approval of the scheme. Mr. Ts Hsing replied that he was not in favour of such a government.

The Jiu 'an' publishes the following telegram from Kiating:-

Chang Kai Shek, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, has declared that he will leave Kiating in a day or two for Shanghai where he will discuss the Canton question with Mr. Ts Hsing.

Teel Tsien Yeh and Mr. H. H. Kung left Kiating for Shanghai on the evening of May 20 to assist Chang Aing Kung and Mr. Ts Hsing in mediating in the Canton trouble.

The Eastern Times reported that Mr. Hsueh Chen yesterday called on Mr. Ts Hsing at the latter's residence. It is reported that Mr. Chen is endeavouring on behalf of his father-in-law (Chang Aing Kung) to ask Mr. Ts Hsing to mediate in the Canton dispute.

SMF.
21/31

W.R.

S.P. Registry

2313
38 31

August 3, 1931.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURCHASE OF JAPANESE ARMS BY CANTON DENIED BY JAPAN

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

note Japanese 3/8

A Tokyo telegram dated August 2, reports that on July 30 Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a memorandum to Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge D'affaires, requesting that the Japanese Government refrain from supplying arms to the Canton Government. With reference to this matter the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government reports that they have never heard of any negotiations having taken place for the purchase of arms or engaging Japanese military officers by the Canton Government which was erroneously reported to have formed the matter of conversation between Mr. Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government when they met the other day. The Japanese authorities further explained that the government will not supply arms to the Canton Government other than in accordance with the proper proceedings in such cases as Japan's policy is not to interfere in Chinese political affairs. The Hanking Government should not distrust the Japanese Government in connection with said arms transactions because Japan knows very well that even though the Canton Government should purchase arms, Japan could not transport them to China without the approval of the Central Government, and for that reason the Japanese will communicate with the Hanking Government through Mr. Shigemitsu to assure Hanking that the Japanese Government will not sell arms to Canton.

CHINESE BANDITS KIDNAPED TWO JAPANESE FOR RANSOM

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

A Chungking telegram dated August 1, reports that at 10 a.m. July 31, Chinese bandits kidnapped two Japanese who were supervising the repair work on a bridge at a place one mile from Chungking. The bandits demand \$53,000.00 cash, 5,000 rifles and 1,000(?) rounds of ammunition as ransom for the release of both Japanese.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THE CHUNGKING RAILROAD

The Chungking Sun, a newspaper, published the following report on July 29:-

Since the hostilities broke out between the Canton and Hankow Governments, the former has been employing every effort to subvert the latter. A large party of young and experienced secret agents was recently dispatched to Chungking to conduct activities in accordance with Canton's instructions. Their first mission, i.e., the assassination of T. V. Chang, Minister of Finance, proved unsuccessful. Their scheme included an attack on and seizure of the office of Admiralty and the Chungking Arsenal Kuo Cheng Hsin. The two latter institutions obtained timely warning and consequently the necessary precautions were made. A large number of policemen is now stationed in the vicinity of the offices of Admiralty and the Chungking Arsenal to watch the movement of pedestrians. All communications are closed at night and no person can pass that way without passwords. Hotels and boarding houses are being carefully searched with the object of locating and arresting secret agents. It is rather difficult to locate them as they keep their movements so secret that no information can be obtained.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS PUBLIC TRAVELING ON RAILROADS

The following report appears in the Sun and other local newspapers:-

At 1 p.m. July 29, General Kuo Ching Yuen together with the Chief Staff Officer, the Chief Adjutant, and other officials at the Japanese Headquarters of the Kwanang-Chungking Garrison Commission held a conference with Col. Chen Kai Tsung, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, Chen Jung to of the Chungking-Hankow Railway, Wang Kuo Yau, Chief of the Railway Police and Yen Hsin Yuen of the Military Police to discuss the adoption of measures for the preservation of peace on the Chungking-Hankow and Chungking-Kwanang-Hsinpo Railways. The conference broke up at 4 p.m.

See File L.B. D. 2617.

July 30, 1931.

Afternoon Translation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the above.

It is reported that the following decisions were reached during the conference:-

- (1) That henceforth the Railway Police will undertake the responsibility of issuing traffic directions and preserving peace and order at the railway stations.
- (2) That the work of railway defense and searching passengers and their luggage will be made by the soldiers of the Hongkong-Anglo-Chinese Garrison Commission in co-operation with the officers of the Public Safety Bureau and the Military Police. A joint notice to this effect will be issued soon.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2913
date 18.6.31

Members of the Aviation Corps of the Hanking Government
ordered by former Chief to go to Canton

*Secret
Extract for
file*

as above

It is reported that a confidential telegraphic order was received on June 17 by members of the various units of the Aviation Corps of the National Government from General Chang Wei-chang (張惠長) of the Canton Government, instructing them to desert with their aeroplanes and fly to Canton and serve under the Canton Government. Chang Wei-chang who was formerly Chief of the Aviation Department of the National Government secretly left Hanking for Canton with his subordinates at the end of May, taking with them 16 aeroplanes (Vide I.R. of May 22, 1931).

June 6, 1931.

Morning Translation, 2313.

b. b. 31

POLITICAL:

RELATION IN THE CANTON DISPUTE.

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Hanking:-

Chang Chi, a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, who is now in Canton attempting to mediate in the Canton dispute, has wired to Hanking reporting that the views of the various leaders and forwarding the following two demands:-

1) That the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang should be allowed to select a suitable place to hold a conference to discuss the improvement made by Kuo Ying Fung and three other members of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Party against Chiang Kai Shek and that Kuo Ying Fung and the three other members of the Party concerned should be permitted to attend the conference.

2) That the example of the North-East (Three Eastern Provinces) should be followed and a Political Affairs Committee should be established at Canton to deal with the military and political affairs in Kwantung and Kwangsi Provinces.

Chang Chi is now awaiting instructions from Hankings.

Yu Tih Sung, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, returned to Hanking from Shanghai on the morning of June 5 and called on Chiang Kai Shek. In the afternoon he paid a call on Chung Ling Kiang, Woo Tuo Hsueh and Tsai Tsun Pui, members of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Party, reporting his progress in Shanghai in the solution of the Canton split.

Yu Tih Sung left Hanking for Shanghai on the evening of the same day in company with Tsai Tsun Pui, Sung Sheng Kyein (Principal of the Chien Nan University at Cheong) and General Hsueh Shih Kwei, the Kwocong-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner.

Just
6/5.

W.R.

D-2315

3735

Summary of Police Report re Able Seaman George
E.C. Redman, deserter from H.M.S. "Cumberland".

Reference to letter, dated May 9, received from the Captain of H.M.S. "Suffolk", Redman was interviewed on May 23 at the British Military Detention Camp, Yu Yuen Road and stated that he believed the letter in question was in the Detention Store Room. A search was made of his property and the letter, which reads as follows, found: "Have received your cablegram, but do not understand it, please send further particulars; signed Frank". It was ascertained that about January 6, Redman and Bull (also a deserter) were introduced to Mr. Morgan, manager of the International Country Club, No. 500 Rue Cardinal Mercier, as down and out Britishers. The following day, Redman requested Mr. Morgan to furnish the cost of a cablegram to London, promising to repay the money later. A cablegram to the following effect was copied into Bentley's code and sent on January 8: "To Mr. Buck, Piggot Street, London. Am down and out. Please send some money. Urgent. Signed George". The reply was to be sent to Mr. Morgan's office, no reply however was received. From the aforementioned date, Redman borrowed various sums of money from Mr. Morgan, amounting to approximately \$100.00, it was also ascertained that Redman and Bull had obtained various sums of money from Mr. Thomas of No. 35 MacGregor Road.

The letter belonging to Redman which he stated was in possession of Detective Sergeant Stocks was forwarded to A.B. Townrow of H.M.S. Suffolk at his (Redman's) request at the time of his arrest. This letter bore the Nanking Post mark.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date May 26th, 1931.

Subject (in full) Continued.

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

following day Redman and Bull visited Mr. Morgan at his residence and told him a hard luck story. Redman told Morgan that he did not want charity as he had some money at home, but if he (Morgan) could furnish the cost of a cablegramm to London, he would be able to obtain money and repay him. This Mr. Morgan consented to do. The following day (8th of January) Redman visited the offices of the International Country Club, and handed to Mr. Morgan a draft of a cablegramm, he wished to be sent, which roughly read: "To Mr. Buck, Piggot Street, London. Am down and out. Please send some money. Urgent. Signed George!" Morgan stated that he copied the draft into Benthams code and sent the cablegramm via Great Northern Telegraph Company, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, which cost him \$36.00. The reply was to be sent to Mr. Morgan's office. Morgan states that he has not received a--ny reply to the cablegramm. Redman visited Mr. Morgan at his office and enquired if any answer had been received to the cablegramm, Upon being told no, he told Morgan that he had had nothing to eat for two days, could he give him any assistance, whereupon Morgan gave Redman \$20.00. From that day on, Redman visited Morgan at frequent intervals either at his home or at the club and repeated the same request as described above. In the middle of January Redman came to Morgan and told him that he had received an answer from his uncle and also some money, which he produced, but stated that his uncle would not send any more money until he received further particulars, (when questioned Redman did not mention this). Redman continued calling upon Morgan until his arrest and on each occasion would received \$5 or \$10.00. From further enquiries made by the undersigned it was ascertained that Redman and Bull had also play^{ed} upon the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____ Continued

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

sympathy of a Mr. Thomas of No.35 MacGregor Road, and obtained various sums of money. I am of the opinion that the sending of the cablegram was a bluff, ~~sending~~ ^{sole} for the purpose of leading Morgan to believe that he (Redman) had money at home. During their three months of freedom, both Redman and Bull had no means of subsistence and no doubt lived by their wits.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Stark

D.S.198.

W. Mac D.

D.S.D., D.

27-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Ward 10. Police Station,
No. S. B. D. 2315.
Date May 20th, 1931.
Cite 21-5-31

Subject (in full) With reference to the attached file (D2315).

Made by D.S. Stocks.

Forwarded by

[Signature] A. D. J.

Sir,

The letter referred to (which bore the Nanking Post Mark) was delivered to me by the houseboy of No. 12 Kungping Road, (where Redman was residing prior to his arrest), I in turn forwarded the letter to A. B. Townrow of the H.M.S. Suffolk as requested by Redman at the time of his arrest.

On the 15-5-31 I obtained an interview with the Co-Commissioner of Posts, Mr. Chang and requested that any returned mail, in the name of Redman or Goodchild, be forwarded to the British Military Detention Camp, Yu Yuen Road, this he promised to do. On the 19-5-31 the attached letter was received from the Postal Authorities, stating that they could not trace any mail matter bearing the two above names.

On the 16-5-31 the undersigned and D.S. Black proceeded to Yu Yuen Road Detention Barracks and obtained permission to interview Redman. Upon being questioned Redman stated that at the time he deserted he had very little money, and was obliged to request assistance from a Mr. Jerry Morgan.

Redman wrote the draft of the cablegramm to his uncle at No. 99 Stanislas Chevalier on the 7th of January and gave it to Morgan to send on the 8th of January, which he believes Morgan sent via the Great Northern Telegraph Company, No. 4 The Bund. Redman alleges that he received a letter in answer to the cablegramm which stated that "money was being sent" in what form or the amount Redman does not know. Redman was unable to produce the letter saying that he had mislaid it somewhere.

On the 17-5-31 I interviewed Mr. Anderson, Supt. of The Great Northern Telegraph Company and requested confirmation of Redman's statement. Mr. Anderson stated that it was against order to impart

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Wayside Police Station,

Date May 20, 1931.

Subject (in full) continued

Made by

Forwarded by

*Redman's
uncle.*

information to anyone even the Police and if I required information permission would first have to be obtained from the Danish Consulate, but he would first let me know it if it was any use. He then sent for records of telegrams sent on the 6th, 7th and 8th of January, halfway through the file of the 8th of January he stopped and asked me the name of the recipient. I told him Mr. Buck, whereupon he replied, "Yes, you had better ~~is~~ apply to the Danish Consulate."

I then proceeded to the Danish Consulate and interviewed Mr. Morth, Vice-Consul and after explaining my errand, he told me that he would make some enquiries and would telephone me the result. I later received a telephone message from Mr. Morth saying that he was unable to give me the necessary information as the correct procedure is to apply through the Commissioner of Police.

Meantime efforts have been made to locate Mr. Jerry Morgan, (the former Boxing Promoter) and now believed to be the Manager of a gambling house at No. 500 Rue Cardinal Mercier) but without result.

Owing to the absence of definite facts enquiries are at a standstill until further particulars are received from Redman's uncle.

*Suggest copy of cable
be requested; it might
disclose another address.
in Shanghai.
W. J. M. D.
550, D. 21-5-31.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. 198.

D.S. 198.

Address All Correspondence To:
The Secretary,
Foreign Correspondence Office.

POST OFFICE.

Shanghai, 18th May, 1931.

No. 52686

F. C. O.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your call on the
Commissioner, I have been instructed to inform
you that we find no trace of any mail matter for
the sailor under detention.

Yours faithfully,



T. I. Okada
Secretary

To

C. H. J. Stocks, Esquire,
Wayside Police Station,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2315
Date 10.5.31

May 10

31

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter
and enclosure of May 9, regarding correspondence
addressed to Able Seaman George E. C. Redman deserter
from H. M. S. "Cumberland", and to inform you that the
matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant.

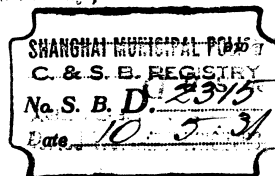
RCA
D. C. (CRIME)
for Commissioner of Police.

Commanding Officer.
H.M.S. "Suffolk"
Shanghai.

*220 D.
wapside to
complete the
+ anything found
or clues to be found
through H.G. RCA
10/5*

H.M.S. "SUFFOLK",
a Sloop.
9th May, 1931.

The Chief of Police,
Central Police Station,
SHANGHAI.



Sir,

Able Seaman J. W. Redman, a deserter from H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND", who was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on 29th April, 1931, is expecting important correspondence, containing money and/or Birth Certificate, to arrive from England, probably at the end of this month. This correspondence will be addressed to either Redman or Goodchild at one of the following addresses:-

12, Hora Kee Avenue,
Bubbling Well Road;
or 99, Stanislas Chevalier,
Avenue Joffre,
or 12, Kunming Road,
East Broadway.

It is requested that if possible arrangements may be made for its interception, and that it may be forwarded to Able Seaman Redman at the Military Detention Barrack, Yu Yuen Road Camp, Shanghai.

2. Redman further states that Detective Sergeant Stocks has in his possession a letter belonging to him, Redman. If this is the case, it is requested that this may also be forwarded.

3. The attached letter is forwarded for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CAPTAIN.

On board:
Mrs. Ingham

at Hang Hai May 8th 1931.

to have it May 6. 1861

I should have ^{to have} money, I am my aunt, and addressed cable to my uncle, in San Francisco, and I was living at 112 Frobisher Avenue, Fribbling Well Rd. under the name of J. Goodchild. Received reply from cable in form of letter, on March 14th and date of postage in London was February 6th. Letter stated cablegram could not be so understood, but am sending in money today. Meaning that it was obvious I needed money and it was being forwarded the same day namely February 6th as date of postage of letter which I received on March 14th. From time of receipt of letter of March 14th up till time of writing I have had no further news, and no money. Handlady of house, family of two daughters and an excellent man of Mrs. Cornwall. namely Jack Brighton were ^{sure} aware that I was expecting this money and amount approx. £20 to £25. or maybe less, as the letter said "am sending you an some money. all I have at present." Since being handed over to British Police I have reasons to believe that I was given away by somebody in that house, who knowing my exact position, a daughter from Mrs. Cumberland, and that I was expecting this foresaid money. The only way to put me out of the way was to give Police my address. I was only at Fribbling Well address for a fortnight. during the month of January. From there I went to

#99 Stanislas Chevalier, Avenue Goffe, and
I also expect mail there in the name of
S. Goodchild, or S. Redman. From there
I went to #12 Kung King Road East Broadway,
where I was arrested, and I expect mail
there in the name of Redman.

In April 1940 while at Kung King Road, I
sent letter to my Uncle asking for full
particulars as to where money had
been sent or not. If it had. When!
In what form of currency? Registration
No. if registered! date of dispatch!
where addressed, and any further
particulars in order to clear up
the mystery of why I never got a reply
with money. Realizing that the sender
had told me "He was forwarding in
same manner."

I expect a reply from my Uncle in answer
to my letter of 14 inst. of April, about
the end of May or thereabouts, and
it should clear up everything.
I accuse nobody at Bussling Bell Road,
but I have suspicions. I have my
suspicions on proposals placed
before me to leave Shanghai
by Bob Brighten, and also the manner
in which he has answered, and
evaded questions put to him by me,
concerning letter. The undersigned was living
with me from time I took residence at Bussling Bell Rd
and can verify ^{my} statements.

Writer of above George C. C. Redman
Witness to this statement - Henry Bull

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. RECORDS
No. S. B. D. 2315
H.M.S. "SUFFOLK" 3/
at Shanghai.

FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, H.M.S. "SUFFOLK" 3/
at Shanghai.

DATE 30th April, 1931. NO. 48

TO The Commissioner of Police, Shanghai.
(Copy to the Resident Naval Officer, Shanghai.)

SUBJECT STOKER HENRY BULL, O.N.C/K.47960, AND ABLE
SEAMAN GEORGE E. CLIMMAN, O.N.C/JX.129268 -
CANCELLATION OF WARRANT FOR ARREST.

The above named ratings, deserters from
H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND" on 3rd J. May, 1931, have now
been arrested and brought on board H.M.S. "SUFFOLK"; it
is therefore requested that the warrants issued for their
arrest may be cancelled.

Chapman
CAPTAIN.

Pinky

S.B. D.2315

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2315
Date 30 5 31

May 29, 31.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of May 9, I forward herewith^x a summary of Police report regarding Able Seaman George E.C. Redman, deserter from H.M.S. "Cumberland".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



for Commissioner of Police.

*x Sent
By 30.5.31.*

Commanding Officer,
H.M.S. "Suffolk"
Shanghai.

S.B. D.2316

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2316
date 9-5-31

May 9, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith
a tabulated statement referring to one Lee Kau-chi
(), who was arrested on May 1, 1931
on a charge of being concerned in communistic
activity, and handed over to the Chinese Authorities
on May 4, 1931. I also attach a list of
literature seized at 93 Annam Road, the house where
Lee lived.

* Encl. - 2.

9/5

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.



Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.)
for Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. I. R. L. S. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2316
Date 8-5-31
City 8-5-31

Subject (in full) Arrest of Lee S u-chi (李绍基), on charge of propagating communism, and his extradition.

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.I.

At 6.45 a.m. on May 1, 1931, acting on the authority of Warrant No. 2141, issued at the request of the Shanghai-Hoosung Military Headquarters, by the Shanghai Special District Court, for the arrest of one Wong I'h Bai (王益培), on charge of being the chairman of the Hunan Soviet communists, supposed to be residing in the upstairs front room of A93 Annam Road, I, together with detectives from Bubbling Bell Station and two representatives of the Shanghai and Hoosung Military Headquarters, visited premises in question and in the front upstairs room found a quantity of communistic literature in Russian and Japanese.

The occupant of the room, one Lee Sau-chi, on being questioned, stated that the books belonged to a man named Kaung Trong S (江昌绪) who had gone to Szechuen. Lee stated that his occupation was that of a translator and was at that time engaged in translating Japanese books dealing with economical and political problems, into Chinese. He admitted, however, that he was in Chungsha during the Communist occupation of that city. He denied knowing Wong I'h Bai.

Lee Sau-chi was accordingly arrested and charged under Art. 2 Section 2 of the Laws Governing the Punishment of Persons who Commit Acts with Intent to Injure the Republic of China, and appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on May 2, 1931 when an application was made by the Chinese authorities for his handing over. The case was remanded until the afternoon of May 4, 1931 when the application was again made and granted. The Procurator observed that if the accused was not Wong I'h Bai (the person mentioned on the Warrant), he should not be extradited.

The court ordered the personal property of the accused to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____

19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

(2)

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

be returned to his relatives who reside at 992 Kiaochow Road.

The following are attached :-

A copy of a list of the books seized.

Copies of translations of the books seized.

A Translation of a questionnaire form seized.

A copy of the prisoner's statement.

Extracts from the Intelligence Summary.

A copy of the Court Proceedings.

A translation of the Warrant.

A tabulated statement and

a draft of a covering letter to the French Police.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Tabulated statement with letter
to French Authorities attached*

J.R.

*Reg. Please prepare and dispatch
letter, after which papers may be filed.*

J.H.
8.5.31.

Station Bubbling Well

C.R. No. 371

Date May 7, 1931.

Tabulated statement of..... Lee Sau-chi (李绍基):

Native of Hunan

Age 23 Sex Male

Single.

Length of residence in Shanghai : --

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since February 1930.

Profession or business : Translator

Business address : --

Private address in Shanghai : 93 Annam Road.

Address in native place : Hunan.

Time, date and place of arrest : 7 p.m. 1/5/31 at 93 Annam Road.

Charge : Possession of Communistic literature, Contrary to Art. 2, Section 2 of the Laws governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Sentence : Extradited to the Chinese Authorities on 4/5/31.

Special Circumstances :

Accused was arrested on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, by the Municipal Police at 93 Annam Road. In his room was found a quantity of communistic literature in Chinese and Japanese.

Accused states that he came to Shanghai from Nanking in February 1930, living at various addresses in the Western District until April 22, when he removed to 93 Annam Road. He had been employed at various times translating books from Japanese to Chinese. The books, he stated, were left with him by a friend who had returned to Szechuen.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 2:5: 1931.

To

S. I.

Please arrange as follows:

1, attach a copy of the list of books.

2, attach copies of translations made from these books.

✓ 3, attach a copy of the prisoner's statement

4, report on the result of the Court proceedings and at intervals on developments in the

referred case. 5, remind B. Well Station

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193

To

to safeguard the prisoner's property.

M. S.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Copy for H.C. (Special Branch)

(Statement already forwarded)

RECORDED
& INDEXED

No. S. B. D. 2316.

date 2 - 5 - 31.

One arrest by S.I. Staff.

At 6.30am. 2-5-31 S. I. Montgomery attached to the Special Branch came to the station armed with a S.I. Court warrant No. 2141 for the arrest of one named Tong in the (I-12) who was supposed to reside in the front up six room of 93 Annam Road and who was alleged to be a Communist. S. I. Montgomery was accompanied by two representatives of the Seong-woo Military Headquarters. The mentioned men along with S.I. MacFarlane, S.P.O. Vaughan Beale and a posse of Chinese Detectives immediately proceeded to 93 Annam Road.

The room mentioned was found to be occupied by a male Chinese named Lee Hau Chi (李豪基) who stated that he was a Japanese translator. A search of the room revealed that he was in possession of a quantity of Communistic Books in the Russian and Japanese language. The accused was questioned as to how he

D.R.
1:5:31
H.R.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

"B"

Habblingwell

371/A

May 1st.

31

1 (Sheet No. 3)

52

came into possession of them and gave a statement (copy attached). The substance of the statement is that a friend of his named Yee Ka (刘逸庵) who is at present in Tokyo sent him a letter last January saying that a friend of his named Chung Tsong (2高緒) had left Tokyo for Shanghai and had left a basket of goods in the care of the Shanghai Express Co. Officer Road, and to go to take delivery of them. This is the accused's explanation for being in possession of the books. He further stated that the basket they had come in was now at his sister's house at 955 Lincoln Road. This was visited and the accused pointed out the basket. It was then led outside and the sister was questioned as to her possession of the basket. She stated that it belonged to the family and that it had been brought down from Shanghai by her younger brother and that it had contained dried vegetables. A visit was then made to the Shanghai Express Co, but owing to the fact that the manager was absent no assistance could be obtained.

The accused Lee Ka Chi has been charged under Art. 2 Sect. 2 of the law governing the Punishment of Person who commits acts with intent to injure the Republic of China on the instructions of S.D.I. Robertson. The Soong-woo Authorities have been informed that should they desire to have the man handed over they will have to make the application before the Court on the 2-5-31.

J. M. Farlow

SPECIAL INQUIRY

List of Communistic books seized at 93, Annam Road.

- 1) The Capital by K.Marx. (in 3 vol.).
- 2) Articles and speeches by Lenin.
- 3) The Foundations of Marxism. By I.Agol.
- 4) The Marxism and the National Problem.
Otto Bauer, Kautsky
(The articles by ~~K.Marx~~, ~~Kautsky~~, ~~Lenin~~ & Stalin.
- 5) Historical Materialism. By K.Marx, Engels, Lenin & Stalin.
- 6) Outgrowing of the Democratic Revolution
into the Socialistic. (Doctrine of Lenin and his critics)
- 7) The Introduction into the Dialectic Materialism.
(Lectures read in the Sun Yat Sen University, Moscow.
- 8) The Program on the Leninism for the communistic High
Schools.
- 9) The Marxist Doctrine of the State (published by the
Communist Academy, Moscow.)
- 10) The theory and the Practice of the Marxism. (Published
by the Communist Academy, Moscow)
- 11) The Vitalism, the Mechanical Materialism and
the Marxism. By I.Agol.
- 12) The Dialectic Materialism according to
Marx and Engels.
- 13) The Marxism and the Ethics (Problem of the Marxism)
- 14) The Criticism of the Political Economy. By K.Marx.
- 15) The Democracy against the Revolution. (Doctrine of
Kautsky of the Revolution)
- 16) The Letters of K.Marx.
- 17) The Basic Questions of the Marxism. By G.Plehanoff.
- 18) The Works of G.Plehanoff. (2 vol.)
- 19) The Biography of F.Engels.
- 20) L.Feuerbach. By F.Engels.
- 21) The Development of the Socialism. By F.Engels.
- 22) The Peasant Question. By F.Engels.
- 23) The Imperialism and the Accumulation of the Capital.
By N.Buharin.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

- 24) The Inside Questions of the Party Democracy. (State publish'd
- 25) On two fronts. Articles by I. Looppol.
- 26) The Philosophy after the October. By G. Brammel.
- 27) The Economical Theory of the Right Wing. By A. Leontieff.
- 28) Rubin or the Marxism. (State publishing)
- 29) The Doctrine of the Economy of K. Marx.
- 30) The Theoretical crisis of the Social-Democracy.

By A. Talgenin.

- 31) The Dialectic of Kant. By V.Ashus.
- 32) The History of the Materialism. By A.Deborin.
- 33) The Political Economy in connection with the Theory of the Soviet Economy. By I.Lapidus & K.Ostrovitianoff.
- 34) The Political Economy. By A.Kon.
- 35) The Theory of the Values, of K.Marx and Lassale.
- 36) The Economy of the Capitalism. By ~~VargaxxKharukx~~ E.Varga.
- 37) The Modern Capitalism. By Verner Zombart.
- 38) The Principles of the Materialistic Theory of Knowledge. By L.Feierbach.
- 39) The Theories of the Values. By I.Rubin.
- 40) The Science of the People's Economy. By P.Masloff.
- 41) Anti-During. The Theories of the Political Economy.

By F. Engels.

- 43) The Ethice and the Materialistic understanding
of the History. By K.Kautsky.

- 43) A paper ship in Chinese entitled "Your own biography" a questionnaire to Comrades of the Communist Party.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Extracts from Communistic Books seized from 93 Annam Road.

- (10) Theory and Practice of the Marxism. By J.K. Bammel. (according to Lenin)

Page 327-328 Chapter IV.

Modern society is built up on the exploitation of great masses of working people by a small minority of the population belonging to the class of landowners and capitalists. This society is a society of slave-owners, because "free" workers selling all their lives long for the capitalists "have right" of having only such means of livelihood which are necessary for keeping them alive for producing profits, for making possible further existence of Capitalistic slavery. The economic oppression of the labourers inevitably brings about all kinds of political oppression, social humiliation ~~extremity~~ obscurity of spiritual and moral life of masses. Labourers can succeed in obtaining a certain degree of political freedom for themselves, but no freedom will relieve them of poverty, unemployment and oppression until the power of the Capitalism will be overthrown..... But a slave who is conscious of his slavery and is ready to risk fight for freedom already ceases by half to be a slave. Modern class conscious worker, trained by working in heavy industry and educated by the modern city of life, despisedly throws away all religious superstitions, leaves the heaven for priests and bourgeois bigots and fights for better life for himself on the earth. The modern worker is for the Socialism which uses signs in its struggle against religion and frees the worker from believing the future life by organising workers for the struggle for better life on the earth.

- (26) On the Philosophical front after October. By J. Bammel.

Page 7 Chapter I.

Our doctrine is not a dogma, but a guide for action - as Marx, Engels and Lenin used to say. By this, they stressed on the fact that Marxism is not a theory applicable to all cases, made once and forever, and therefore a dead theory. The Marxism grew out of experience of great labour movement according to its conception by the vanguard of the proletariat as a theory of the Proletarian struggle.

As a guide for action Marxism grows, becomes stronger, develops and is corrected in the revolution of the Class Struggle, on the soil of growing labour movement, on the soil of the growing crisis of the Capitalism.

The Marxism grows in the practice of the Class-struggle and in the same time organizes the practice of the Proletarian struggle.

Our Theory is not a dogma but a guide for action; to forget this - said Lenin - is to make Marxism in one sided, deformed and dead, because by doing so we take the soul out of it, its foundation.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

List of Japanese Communist books seized at 93 Arima Road.

- 1) Political science for the Proletariats
- 2) Experience of New Russia
- 3) Lenin's Nationalism
- 4) Zinoviev's View on Marx
- 5) The Henki, A monthly review of workers and peasants.
(September, 1930)
- 6) The Henki, A monthly review of workers and peasants
(April, 1930)
- 7) The Henki, A Monthly Review of workers and peasants.
(October, 1930)

Extracts from pro-communistic books seized at 93 Anna Road.

(10) Theory and Practice of Marxism (according to Lenin) by G.L. Bammel.

Page 327-328 Chapter IV.

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Page 7. Chapter I.

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The Marxism grows in the practice of the Class-struggle and in the same time, organizes the practice of the Proletarian struggle.

Our Theory is not a dogma but a guide for action; to forget this - said Lenin - is to make Marxism one-sided, deformed and dead, because by doing so, we take the soul out of it, its foundation

Translation of a paper slip seized at 93 Annam Road
on the morning of 1/5/31.

Your Own Biography

Comrades, please write out clearly your biography in
accordance with the following order :-

1. Age and nativity.
2. Profession. How long have you stayed in that profession?
3. Who brought you up? Your father? Your relative? or any other person?
4. Profession of the person who brought you up. How much does he possess?
5. Where did you learn the profession? How long?
6. Have you participated in any social work?
7. Have you ever join^{-ed} any political organization? What kind of work did you perform in the organization?
8. When and where did you join the Chinese Communist Youth Group ~~or~~ the Chinese Communist Party? Who introduced you to join the group or the Party? What kind of work did you perform in the Group or the Party?
9. When and by what organization were you sent to Moscow? What kind of work did you perform in the School?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lee Zau Chi
native of Hunan taken by me D.S.I. MacFarlane
at B'Well on the 1-5-31 and interpreted by Clerk Sin.

My name is Lee Zau Chi, age 23, native of Hunan. I am a translator of Japanese Literature. I began school at the age of 6 at Changsha and remained there until I was 17 years of age when I came to Shanghai. I studied at the Shanghai College, Ching Yuen Road Chapei. I was at this school for six months and then went home for the summer vacation. Owing the trouble and fighting at Buchong(1926) I was unable to return, so I got obtained a post at the Pao Ching Middle School as a teacher. I has this job for six months but as I wanted to continue my studies I resigned and obtained a situation as editor of the "Daily Republican" at Changsha. After three months the Communists took Changsha and prohibited the sale of the newspaper. I then got a situation as a teacher in the Wo Yoong School at the Wo Yoong Hsien, Hunan. Three months later the Communists came to the Wo Yoong Hsien and the school was closed, and I returned to my native place at Changsha. I took ill during the Autumn of 1927 and was unemployed for about six months. In January of 1928 I went to Nanking and studied at the Kiangsu University for one month but was unsatisfied with the teachers so I left Nanking and came to Shanghai and remained for about a week. I returned to Nanking and sometimes studied at the University and sometimes at my lodgings. I carried on in this manner until the 6th. of June 1928 when I left China for Tokyo, Japan. I was in Tokyo for three months to study the Japanese language and then entered the Japan University, Tokyo where I studied International Literature in Japanese. In June 1929 I returned to Changsha as my family we unable to support me at the college. I then obtained a situation as editor of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lee Zau Chi (Shset2)
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

"Tsong Sai" Daily News at Changsha and was there for four months. I did not like the job so I left for Nanking with my brother-in-law named Lung Yoong Zee. My brother-in-law went on to Shanghai but I remained in Nanking in the Central University where I lodged until I could find a situation. After two months I was unable to find a job so I left and came to Shanghai (February 1930). I lodged in my brother-in-law's home in the Tsia Bing Faung off Avenue Road. I could not find a situation and in May 1930 I got a book from the Chung Hwa Book Company, Bubbling Well Road named the "Pacific Problem" in Japanese to translate into Chinese. I have done other translations of a similar nature. In November I went to Changsha in order to bring my mother to Shanghai. I returned to Shanghai after three weeks. We took rooms in a house in the Ching Yuen Lee, Kiaochow Road. In January 1931 we removed to the Loong Ts Lee, Connaught Road where we resided for three months. On the 22nd. April my mother removed to my sister's house at 995 Kiaochow Road. For cheapness and because of the noise of the children I removed to 93 Annam Road. I found the place as there was a "To Let" notice outside the door. In January I received a letter from a friend of mine at present in Tokyo named Lieu Yee Eu saying that he had a friend named Kaung Tsong S who had returned to Szechuen and had left a ^{wicker work basket} box of books in the Shanghai ^{Express} Transportation Company, Miller Road (Japanese Concern) I was asked to collect the ^{wicker basket} box of books and to keep them until called for. I am not a Communist nor have I ever studied Communism. The newspaper found in my room were edited by me at Changsha during my four months stay there.

This is my true statement.

(Signed) Lee Zau Chi.

Extract from Intelligence Summary dated May 1, 1931.

Suspected Communist arrested

In an endeavour to execute on the morning of May 1 a warrant of arrest issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters against one Wong I Bae (), A93 Annam Road on a charge of being a communist, the Municipal Police apprehended one Li Zau-kyi () in whose room a quantity of communistic books in Russian and Japanese was seized. He will appear before Court on May 2, 1931.

Extract from Intelligence Summary dated May 5, 1931.

Alleged Communist handed over to the Chinese Authorities

Li Zau-kyi (), who was arrested on May 1, 1931, at 93A Annam Road wherein a quantity of communistic literature in Japanese and Russian was found, appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on May 4, 1931, on remand, when an application made by a representative of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander for his extradition was granted.

F.I.N.....

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday, 2nd. May 19 31

Sta No. A3955

Register No. 5/27095

Station Bubbling Hall. Procurator

Judge Mr.

Accused

Lee Sau Chi () Age 23. Translator.

Charge

Laws governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. Cnt to Art 2 Sec 2.
For that he at 6.45 a.m. on the 1st day of May 1931 at 93 Annam Road was found to be in possession of Communist Literature (Wang Voong Jien and Wong Ping, Public Safety Bureau).

Proceedings.

Mr. Y. . on appeared for the Police.

Mr. Ong:- The accused is charged under Art:2 & Section. of the Laws governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with the intent to injure the Republic of China.

D. I. Charlton:- At 6.30 am on the 1/5/31 D.S.I. Montgomery attached to the Special Branch came to the Station with a warrant for the arrest of one named 'Wong Th Ben' who was then reported to reside at No.93 Annam Road and D. I. Montgomery was accompanied by two representatives of the Hong Kong Military authorities who stated that the wanted man named in the warrant was reported to be one of the Communist party. The police proceeded to the address given on as the home of the wanted man & in the upstairs front room the arrested the accused who is now before the Court and he stated that his name is 'Lee Sau Chi' and described himself as a Translator. He stated that he translated book dealing with Political economy from the Japanese into Chinese. He searched the room and there found these (produced) Communist books some in Russian and some in Chinese and when the accused was asked how he got them he stated that he had got them from the Shanghai Express Coy: on the Miller Road and that his friend in Japan had written to him and asked him to get the books and keep them for him for a time. The books were reported by the accused to have been delivered to him in a basket and when I asked him why he had opened them as they were not his property he stated that he opened the basket to look what it contained. The accused further stated that the basket in which the books were delivered was at No.995 Kiaochow Road the home of his sister and when we went there the sister of the accused told me that the basket pointed out by the accused was one which belonged to the family and that it had recently been returned from Changah by her younger brother who brought it back with dried

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Case No. S/87095. Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings cont'd.

vegetables in it. Later the police proceeded to Hill or Road but the Express Boy: who not able to state if the accused had taken the books from there or not as they did not remember to whom the basket 'if any' had been delivered. The accused denied that he is of the Communistic party. The landlord of the house in which he resided at the time of his arrest stated that he had not lived there long. The landlord in answer to the police stated that the room of the accused was, prior to accused renting, same, rented by one named 'Lee' on the 21/4/51 who also is a native of Honan and prior to that the room was rented by one named 'Lieu' employed at the Express Boy: who had had the room for one year and left on the 4/4/51. This is the statement of the accused (produced)

Accused:- I came to Shanghai on the 21/4/51 and I don't know the man 'Wong Ih Bao' I resided at the house on Annam Road and these books are not my property but I took them from the Express Boy: on behalf of a friend at Tokyo.

D. J. McFarlan in answer to the Judge:- The basket was not taken from the home of the accused's sister as she stated that it was her property.

Accused:- In answer to the Judge:- I understand Japanese and have translated a number of books. Those (pointed out to the Court) six books are my property and the others I borrowed from friends.

Mr. King S. Kim:- The accused was arrested on the request of the Soong Woo Garrison Commander who stated that he received a cable from Honan implicating the resident of the address at Annam Road as of the Communistic Party.

Rep: of the Soong Woo Garrison Commander:- Corroborated and added, One named 'Zeh Tsing Ih' who was arrested at Honan implicated one named 'Wong Ih Bao' residing in the upstairs front room of the house at No. 93 Annam Road.

Accused in answer to the Judge:- I am not 'Wong Ih Bao' My Sister rented the room for me at \$11.00. per month.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for _____ 19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Case No. S/27095. Sheet No. 3

Proceedings cont'd.

Mr. Kim: in answer to the Judge:- The police have no objection to the handing over of the accused.

Judge Ho: in answer to Mr. Kim:- According to the regulations of this Court before the accused can be handed over three Judges must sit on the case.

Mr. Kim:- The man named 'Long Th Bae' is the person wanted by the Hong Kong authorities and the police do not know for certain if the accused is in any way connected with that man. He was found to be in possession of Communistic Literature and was accordingly arrested and brought before your Honour for trial.

Decision.

Remand till the 4/8/31 P.M. for trial & to be retained in custody.

W.R. Parker

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

19

Monday 4th. May

31

Register No.

Station

Procurator

Judge. Sung.

Judge. Mr.

Sheet No. 4

Proceedings

Mr. A. B. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Ts. Lin appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kum:- here is a statement made by accused (produced)

Accused:- My name is not Long Yin bei, the Japanese Russian books found in my room are not mine. There is something wrong with this statement.

Mr. Kum:- Since the remand the police have made inquiries & they have found that the transportation Co. on Miller Rd. have never transported any such books since 1930.

Representative of Hoosung Garrison Commander:- Yang Lung Lee:
We received a wire from Monan stating that a man named Mr. Tsing Yin who was arrested in Monan implicated one Long Yue bei, who resides at 23 Annam Rd.

Mr. Ts:- As the Garrison Commander wanted a man Long Yue bei & the accused name is Lee Jat Chi & the box of Communist literature was owned by his friend, I ask the Court to consider again before handing him over.

Mr. Kum:- The police have no objection to him being handed over.

Procurator:- If accused is not named Long Yue bei he should not be handed over.

Decision

Accused is allowed to be handed over together with the seized property to the Yang military authorities through their representative. Articles having no bearing on the case to be returned to his family

A.H.

[Signature]

April 30, 1931.

Warrant No.2141 issued by Judge Hyui at
request of Soongwu Military Headquarters.

Soongwu Military Headquarters
vs
Wong I'h Bae

Address:- Front upstairs room of No.93
Tah Faung, at the corner
of Hart and Annam Roads.
(next door of School)

Wanted by Soongwu Military Headquarters
for being the chairman of Hunan Soviet
Communists.

N.B. Urgent, this warrant is to be executed
in the early morning of the 1-5-31.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

"B"

371/31

Bubblingwell

May 2, 31

2

52

3.30a.m. - 11.45a.m.

U.S.D. Court.

2-5-31

With reference to the above numbered file, the accused Lee San Chi appeared before the U.S.D. Court this A.M. After the evidence of arrest had been given the Soong Wu Authorities made an application for the accused to be handed over.

The Court then remanded the case until P.M. 4-5-31 for further trial. Prisoner to be kept in custody.

The accused has no previous finger print record.

J. A. M. Farlam

D.S.I.

*NR.
3/5/31*

D-2323

D-2325

(CIRCULAR NO. 123-G-II)

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF STATE
S. B. D. 2323
2 - 5 - 31

SUBJECT: PERSONNEL IES CONSULATS FOR 1931.

THE SECRETARY OF THE CONSULAR BODY PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THOSE CONCERNED AND BEGS TO REQUEST THAT THEY EFFECT THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS IN THEIR COPIES OF THE "PERSONNEL DES CONSULATS" FOR 1931.

Preface:

Doyen du Corps Consulaire a Changhai.
Cancel M. J. Van Haute, and substitute:
M. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-Général des
Etats-Unis.
Secrétaire du Corps Consulaire a Changhai
Alter residence telephone from 71012 to 70699.

Page 3.

Under R. J. Guillaume
Add MME Guillaume.
Cancel Louis J. Colot.

Page 5.

Opposite Ove Lunn place (en congé)
After vice Consul, in relation to Alexis Morch,
add "Gerant le Consulat Général

Page 6.

Place "9 Mar 1931" in column "Date d'arrivée a
Changhai for Consul Général E. V. Ferrer.
Add below his name "Mme Ferrer".

Page 7.

Cancel "(en congé)" after Mme Cunningham.
Cancel "Consul Général Gerant le Consulat Général
Douglas Jenkins and Mme Jenkins," and dates.

Page 8.

Cancel "K. G. Wähämäki" and date, and substitute
"Attaché Commercial; Gerant le Consulat Général
M. Helge de Knorring,
Date de nomination - 21 Mar, 1931"
Place "Mme de Knorring" under his name.

Page 10.

Cancel J. C. Hill and Mme Hill, and substitute
M. E. W. P. Mills.

Page 14.

Cancel "Consul-Général a.i. et Juge Consulaire
pour la Chine, Lauritz Gronvold" and dates.
Add, in relation to M. Gisle Johnson, Gerant le
Consulat Général and under his name also add
"Mme Johnson".

Page 19.

Page 19.

Clip out the following list and paste it over the list appearing on that page.

LISTE D'ANCIENNETE DES CONSULS GENERAUX ET CONSULS.

19

Page 26.

Cour des Consuls.

The Court is now composed of the following, in the order named:

- M. E. S. Cunningham, Consul Général des Etats-Unis
- " J. Van Haute, Consul Général de Belgique
- " F. E. H. Groenman, Consul Général des Pays-Bas
- " J. F. Brenan, C.M.G., Consul Général de Grande Bretagne
- " K. Murai, Consul Général de Japon.

Secrétaire M. E. A. Long,
Adresse, Consulat Général des Etats-Unis

Page 27.

Belgique, add " Mme Guillaume, 1300 Rue Lafayette"
after Mme Van Haute.

Danemark, place (en congé) after Mme Ove Lunn.

Etats Unis, cancel "(en congé)" after Mme Cunningham.
cancel Mme Jenkins.

after Etats Unis add "Espagne Mme Ferrer, Palace Hotel.

Page 28.

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 24 1939

26098

2828

34 10 37

Dane Minister To China Not To Return Here

The Danish Minister to China, Mr. Oscar O'Neill de Oxholm, who together with his family left Shanghai in April on leave, during his stay in Denmark was transferred to serve as Danish Minister to Norway.

Owing to the international political conditions Mr. de Oxholm has immediately upon his appointment taken up his duties at Oslo and will not return to China.

Pending the appointment of his successor, Mr. Poul Scheel, Danish-Consul General at Shanghai, will continue to act as Danish Charge d'Affaires to China.

Leg. Recd.

Q 34
10

23617

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

2323

18 8 39

AUG 18 1939

THE Shanghai Municipal Council
has been notified that, during the
absence of Mr. B. M. Simansky from
Shanghai, Mr. M. Konstantinoff will
be in charge of the Consulate-
General of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics.

Reg.
Recd.

(18/8/39)

2323 LIST OF CONSULS

Sir Herbert & Lady Phillips	H.B.M.	Consul General.
Mr. A.G.M. Ogden	H.B.N.	Superintending Consul.
Mr. Clarence E. Gause	U.S.A.	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. S. Hidaka	Japan	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. I. Goto	Japan	Consul.
Mr. M. Baudex	France	Consul General (en charge)
Mr. P. Auge	France	Acting Consul General.
Dr. & Mrs. Bracke	Germany	Consul General.
<i>Mr. H. Fischer</i>		
Commander L. Meyrone	Italy	Consul General (Senior Consul)
Mr. & Mrs. B.M. Simansky	U.S.S.R.	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. A. van Cutsem	Belgium	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. J.P. Mee	Brazil	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. E. Vega	Chile	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. F.B. Romero	Cuba	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. M.G.G. Melchior	Denmark	Acting Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. V. Niskanen	Finland	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. Em. P. Yannoulatos	Greece	Honorary Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. H.F. Allman	Mexico	Honorary Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. G.W. Boissavain	Netherlands	Consul General.
Mr. O. Kildal	Norway	Acting Consul General.
Dr. & Mrs. Jean Krysiński	Poland	Consul General.
Dr. & Mrs. A.J. Alves	Portugal	Consul General.
<i>Mr. Am. Ribeiro</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Consul General.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. K.H.A. Kronvall	Sweden	Acting Consul General.
Mr. E. Fontanel	Switzerland	Consul General.
Col. & Mrs. S. G. Najera	Guatemala	Consul General.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Stepan	Czechoslovakia	1/2 Consular Section of Czechoslovakian Legation.
Mr. P.H. Rumberg	Estonia	Consul (not recognized by Chamber of Commerce).

LIST OF HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS WITH OFFICES IN SHANGHAI AND
HEADS OF CONSULATES IN SHANGHAI. (SOME OF THE CHARGES D'AFFAIRES
ARE CONCURRENTLY CONSULS-GENERAL.) DECEMBER 16TH, 1937. 2323

No. S. B. 11 1 38

Date

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

Japan. Office- 25A Whangpoo Road
H.E. M. Shigeru Kawagoe Ambassador
Mme. Kawagoe (absente)
France - 2 Rue du Consulat
H.E. M. Paul Emile Naggier Ambassador

Italy - Office-555 Bubbling Well Road
H.E. M. Giuliano Cora Ambassador

Belgium - 1300 Rue Lafayette
H.E. M. le Baron Jules Guillaume Ambassador
Mme. la Baronne Guillaume (absente)

Denmark - 26 The Bund
H.E. M. Oscar de Oxholm Minister
Mme. de Oxholm.

Poland - 83 Route Pichon
H.E. M. Georges Barthel de Weydenthal Minister
Mme. de Weydenthal

Sweden - Office-169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
H.E. M. le Baron J.H. Beck-Friis Minister
Mme. la Baronne Beck-Friis

Czechoslovakia - 274 Kiaochow Road
H.E. M. Gan Seba Minister

Switzerland - 1469 Avenue Joffre
M. E. Lardy Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Mme. Lardy

Great Britain - 27 The Bund
M.R.G. Howe Charge d'Affaires
Mme. Howe (absente)

China - ⁸⁰² Grosvenor House
M. Eleazer Vega Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Mme. Vega

Norway - 2 Peking Road
M.N. Hall Charge d'Affaires a.i.

Finland - 301 Rue Cardinal Mercier,
M.V. Niskanen Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Mme. Niskanen

Cuba - 219 Cathay Mansions
M.F. Bonachea Romero Charge d'Affaires a.i.
Mme. Bonachea Romero

CONSULATES

Norway - 2 Peking Road
M.N. Hall Consul-General and Senior Consul. / *Consul*

Switzerland - 1469 Avenue Joffre
M.E. Lardy Consul-General
Mme. Lardy

Italy - Office-555 Bubbling Well Road
M. Le Comm. L. Neyrone Consul-General + *Senior Consul*
Mme. Neyrone (absente)

Portugal - 1050 Rue Lafayette 15 Route Franco-Britannique (Portuguese Republic)
M. Le Dr. A. J. Alves Consul-General (Pink Hat)
Mme. Alves.

Denmark - 26 The Bund
M. P. Scheel Consul-General
Mme. Scheel (absente)

Chili - ⁸⁰²~~406~~ Grosvenor House, 219 Rue Cardinal Mercier
M. E. Vega Consul-General
Mme. Vega

France - 2 Rue du Consulat
M. M. Baudez Consul-General
Mlle. Sockeel

U. S. A. -Office- 181 Kiangse Road
M. C. E. Gauss Consul-General
Mme. Gauss (absente)

Venezuela - ~~240 Route Vallon~~ 40 *Pearlie apts - Tel: 73350*
M. J.M. Ferrer Consul-General
Mme. Ferrer

Guatemala - ~~251 Avenue du Roi Albert~~ ^{271 Route Bourgeois Flat 3}
M. S.M. Najera Consul-General
Mme. Najera

Cuba - 275 Route Maresca
M. F. Bonachea Romero Consul-General
Mme. Bonachea Romero

Belgium - 1200 Rue Lafayette
M. A. van Cutsem Consul-General
Mme. Van Cutsem

Japan - 25A Whangpoo Road
M. S. Okamoto Consul-General
Mme. Okamoto (absente)

Great Britain 33 The Bund
M. H. Phillips Consul-General
Mme. Phillips (absente)

Germany - 2 Peking Road
M. M. Fischer Consul-General

Poland - 26 Rue Delastre
M. le Dr. J. Kryszinski Acting Consul-General
Mme. Kryszinska

Finland - 301 Rue Cardinal Mercier
M. V. Niskanen Acting Consul-General
Mme. Niskanen

U.S.S.R. - 64 Route de Grouchy
M. B. Simansky Acting Consul-General
Mme. Simansky

Netherlands - 25 Rue du Consulat
M. le Dr. L.A. Gastmann Acting Consul-General

Sweden - 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M. E. Kronvall Acting Consul-General
Mme. Kronvall

Brazil - 206 Dubail Apts. 181 Avenue Dubail
M. H. da Silveira Carnero Acting Consul-General

Czechoslovakia - 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M. J. Stepan Chancelier de Legation gerant le Consulat General

Mexico - 208 Hamilton House 170 Kiangse Road
M. N.F. Alliman Consul Honoraire
Mme. Alliman

Austria - 330 Szechuen Road
M. E. Kalen Vice-Consul Honoraire

Greece - 150 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M. P. P. Yannoulatos Vice-Consul Honoraire

Secretariat - Rooms 317/319 Shanghai Municipal Council Bldg:
Hankow Rd. entrance.

M. E. Long
Mme. Long
Miss F. Long.

*Miss M. E. Long
P. H. Long*

S.B. D.2325

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REC'D No. S. B. <u>D.2325</u> date <u>5 - 5 - 31</u>

May 3, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt of your letter no.1501 of May 2
regarding a Polish citizen named Chaikowsky,
and to thank you for the information it
contained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

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

No. 1501.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL FC
C. & S. REGIST.
No. S. B. D. 2325.
date 5 - 5 - 31

SHANGHAI, 2nd May 1931.

Sir,

With reference to an inquiry I recently made concerning a Polish citizen CHAIKOWSKY, I have the honour to inform you that I am now in a position to give a few more particulars concerning this person.

* Sir,
No record in
C. & S. Reg.
5/5

VLADISLAV CHAIKOWSKY was a member of the Isako Circus, * See S.B. D. 1581

which left Shanghai for Hongkong in December 1926, and from there went to Canton in January 1927, returning to Hongkong in May 1927. From there the circus went to Manila in August 1927 by the s.s. "President Pierce". Whilst in Hongkong Chaikowsky was in possession of Polish Passport No. 2546, issued in Harbin. His age was given as 37 and place of birth Grodno.

On the 15th of July 1927 Chaikowsky married a certain Pauline Herera, of Chinese extraction, born in Lima, Peru. She accompanied him from Hongkong to Manila, but returned on her own on 21 April 1928, remaining in Hongkong in more or less destitute conditions until 9 July 1929, when she left for Peru on the s.s. "Anyo Maru".

According to information from Singapore, Mr. Chaikowsky appeared to be in Sumatra with the Harnstons Circus in June 1928.

I have not been able to find any record in the archives of this Consulate General from which it would follow that he applied for a visé here.

The telegram I received from the Immigration Bureau at Batavia stated that, according to reports at hand there, Chaikowsky "had been removed from Shanghai by the British Police", but I think that this information, apart from being incorrect in so far as it mentions "the British Police", originally referred to the departure of

Chaikowsky's

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

SHANGHAI.

1
HET-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

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Chaikowsky's

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

SHANGHAI.

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

5

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO. <u>FRU-2</u>	
		REEL NO. <u>5</u>	
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA	
STARTED:	(Date) <u>9/4/52</u> (Hour)	BEGINS WITH:	<u>D-1791/6-1935 (Contd)</u>
FINISHED:	(Date) <u>9/4/52</u> (Hour)	1.	<u>D-1751 - 1930</u>
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2.	<u>D-1954 - 1931</u>
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	<u>1364</u>	3.	<u>D-2030 - 1931</u>
APPROVED: _____		4.	
		5.	
		6.	
		ENDS WITH:	<u>D-2325-1931</u>
		CERTIFICATION	
THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY: <u>9/4/52</u> (DATE) <u>Frettaugh & Detmold</u> (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)			

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Security Information

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