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

Project No.
FRU-2

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**REEL
NO.**

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D-3307
(CONT)

Translation from the "KOPEIKA" of February 18, 1934. 3307

Date 19 2 13

GENTLEMEN & HE FEELS OFFENDED!

The "benefactor" of the Russian community decided to punish the "Kopeika".

It appears that Mr. Beaumont, the candidate for the post of municipal councillor, has adopted a wrong attitude towards our statement regarding his person, to make which it was a natural thing on our part.

As our readers already know, the publishing of the information in question was undertaken by the "Kopeika" in order to acquaint the voters with the person of Mr. Beaumont who stands for election, being supported in this by the force and the authority of two votes: his own and that of the "Shanghai Zaria".

To our great regret he felt offended by our statement and instructed his legal adviser to handle this matter. We are in receipt of the following letter :-

"Sir,

Mr. A.W. Beaumont, my client, called at my office and stated that an article had been published in the "Kopeika", in which his private life was discussed, and that the data contained in the article in question are false. Apart from instituting criminal prosecution I am instructed to warn you to cease further publishing of articles of a similar nature.

Eugene E.V. Kiang."

Thus, we are advised to cease further publishing of articles "of a similar nature", i.e. articles discussing Mr. Beaumont's chances as a candidate for election.

Such modesty on the part of a person, who has a serious intention of becoming a councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council and who at the same time does not wish his name to be mentioned in vain in the press, seems to us extremely strange.

If Mr. Beaumont considers himself a suitable candidate for the post of a city father of a city like Shanghai, he must know better than anybody else that discussing by the population of his candidature is absolutely inseparable from discussing of all data relating to his person.

The population of Shanghai has the full right to know everything about the candidates, and nothing can be hushed up.

Mr. Beaumont had no reason to presume that idiots predominate in Shanghai who are capable of electing in the Municipal Council the first man in the street, who wishes to become a councillor, without first making enquiries as to who this man is.

This is a customary thing to do not only in Shanghai but throughout the whole world, and we have not yet heard of any vagabond who, instead of attracting the attention of the criminal department of the police, has attracted the attention of municipal electors, while dead silence reigned in the

(2)

This is a customary thing to do not only in Shanghai but throughout the whole world, and we have not yet heard of any vagabond who, instead of attracting the attention of the criminal department of the police, has attracted the attention of municipal electors, while dead silence reigned in the press on the subject.

It was not our wish that Mr. Beaumont should stand for election. He did so on his own wish, without any advice or assistance on our part. We were put before an accomplished fact and it only remained to us to fulfil our duty in discussing this unexpected candidature.

So we did. However, our first article containing information on this subject aroused serious objections on the part of the candidate and a strong intervention on the part of his legal adviser followed.

If the further discussion of the subject in question will follow this course, we are afraid that we shall have to spend more time in court than in writing and publishing articles.

Nevertheless, being aware of our duties, we are compelled to submit to this necessity as long as it cannot be avoided without suppressing full information regarding Mr. Beaumont as a candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In accordance with the above we have instructed Mr. K.V. Chang, our legal adviser, to send the following reply to Mr. Beaumont's legal adviser :-

"Sir,

I am directed by Mr. V.A. Chilikin, my client, to acknowledge receipt of the letter you wrote on behalf of Mr. W.A. Beaumont.

In reply my client states that his actions were perfectly legitimate and that they are not subject to any restrictions on the part of your client.

The question, whether or not the "Kopeika's" statement was false will be decided in court.

Further, Mr. V.A. Chilikin wishes to state that he pays no attention to your letter and will in future throw similar letters into the waste-paper basket."

Yours faithfully,

K.V. Chang. "

42-30

Le Sieur ISRAELEVITCH, alias A.W. BEAUMONT, fut déporté des Etats-Unis à Canada, vers le mois de Juillet 1928.

Il est arrivé, le 14 Juin 1929, à Shanghai, venant de Vancouver, à bord du vapeur "Empress of Russia", sous le nom de A.W. BEAUMONT, sujet Belge.

Descendu à l'Astor House, BEAUMONT a quitté, il y a quelque temps, cet Hôtel, pour aller habiter dans le "Foreign Y.M.C.A. Building", No.38, Bubbling Well road. Il occupe la chambre No. 418.

BEAUMONT travaille actuellement à l'organisation d'un Cercle Sportif sous le nom de "Rieerview Golf Course", qui doit être situé à Ying Hsiang Kong, au terminus de Yangzepoo road, près de la Route de Woosung (sur la limite de la Concession Internationale) et dont les bureaux provisoires sont installés au No. 6, Kiukiang road.

Cette activité de BEAUMONT a fait l'objet d'une enquête discrète de la Police Internationale qui est d'avis que son projet serait irréalizable à cause des capitaux à investir./.

Le sieur ISRAELEVITCH est l'auteur d'une escroquerie de 3.000.000Fr\$ environ, commise en 1928, au préjudice de la maison Blumenthal (bijoux, pierres précieuses, etc.,) à Paris.

In 1928 ISRAELEVITCH was the instigator of a 3,000,000 francs fraud case in Paris (jewels, precious stones, etc.) Messrs. Blumenthal being the sufferers.

CHINESE CONSUL OFFICE C. I. D. B. REGISTRATION No. D 3504 Date 9 12 1934

TRANSLATION FROM "KOPEIKA" OF FEBRUARY 8, 1934.

BIOGRAPHY OF RUSSIAN COMMUNITY'S "BENEFACTOR."

Who is Beaumont, recommended by the
"Shanghai Zaria" for the post of
Municipal Councillor.

As we stated in our yesterday's issue, the circumstances under which Mr. Beaumont, Editor of the "Spectator," decided to stand for election into the Shanghai Municipal Council, demand that large circles of readers be acquainted in detail with the personality of Mr. Beaumont.

This procedure is inevitable in the course of all elections of importance and, before he decided to put forward his candidature, Mr. Beaumont certainly had reconciled himself with the prospect of large circles of voters being made acquainted with his personality.

In this respect we are meeting Mr. Beaumont and the general public half-way by publishing the following information regarding him, which we have obtained from absolutely authoritative sources.

X X X

The person at present known in Shanghai as Adolf Weissman Beaumont has another name, which also can be regarded as his real name - "Adolf Israilevitch."

He is of Polish-Jewish origin. His father, a native of Poland and married to a Polish Jewess, migrated to Belgium where, on March 4, 1897, the future candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, Adolf Israilevitch-Beaumont, was born. Later he stated that he was a naturalized American citizen.

HE IS A BELGIAN!

However, the local American Consulate denied this claim. Mr. Beaumont then registered with the Belgian Consulate and since February 20, 1930, has been in possession of a Belgian passport.

DEPORTED FROM AMERICA

The attention of certain "public bodies" was first attracted to Mr. Beaumont following his arrival in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on June 14, 1929. Later it was learned that Beaumont had illegally entered that country from Victoria, Canada. He arrived in Victoria in June 1929 and soon afterwards went over the frontier into the U.S.A., where he was detained. He was subsequently deported to Shanghai.

TWICE BORN

Order No. 55650-677, on the authority of which Beaumont was deported from the U.S.A., contains the following paragraphs:-

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukarest, Rumania.
Entered the U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.
Departure: April 30, 1929, from Victoria,
British Canada."

It is presumed that the information regarding this new place and new date of birth of Mr. Beaumont was taken from documents presented by the latter.

WHERE WAS HE BORN?

If this was the case, the information in question contradicts the original version regarding the date and place of birth of the future candidate for the post of the Municipal Councillor, the difference being several degrees of latitude and several years in time.

A BELGIAN RUMANIAN OR A RUMANIAN BELGIAN?

Thus, insofar as Mr. Beaumont is registered with the Belgian Consulate at Shanghai, we can presume that he is in possession of birth certificates and papers establishing his Belgian as well as his Rumanian nationalities.

MR. BEAUMONT'S "ENTERPRISES"

Following his arrival in Shanghai Mr. Beaumont announced in local newspapers on July 1929 his intention

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to open a new "Golf Club" at Ying Ziang Kong. The club was established but soon proved to be a financial failure and the land occupied by the Club was sold at a public auction.

Mr. Beaumont's next enterprise was the establishment of a bicycle racing track. This new sport was inaugurated at the "Speedway," Canidrome, Kiaochow Road. However, the venture experienced similar financial difficulties and was closed down in the beginning of 1930. While the "Speedway" was still functioning, Beaumont became the General Manager of an American Corporation known as "Velodrome." After prolonged postponements the first bicycle races and other kinds of entertainment took place on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but in October of the same year the enterprise was ruined owing to a civil suit for the sum of \$500.00 representing unpaid bills for advertising. The Velodrome went out of existence and there are reasons to believe that there are a number of accounts outstanding in connection with this venture.

A PLUNGE IN INK

Following the above experiences Mr. Beaumont devoted himself to journalism and appeared in his present role of the Editor of the "Spectator," which soon became the medium for spreading "certain views."

In February 1933 he commenced the publishing of a cheap newspaper entitled "The Daily Express" and later also published a magazine entitled the "Sporting Life", but both ventures shared the fate of the "Golf Club" and the "Velodrome." Apart from the above enterprises Beaumont has been connected with the "Studio d'Art", Bubbling Well Road, as a sales agent on a commission basis.

DEBTS - THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR!

During all this time Beaumont was indebted to various persons and this circumstance explains his hostile attitude towards these persons and later inspired his articles in the "Spectator" on the subject of Shanghai money-lenders' evil. It is also not known whether or not Mr. Beaumont has paid the sum of \$305.00 due for a gown for his wife bought from Mrs. L., a well known local dressmaker.

10 DAYS DETENTION

Recently Mr. Beaumont was sentenced by the local Belgian court to 10 days detention and fine for a libellous article published in the "Spectator" against Mr. Barbash, local merchant.

AND WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE?

Information at hand indicates that while in Europe Mr. Beaumont also came into conflict with certain laws.

VISITING DENNS

Since the beginning of the last year Mr. Beaumont has been frequenting various places where gambling is conducted, a well known gambler acting as his guide.

BLOWS THAT MISSED THE TARGET

Some time during the last year a certain Russian employed with the Asia Realty Co. called at the Belgian Consulate and stated that he had inadvertently communicated to Mr. Beaumont certain facts regarding the company's activities, and that he had reasons to believe that these facts would be published in the "Spectator." Indeed, on June 22, 1933, an article was published in the journal referred to above, which aroused a strong protest on the part of the Asia Realty Co. However, according to the Belgian law, there were not sufficient grounds for instituting court proceedings against the Editor. Apparently this was the reason why in the following issue of the same journal another article on the same subject was published with the same result.

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The above information contains the main data regarding the respectable personality of Mr. Beaumont who is prepared to consent to accept the most honourable post - the post of a Councillor in the Shanghai Municipal Council. He is warmly recommended by the "Shanghai Zaria."

The information does not include, for want of space, Mr. Beaumont's activities covering the recent months, during which period a series of slanderous articles were published in the "Spectator" against the most prominent workers of the now existing Municipal Council, who had done so much for the Russian community.

This period of Mr. Beaumont's activities deserves a special survey. We intend to publish the result of this survey later on and at the same time we intend to throw light on the participation in this affair of the "Shanghai Zaria", an organ published in the Russian language.

TRANSLATIONS FROM CHINESE

In the Second Special District Court, Shanghai.

Private Criminal Prosecution

A. W. Beaumont, Complainant,
Aged 37, Belgian, Editor of "Spectator" 15 Museum Rd.
Represented by Attorneys Kiang Yih Bing and Li Kuang Zian
versus
B. A. Chilikin, Accused, Russian.

Complaint

For malicious libel being committed and for cause to be dealt with according to law, the complainant alleges :

The members of the Shanghai Municipal Council will be elected on March 10th and/or the latter part of the month from the Foreign Ratepayers Association, and the complainant being a merchant at Shanghai with suitable biography has been nominated as one of the candidates. Unexpectedly on February 7, of the present year, the accused, published a biography of the complainant, in the Russian Paper called "Kapeika" of which the accused is the editor, and the facts therein stated are all falsely manufactured and ridiculous which are sufficient to attack the personal character of the complainant. A copy of the said Russian Paper together with the translations are herewith filed.

Complainant prays for trial according to law, and charges the accused for the offense according to Article 325 of the Criminal Law.

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1934.

Translation from the Russian newspaper

"Kobeika" of February 7, 1934.

The "Well-wisher" or "Benefactor" of the
Russian Community in Shanghai.

Beaumont and his amusing attempt to occupy the
Chair of Adviser to the S. M. C.

In the Autumn of last year an indisputable "business" contact was established to all appearances between two, although seemingly different press organs i.e. the Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zarya" and the weekly periodical published in English and entitled "The Shanghai Spectator", the editor and publisher of which is a certain Mr. Beaumont.

Readers will remember with what enthusiasm the Shanghai Zarya reproduced a long article from that periodical entitled "Russians, hold your heads higher up" in which the Russians were being patted on the shoulder with much approval by Mr. Beaumont who deigned to stoop down to them.

The Shanghai Zarya in addition to the reproduction of the article in question, added its own comments whereby Russians were mainly been given the explanation how much they had gained having attracted the attention of Mr. Beaumont.

All that was rather mysterious and at the time pretty difficult to understand for what reasons and purposes Mr. Beaumont was undertaking the part of a benefactor for the Russian residents of Shanghai.

In an equal measure the unexpected alliance of the Shanghai Zarya with the little known to most Russians "Spectator", which up to that time was being published for other circles and other purposes, could not be understood.

However, a short time ago, the attitude of this publication became definitely that of attracting Russian readers, in proof of which a similar publication was issued in Russian on two occasions. It is not our aim here to comment on the Russian issue of the "Spectator".

Just at present we are interested in the latest facts, proving the existence of a united policy between the "Shanghai Zarya" and the "Spectator" namely:

Only in yesterday's issue of the "Shanghai Zarya" an article entitled "The statement of the Group "In favour of Shanghai", was published, beginning with the significant paragraph reading as follows:-

"In the latest issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" in English, A.B. Beaumont, the Editor and Publisher, dedicates an article to the question as to conditions on which he would agree to put forward his name as a candidate to the post of Adviser in the future Board of Councillors of the Shanghai Municipal Council. "

Thus, the syndicate of the "Shanghai Zarya" and the "Spectator" have revealed them selves and have openly declared their political belief affecting public interests. No more room is now left for surmises and indefinite attempts at guessing what is it all about. The purpose of this alliance is now clear to everyone; it consisted of acquainting the public with the conditions under which Mr. Beaumont "would agree" to serve as a Councillor in the International Settlement Council, at future elections.

Mr. Beaumont is dictating these conditions on the pages of his publication.

The Shanghai Zarya draws the attention of Russian readers to these conditions on the pages of its own publication.

The post of Councillor in the Municipal Council is a very important post.

At least, up to the present the candidates put up for this post were selected out of the permanent residents of Shanghai, who were noted for remarkable and outstanding merits in the local public affairs.

During the whole time of existence of Shanghai there was no occasion as yet when any of the candidates proposed were subjected to the least doubt of having a right to holding the post.

Shanghai has not seen yet a candidate to the Municipal Councillors, who would be supporting his candidature with his own voice, being at the same time not only an unknown person, but even a suspicious one for the rest of the population.

Mr. Beaumont, having begun to discuss the conditions, all to himself, under which he would make Shanghai happy by occupying the chair of Adviser to the Municipal Council, appears to us to be a phenomena of the kind which not only the Council but even the local Museum has not possessed yet!

From now on Mr. Beaumont deserves in addition to close attention, a complete description of his personality.

The population of Shanghai has every reason now to know everything about this new, as well as unexpected candidate to the Shanghai Municipal Council. There must be no secrets here. Therefore, whilst Mr. Beaumont is engaged in debating with himself about the conditions proposed by him, the population of Shanghai has a right to proceed to the studying of his biography.

In pursuance of the above, in our to-morrow's issue data concerning Mr. Beaumont will be published, which will enable the population of Shanghai to draw conclusions of their own as to his characteristics, ~~prere~~ to inviting him to occupy the seat of Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. 23307

SUBJECT

*Report re A.V. Beaumont alias
Adolphe Israelowitz, including
summary of his antecedents*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

File No. REGISTRY

N 1033817

Date June 30, 1933.

Subject (in full) Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Adolphe Israelowicz.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

D.S. Pitts

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated June 26, 1933, I forward herewith a memorandum on the activities of Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Adolphe Israelowicz.

This individual is a Belgian registered subject and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Court.

I submit herewith one copy of the "Shanghai Spectator" dated June 19, 1933 which only appeared for sale at noon this day.

This particular edition was printed by Messrs. Yah Shing Press Ltd. (协兴印刷公司), 1620 Haining Road, 2000 copies being 'run off' the press, the price for same being \$265.

It is possible that future copies of the Shanghai Spectator will be printed by the A. B. C. Press.

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. (Crime)

Information.

J. L. Givens

Off. i/c Sp. Br.

JULY 4 1933

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connections at parts indicated.

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as indicated

as requested 3/7.

JULY 4 1933

Special Branch - S.2.

June 30, 1933.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont.

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium on March 4, 1897 of Polish parents. His father's name (deceased) was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother's maiden name is Tauber. She is still residing in Belgium. These facts have been confirmed by the Belgian home authorities.

Beaumont claims to be a naturalised American subject but he is not recognised by the local American Consul-General. He has however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930, and moreover holds a Belgian passport.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukharest, Rumania.

Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.

Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C."

It is presumed that the particulars regarding Beaumont's place and date of birth were taken by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be seen, are totally different from those known to the local

Belgian Consulate authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger, an American, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence, but proved a financial failure and the ground that it then occupied has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motorcycle race track. The introduction of this new sport to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaochow Road, now defunct. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against the defendant. Soon after, the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is believed that there were a great number of accounts still unsettled when the company terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared as the editor of the "Spectator" - a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies - which made its initial appearance during 1931. On February 27, 1932 he launched a cheap midday publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which however, flourished for only a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a

form r periodical - "Sporting Life."

Ever since its inception some two years ago Beaumont has been connected with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having this company registered with the United States Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of this company is one Chang who resides at House No.2, Passage No.34 Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business which he is able to introduce to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai, and in April 1932 it was known for a fact that he owed \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store Proprietor, for dresses supplied in the early months of 1932 to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he was then residing at Flat 62, Hotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Consulate-General in an action for defamation of character brought by one B.S. Barbash, a Russian moneylender, of 407 Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, which was later commuted to a fine, as it is against the policy of the Belgian authorities to enforce prison sentences save in very serious cases. The fine was paid.

He was also convicted by default for fraud some years ago in Paris. (N.B. This statement has been confirmed by the local French authorities, who add that no attempt has even been made to extradite Beaumont)

Information from a reliable source indicated that several complaints had been made against this individual regarding the non-payments of debts. In this connection the

Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate for purposes of questioning and admonition. Beaumont promised to pay off his debtors at the rate of \$40 per month.

In early January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of one "Jimmy" Llado, a notorious gambler and conductor of various gambling dens throughout the Settlement and the French Concession. Beaumont was seen to visit the Pacific Club, 56a Hart Road, several times during January of this year.

A week or so ago a certain Russian who alleged that he formerly was an employee of the Asia Realty Co., visited the Belgian Consulate-General and said that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator". Summoned to the Consulate for interrogation about this report, Beaumont admitted that he had prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain Dr. Sellett's approval, as he did not wish to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Co. were true, he stated, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (the latter) saw no objection to it.

The article in question was published in the "Spectator" dated June 22, 1933, and according to information received was greatly objected to by the company. The article however, being true, does not constitute libel under Belgian law. A further article regarding the activities of the Asia Realty Company was published in an issue of the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

According to reliable information Beaumont's lawyer is Auxion de Ruffe, but he sometimes seeks advice from Paul Faison of Messrs Fessenden and Holcomb.

Beaumont is at present residing at Apartment 6, I.S.S. Apartments, 1852 Avenue Joffre.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To S 2 Shanghai, 26:6:1933

Please bring the
memorandum on
Beaumont up to
date and report
on his nationality.
To which court is
he subject at
present? Information
required by
Secretary S. M. C.

S.S. 7:15

S.S. 24/6.

JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3307

Section 2, Station

Date December 28, 1932

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont, owner of the Shanghai Spectator.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by S.D. Bureau

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated November 11, 1932, on the subject of A.W. Beaumont, enquiries made with a view to tracing this individual's career previous to 1929 elicited the following information:-

On May 31, 1928 he registered with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for "Jiangsu, No 1 Chiao Tao Road, giving the following particulars:-

"A. Wisman Beaumont, Rumanian, born April 22, 1903, at Bukarest, single, merchant; arrived in Shanghai from Bukarest in 1928." (Reg. No 171).

On June 1, 1928 he applied at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for passport facilities to enable him to proceed to Rumania. Foreign passport No 143 valid for six months was issued to him on the same date.

On June 2, 1928 he left Shanghai for Victoria, B.C., on board the s.s. "Empress of Asia". When booking the passage at the local office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co he gave his profession as that of watchmaker and his address in Shanghai as c/o Mr. Paul Fremet, No 6 French Bund.

Enquiries have failed to ascertain when and from where Beaumont first arrived in Shanghai. However, from the statement made by Sgt L. Jones, 2nd Battalion, 31st United States Infantry (vide page 3 of the attached memorandum) it appears that Beaumont was in Manila in 1927-28 and that he left that city bound for Shanghai about March 1928.

Attached herewith are three copies of A.W. Beaumont's photograph.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 3307
28.12.32

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To 52, Shanghai, 8:11: 1932.

Please endeavour
to trace Beaumont's
career previous to
1929.

According to a letter
from the Vancouver
Police, Beaumont
arrived there in
June 1928, and it
would seem he went
there from the Far East.

If the detective to whom
this task is assigned calls
on me, I may be able to
help.

JH

53307
Special Branch,

April 5, 1932.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont.

Adolph Weisman Beaumont alias Israelevitch is believed to have been born in Antwerp, Belgium on March 4, 1897. He claims to be a naturalised American citizen but is not recognized by the local American Consul-General. He has however been registered with the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, British Columbia and shortly afterwards crossed over the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :- Born April 22, 1901, at Bukharest, Rumania, Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington, Departure, April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C. It is presumed that the particulars concerning the place and date of Beaumont's birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars it will be seen are contrary to those known to the local Belgian Consular Authorities so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Connected with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into

2.

being but proved a financial failure and the ground it occupies has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. The introduction of this sport to the Shanghai public took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaochow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as the "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Corporation for \$500.00 when judgment was delivered against the defendants. Soon after the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is understood that there are still several accounts outstanding. In these ventures one H.E. Booker, general manager of the Far Eastern Theatre Co., Arnhold Building, 6 Kiukiang Road, has been closely connected with Beaumont.

Beaumont next appeared in the guise of editor of the "Spectator", a semi-sporting and social publication which made its appearance in 1931 and on February 27, 1932 launched a cheap mid-day publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road which only flourished for a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception about 12 months ago Beaumont has had connections with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having the company registered with the American Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of the Studio d'Art is one Tchang who resides at House No. 2 Passage 34,

3.

Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business he introduces to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and it is known for a fact that he owes \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store proprietor, for dresses supplied early this year to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he resides in Room 62 Gotel Lonchen, Bubbling Well Road.

It is alleged that Beaumont was at ~~some~~ one time involved in a three million francs fraud case in Paris where the complainants named Blumental were a firm dealing in jewels and that in this connection an order was issued for him to appear before the appropriate Court.

X Following the recent advent of the 31st United States Infantry to Shanghai, Beaumont was recognized by Sgt. L. Jones, 2nd Battalion of that organization, as a man he had known in Manila in 1927-28. According to Jones, Beaumont was at that time owner of a bar known as Boots Cafe situated at the corner of Cal Victoria and Gala Luna which he ran in co-operation with a woman alleged to be his wife. Beaumont was believed to have been concerned in several shady deals and about March 1928 hurriedly and secretly left Manila to escape interrogation by the Manila Police concerning various worthless cheques he had issued. Jones states that he afterwards discovered Beaumont had fled to Shanghai which would probably account for the fact that he was returned to this city when deported from U.S.A. in June 1929. Sgt. Jones contemplates taking civil proceedings in the Belgian Court for the recovery of \$180 Mex which Beaumont has owed him from the time he was in Manila.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY

O.K. 8B.
Information - Compiled
vide your memo of 2-3-32 J.B. # 132.
Special Branch S.E. *5/4*
April 5, 1932.

Memorandum on A. W. Beaumont.

Adolph Weisman Beaumont alias Israelevitch is believed to have been born in Antwerp Belgium on April 22, 1901. He claims to be a naturalized American citizen but is not recognised by the local American Consul-General. He has however, been registered with the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, British Columbia and shortly afterwards crossed over the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:-
Born, April 22, 1901 at Bukharest, Rumania, last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington, Departure, April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C. It is presumed that the particulars concerning the place and date of Beaumont's birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars it will be seen are contrary to those known to the local Belgian Consular Authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Asiang Kong. Connected with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into being but proved a financial failure and the ground it occupies has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. The introduction of this sport to the Shanghai public took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiachow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as the "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Corporation for £500 when judgment was delivered against the defendants. Soon after the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is understood that there are still several accounts outstanding. In these ventures one H.E. Booker, general manager of the Far Eastern Theatre Co. Arnhold Building, 6 Kiukiang Road has been closely connected with Beaumont.

Beaumont next appeared in the guise of editor of the "Spectator" a semi-sporting and social publication which made its appearance in 1931 and on February 27, 1932 launched a cheap mid-day publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which only

flourished for a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception about 18 months ago Beaumont has had connections with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having the company registered with the local American Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of the Studio d'Art is one Tchong who resides at House No.2, Passage 34, Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business he introduces to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and it is known for a fact that he owes \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store proprietor, for dresses supplied early this year to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he resides in Room 62 Hotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

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to have been concerned in several shady deals and about March 1928 hurriedly and secretly left Manila to escape interrogation by the Manila Police concerning various worthless cheques he had issued. Jones states that he afterwards discovered Beaumont had fled to Shanghai which would probably account for the fact that he was returned to this city when deported from U.S.A. in June 1929. Set. Jones contemplates taking civil proceedings in the Belgian Court for the recovery of \$180 Mex. which Beaumont has owed him from the time he was in Manila.

W.B. Moore DS

File
H. S.
5:4:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3307
S. E. D. 3-5. Station
Date March 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) The "Daily Express."

Made by C.A. J.A. Cook, and Forwarded by C.D.I.

Sir,

Supplementary to my report dated March 2, 1932, I have to state that A.W. Baumant's real name is Izraleivitch. He is a Russian Jew who is alleged to have been deported from America, having been implicated in a three million dollar swindle. Investigations proceeding.

John A. Cook
C. A.

O/C Special Branch.

Ag S2
Please put with
remainder of file in due
course.

Noted

SKK 11/3

W.H.

17:3:32

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *W. J. C. S. L. R.* Shanghai *5/3* 193*2*

The Chinese Authorities state no meeting was held and if any attempt is made to hold one they will frustrate it.

H. R. *5/3*

C. D. J. Prince,
Rease report on
the ownership and
policy of this news-
paper.

already reported on
by me
JCC

Mh.
5: 3: 32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
S. P. No. 8904
Date March 1, 1932

Subject (in full) New Shanghai Paper, "Daily Express".

Made by C.A. J.A. Cooke, and Forwarded by

C.D.I.

Sir,

The editor of this publication which started its existence in Shanghai on February 27, 1932, is Mr. A.W. Beaumont, an American who formerly published here "Sporting Life" and was formerly the manager of the Velodrome.

It is stated that Beaumont is being assisted by Francis Zia. The paper is of the "catch the penny" type.

O/C Special Branch.

Reg. Please attach file per Beaumont.

Attached
1/3/32

1:3:22

3335

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1932

**Daily Express Is
New Shanghai Paper**

The Daily Express, appearing on the streets at noon yesterday, made its debut to the Shanghai English-reading public.

The paper is published in tabloid size, containing four pages.

Daily Express is appearing under the editorship of Mr. A. W. Beaumont.

C. D. I. Puno,

Please make further
inquiries and obtain
a copy.

JH

28:2:32

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury,
Saturday, October 25, 1930

SHANGHAI

C. & S. B. REG.

No. S. B. D. 491.

Date 21-10-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3502.

Date 21-10-30.

Velodrome Sued In U. S. Court

Advertising Company
Awarded Judgment
For \$500

Judgment against the Velodrome, Inc., cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig, for \$500 in favor of the International Advertising Corporation was rendered by Commissioner A. Kiesel in American Consular Court this morning.

The Velodrome offered no defence in the suit. Mr. A. W. Beaumont is manager of the American corporation.

Mr. Leo Shapitric, a Polish subject and manager of the International Advertising Corporation, alleged that he had made repeated attempts to collect the sum given in judgment which represented charges for advertising posters and planning in connection with the opening of the amusement resort in September.

Attorney N. E. Lurton appeared for plaintiff.

\$2,

Please come see me
about this matter.

Reg.

Please attach to

A. W. Beaumont's file.

26:10:30

27:10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 10. D. 491
Date 11 - 2 - 30

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, managing director of the Velodrome, Inc., will be host to-morrow at tiffin at the Majestic Hotel to members of the Press and officials of the new organization, at which the plans of the concern will be outlined.

HR
ML

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 10-2-30

H.R. D.

Ren

RIVERVIEW GOLF COURSE

RECENT VISIT REVEALS VERY FINE LAYOUT

Club House To Be Ready
For Use Within A
Short Period

Transport Arrangements
Are Mapped Out
For Golfers

ONLY those who have paid a recent visit to the course of the Riverview Golf Club realize what a tremendous lot has been done in a comparatively short space of time. The Course which lies opposite the Shanghai College, just beyond the Point, should prove an attraction to golfers, particularly those who are not members of other Club and those resident in the Eastern district, who find it difficult to make full use of other courses.

Since the inaugural meeting held at the Astor House on November 29, much has been done. The Club House should be ready for use by members very soon. The course is being improved upon, and even as it is now, has attracted a good number of players.

The General Committee, now that the Company have issued a statement clarifying their relationship to the Club will take charge of the general management of the Club, and, early in the new year the Club should be in full swing.

A good number have already joined the Club and it is expected that before the end of the year many more will apply for membership.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

The following transport arrangements have been made for the convenience of members and prospective members who wish to play at week ends:—(1) Cars should be parked inside the Settlement on Point Road, near its junction with Liping Road (Liping Road connects Yangtszepoo Road with the boundary at Woosung Road). (2) The Club Car will be parked at the corner of Point and Liping Roads, on Saturdays from 2 to 3.30 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 to 10.30 a.m. It is an open tourer, Franklin, No. 6649. The Chauffeur will wear an armlet with R. G. C. in red letters on it. The Club Car will take golfers to the course, opposite the Baptist College. (3) Omnibus No. 9 runs from the Garden Bridge to the Power House.

A "Special" will run from the Power House to Point Road-Liping Road junction.

(4) Taylor Garage hire cars will take golfers all the way for \$1.00 each and bring them back for the same figure, by private arrangement.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

be members of the General Committee. The following statement has been issued for the information of members and prospective members.

At a meeting of the Committee held in the Club's Offices at 6, Kiukiang Road, on Friday, December 6, it was decided that the Company holding the lease on the land to be used by the Golf Club should issue a statement to clarify their relationship to the Club. Privileges, as the contract between club, the members are in the position of licensees; The management of a proprietary club is usually given wholly or in part to a committee of the members.

It has been decided that only premises and property, and to exercise such other rights and privileges of the Club, which shall consist of eleven members.

The Company undertakes to operate the Club until January 1st, 1933, when an opportunity, defined hereunder, will be given members to purchase the Club as a going concern.

Government: A committee elected by the members will act as agents of the club in order to ballot for members, expend the company's money on upkeep, and such general government of the club as is usually vested in a General Committee. Under the proposed rules, the committee can do anything they like, including amendments to the rules without excepting financial matters, without consulting the company. Rule 56 notwithstanding, only 2 of the directors of the company were elected to the General Committee, and the company hereby declares it will not oppose deletion of this rule (which empowers them to appoint 6 persons to the committee.)

Finance: From the above it will be seen that all moneys paid by way of entrance fee or subscriptions before January 1st, 1933 become the property of the proprietary company, which company is responsible for providing adequate facilities for playing golf, club house amenities and so forth.

Purchase of links by members: As an additional safe-guard, the Company declares that any income received in excess of annual expenditure, after declaring a 10% dividend on the paid up capital and after providing such reserves for depreciation and lease of additional land to extend the course as their auditor may think fit, will be handed to the Hon. Treasurer annually for him to start a sinking fund to aid members to exercise their option to purchase the Club property on or before January 1st, 1933.

Interest of members: Any member of the Club desiring to purchase shares in the Company can do so by applying for shares. In addition, the Company hereby undertakes that if any issue of shares is made at any time, club members shall have a prior right to purchase them.

Size of course: Government of the course will be vested in a green Committee, as is usual in golf clubs. Narrow fairways will be removed and short holes extended as rapidly as the Club develops. The Company intends to do its best to lease additional land to improve the present lay-out and extend the course by approximately 1,000 yards during 1930.

In addition, the General Committee can at any time limit membership to prevent over-crowding.

Subscriptions and fees: Monthly subscriptions will start from January 1st, 1930. Until June 1st 1930, all subscriptions will be reduced 25% i.e. Full Members will pay \$7.50 per month. Charter (foundation) will be admitted for Tls. 25.00. The time limit for reduced entrance fees is January 1st, 1930: All persons joining the Club before January 1st, 1930 shall be "Charter Members."

Option to purchase: A three years option is given to the Riverview Golf Club which may be exercised at any time before January 1, 1933 to purchase the Company's 30 years lease and option to buy the land used as a golf course; the club house, lease of private roadway, property, fittings, fixtures and works appertaining thereto for the purpose of continuing to use said land and property for a Golf Course at a price to be determined by a Board of Arbitrators to be appointed: one Arbitrator by the Company; One Arbitrator to be appointed by the Riverview Golf Club and a third Arbitrator to be appointed by said Arbitrators, it being expressly reserved and understood that the valuation determined by the said Arbitrators shall not be less than the cost of the land under the Company's option dated July 18th 1929, and the actual cost of construction of the Club House, Golf Course, private roadway and property, fittings, fixtures and works appertaining thereto plus 10 percent per annum on all monies actually expended on capital assets. If this option is not exercised by the Club the sinking fund mentioned in value of the land, the Club will be able to purchase the club property at cost plus interest on money actually expended, and the Company will receive no reward for the risk they have taken in constructing and financing the course and club house.

HR 29/30



CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE



VICTORIA, B. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JOHN TERRY
C. I. D. CHIEF CONSTABLE
No. I. O. 17.491
Date 2.11.29

7 October 1929.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, China.

re A. W. Beaumont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 5th addressed to the
Commissioner of Police, Vancouver, B. C., has been
referred to me for reply.

The above named man arrived here on the Empress
of Asia in June 1928, shortly afterwards crossing into
the United States, where he was apprehended and deported
for unlawfully being in the United States.

Trusting this is the information you require,

I remain,


Yours truly,

Handwritten signature/initials

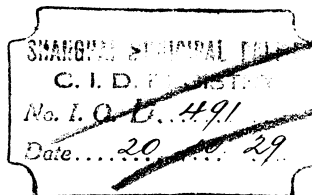
HJO/S

Handwritten signature: John Terry

Chief Constable.



W. J. BINGHAM
CHIEF CONSTABLE



Sept. 24th, 1929.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sirs:

I am in receipt of yours of Sept. 5th, re one
A. W. Beaumont, and would advise you that we have
this date forwarded your letter to John Fry, Chief
Constable, Victoria, B.C. for attention.

The Canadian Immigration have no record of this
man in this City, but it is possible that they may
have his record in Victoria, B.C.

Trusting this will meet with your satisfaction,
I am

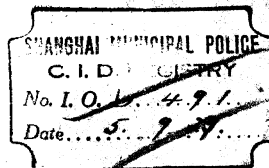
Faithfully yours,


John Fry
Chief Constable.

SUN/ERD

See
21/10

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL



September 5, 1929

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with information regarding the deportation from Canada of one A.W. Beaumont who arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver in the "Empress of Russia" on June 14, 1929.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "L. C. A.", written in a cursive style.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

Commissioner of Police,

Vancouver,

B.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Foreign Section I. Station.

Date September 3, 1929

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. H. Robertson C.D.I.

* See
C.I.D. 1099

Further inquiries in connection with the above named show that he is not the same person as Ellis Ackroyd Beaumont mentioned in the attached files.

A.W. Beaumont arrived in Shanghai in the "Empress of Russia" from Japan on June 14, 1929 and after staying at the Palace Hotel for one night removed on June 15, to the Astor House Hotel where he still resides.

On registering at the Astor House A.W. Beaumont described himself as a Belgian subject and a bachelor. He has recently failed to meet his hotel bills and the management are now somewhat dubious as to his ability to pay. Inquiries at the local Belgian Consulate learn that Mr. Beaumont is not registered there, nor is he known to the consular officials and although they have tried on several occasions to get into touch with him they have been unable to do so. It is generally believed that Beaumont is a French Jew.

In connection with the publicity given in the press to a proposed new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong of which Mr. Beaumont is one of the promoters little information is available and I beg to attach herewith a letter received from Mr. Beaumont in reply to an inquiry re: membership. It is thought however that the proposed new Golf Club cannot possibly materialise owing to the prohibitive cost of land and the tremendous financial outlay required to get the land into shape.

*It might be interesting to
learn Mr. Rodge's opinion
of this man. JH*

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

A. W. BEAUMONT
WUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI

PHONE 14834

SHANGHAI, August 22nd 1929 491

Date 5.9.29

Mr. Hopkins,
P.O. Box No. 1344,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th inst. is at hand.

Mr. H.D. Rodger and myself are the founders of
the New Golf Club. We are not at liberty at the present time
to give a list of directors.

We expect to have the course and the club house
built up some time next month.

Because we are still trying to secure additional
ground, in order to make our course a better one, we do not
wish to disclose the exact location of same.

However, in our circular letter we have stated very
plainly that we do not wish any deposits or entrance fee to be
sent to us. We merely stated that those who will have sent in
their signed applications before the actual opening will be
charged only £1s. 25.- admittance fee.

Hoping to hear from you favourably
Yours very faithfully,

B/J

A.W. Beaumont

491
5. 9. 29.

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, JULY 28, 1929.

Shanghai's Newest Golf Club Opens On September 1

Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. A. W. Beaumont that the New Golf Club, stated to be Shanghai's latest and most pretentious institution of its kind, will be opened on September 1. The Club is located off the Chinese Race Club but is bounded by municipal roads and can be reached by motor car within a few minutes from the heart of the Settlement.

A feature of the new club house and golf course will be the creek island tea garden, which will be located on an island formed by the creek running through the course. Another feature will be the driving ground for practicing which will accommodate 25 persons at one time. The course will also boast a nine-hole putting tee for practice.

Mr. Beaumont states that the golf club itself will be one of the most modern in China and will include many popular features, such as showers, separate lockers, a huge veranda for dancing, a bowling alley, swimming pool and other comforts and conveniences.

The golf course, it was stated, will include the natural hazards such as bushes, creeks, trees and ditches. The course is to be laid out on a stretch of land which is rather flat.

For the first six months, Mr. Beaumont stated, the membership will be limited to 200 persons, for which more than 500 applications have been received to date.

The subscription fee, it is stated, is Tls. 25 and the dues will be \$10 per month.

10
File No. 9/05

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

What is known about
the following people: -

Beaumont. Owner of Book Cafe
N.S.R.

* mentioned in
S.O. 8539

* J. A. Mechik. Russian Jew

B. Smeriaoff Russian

396, Kemps Road, Rooms

24 & 27.

78.

9/18/4

Reports on the persons referred to attached

Robertson 26/4/28

Thanks. May be filed

9/26/4

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. REGISTRATION

No. 10... 7105
Date... 26. 4. 28

CENTRAL I.B. Station.

April 25, 1928.

REPORT ON I.W. Mechik.

Made by P.C.S. OVSIANNIKOFF Forwarded by

Ruforke, A.A.P.

I.W. Mechik, Russian Jew, former resident of Moscow, arrived in Shanghai on May 9, 1926, from Soviet Russia. Inquiries show that he is a merchant by profession and while in Moscow ~~he~~ was engaged for several years in the flour trade. According to a statement, ~~xxx~~ which he made to the undersigned it appears that in February 1926 he was guilty of contempt of the Soviet Court in Moscow and in consequence had to escape from that city to Vladivostock from which place he proceeded to Novo Nickolaevsk and there crossed the boundary into China and proceeded to Dairen, where he lived for several days before departing for Shanghai. After his arrival in Shanghai he lived for some time in the French Concession and later removed to 39A Kiangse Road, where he opened an import and export office dealing chiefly in cheap overcoats and champagne. He states that he has a friend in the Municipal Police, a man named ~~Rafaelli~~, who who was recently taken on the force. J. Mechik is suspected of being friendly with 2 suspected Soviet Agents as he paid bail for one of them, named Erengross, when the latter was ordered to furnish bail in the sum of \$300, pending deportation from Shanghai by order of the Provisional Court.

JP 26th 28

V. Ovsiannikoff
P.C.S.

D.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. I. O.	9105
Date	26. 4. 28

CENTRAL I.B. Station.

April 25, 1928.

REPORT ON B. Smirnoff.

Made by PCS OVSIANNIKOFF.

Forwarded by

R. W. Yorke, A. A. C. P.

B. Smirnoff, Russian Merchant, living in Room No. 27 at 39A Kiangse Road, arrived here from Tientsin about one year ago and has since resided at the above mentioned address, where he has also an office. It appears that he is merchant by profession, dealing in furs and cotton and kept a similar office in Tientsin. It is also reported that he left Russia in 1918 and went to Europe, where he spent several years and only recently arrived in the Far East. Whilst in Russia he was working as Director of a Merchants Bank in Samarkand, South Turkistan and was also interested in the export of cotton. He is married, but his wife is living in Moscow. It seems that he is doing very little business at present in his office, but he shares in Mechik's business at 39A Kiangse Road, whom he gave some money. It is said that he has private funds in one of the local banks, and maintains himself on this money.

V. Ovsiannikoff
P.C.S.

D.C.H.

AP 26 28

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28.7.1919

To

C.O.O.
Please draft reply.

A.H.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28.7.1919

To

Sir
A repatriated
German (Arens)
A diamond
merchant.

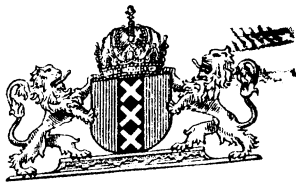
The consignee
of certain diamonds
confiscated by the
British Govt according
to a cutting in a
recent newspaper (in C.P.R.)

A. Davis
C.R.

Hoofdbureau van Politie

LETTER K

N^o 468



8, 1, 9,
7 5
73.4.19

AMSTERDAM.

19 19

Sir

A person named

James Plöde

born at

Hamburg on January 17th 1887

coming from

Shanghai 111 Avenue Road

is now residing here. May I beg you to be so kind as to inform me how the above named person is known in your city.

Thanking You in anticipation

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

J. J. Levens

Police Commissioner

To
the Chief of Police

at

Shanghai

500-22-11-'15

3, 1, 0,
7, 8, 5
30 7.19

July 30th 19

Sir,

The person named James Blode, who is referred to in your letter of June 1st arrived in Shanghai in the early part of 1916. He at that time took a room in the Astor House Hotel where he bought and sold diamonds.

He first came under Police notice in December of that year when he was reported upon for masquerading as a Belgian.

He subsequently visited Peking and under the name of Beaumont had dealings at times with Chinese revolutionaries.

Your Obedient Servant,

K...

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Police Commissioner,
Amsterdam.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

755
30.7.19

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

23th July 1919

REPORT ON James Blöde.

Made by D. S. I. Givens

Forwarded by

Sir,

James Blöde, an Austrian, who was repatriated ~~on~~ the S.S. "Atreus" on 3-3-19 is unfavourably known in Shanghai. He arrived in this city in the early part of 1916, and took a room in the Astor House Hotel, where he bought and sold diamonds. He first came under police notice in December 1916, when he was reported upon for masquerading as a Belgian.

Enquiries made at that time showed that he was in the habit of receiving Chinese in his apartments, and that he frequently visited Peking. It was later discovered that Blöde under the name of Beaumont, had dealings with Chinese revolutionaries, and it also transpired that he lived with an ex prostitute of American nationality.

The following cablegram which appeared in the "China Press", a newspaper published in Shanghai, on July 22nd 1919 would appear to refer to Blöde:-

"Reuter's Service

"London, July 16. - The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the decision of the Prize Court condemning the parcels of diamonds sent by H.Salti et Fils to James Brode, Shanghai."

your obedient servant,

D. S. I. Givens

D. S. I.

C. D. O.

1173
British Consulate-General,

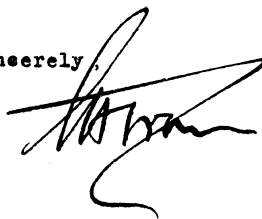
Shanghai.

23rd May 1917.

My dear McEuen,

Many thanks for the report on the
_____ watching of Sun and Li's houses, which I return
herewith.

Yours sincerely,



K. McEuen Esquire

Captain Superintendent of Police

1000
See Report 755

I. O. No. 755
Date

May 22,

7.

Sir Everard D.H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General,
Shanghai.

My dear Sir Everard, Confidential.

With reference to the man Beaumont, who was reported to have visited the house of Sun Yat Sen, further enquiries go to show that Beaumont, 83, Szechuen Road, is identical with James Blode, who lives in the Astor House. His mistress lives at the Szechuen Road address, and he is a frequent visitor there. Blode dined with one of the German doctors in the Carlton Cafe on May 19. when he gave his address as 831 Szechuen Road. He made a report about some trifling matter at the Central Police Station on May 21 and gave his address as Astor House.

Enquiries were made about Blode in December last when he was masquerading as a German, and I attach the report which was submitted at that time. Blode is an Austrian but sometimes poses as a Belgian. He is said to be a German spy, and deals in diamonds to cover his real profession.

Yours sincerely,



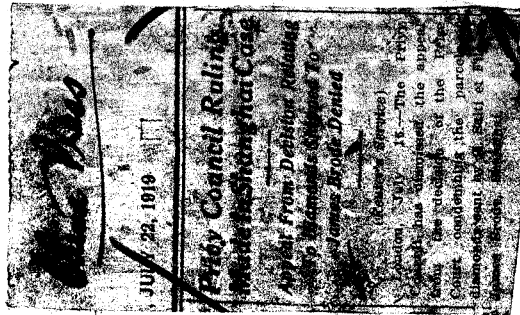
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Copy.

Dec. 12, 1916.

About ten months ago James Blode, who professes to be a diamond merchant, took a room in the Astor House where he used to interview customers, mostly Chinese. He kept that room for about six months. He then left Shanghai and returned two months later, when he took another room. He kept this for about six ^{weeks} ~~months~~, and left Shanghai again. He is at present in Peking, and has written to the Astor House saying that he will arrive here soon.

P. S. J. Blode was repatriated by the "Athens" on 3:3:19. The following cutting from the China Press probably refers to him:



Shanghai Municipal Police.

755

CENTRAL POLICE

Station.

22nd May,

1917.

REPORT ON James Blode alias Beaumont.

Made by ^{Giens} D.S.I. ~~Proctor~~

Forwarded by Chief Detective Inspector

Sir,

Further inquiries go to show that Beaumont, 83 Szechuen Road, is identical with James Blode, who lives in the Astor House. His mistress lives at the Szechuen Road address, and he is a frequent visitor there. Blode dined with one of the German doctors in the Carlton Cafe on 19th inst., when he gave his address as 831 Szechuen Road. He made a report about some trifling matter at the Central Police Station on 21st inst., and gave his address as Astor House.

Enquiries were made about Blode in December last when he was masquerading as a ^{Belgian} ~~German~~, and I am attaching the report which was submitted at that time. Blode is Austrian, but sometimes poses as a Belgian. He is said to be a German spy, and deals in diamonds to cover his real profession.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

^{Giens}
Detective Sergeant.

Chief Detective Inspector.

A.M.
2/5



POLICE FORCE,
(DETECTIVE BRANCH)

Shanghai Municipal Council.

May 21st

1173
1917.

Sir,

In connection with the watch placed at our request upon Sun Yat Sen and Li Lieh Chun ~~£ 54 46~~ who inhabit houses in the French Concession, I beg to report that on May 17th six Chinese drove in motor car No. 694 to the house of Sun Yat Sen. They remained there some time. The motor car was hired by Mr. Beaumont No. 83 Szecheun Road.

At 10.40 p.m. on May 18th two Chinese and two Europeans went to the house in Motor Car 612. This car belongs to G.R. Coleman.

One European and one Chinese went to the residence of Li Lieh Chun on Route Prosper Paris at 5 p.m. on May 18th. This car belongs to T. Craven No. 12 Peking Road.

Beaumont the hirer of car 694 is said to be an Austrian. He is a diamond broker and is at present living with an ex-Kiangsi Road woman of American nationality.

G.R. Coleman of No. 596 Avenue Jeffre has been about four months in Shanghai and is employed by Gaston Williams and Wigmore No. 4 the Bund. He is stated to be an American.

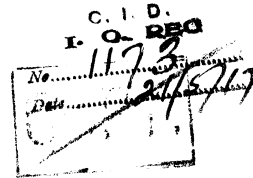
T. Craven No. 24 Jessfield Road is the manager of Reid Evans & Co. He is a British subject.

Your Obedient Servant,

William Armstrong

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.



May 21st

7.

Sir,

In connection with the watch placed at our request upon Sun Yat Sen and Li Lich Chun ~~24~~ 24 59 who inhabit houses in the French Concession, I beg to report that on May 17th six Chinese drove in motor car No. 684 to the house of Sun Yat Sen. They remained there some time. The motor car was hired by Mr. Beaumont No. 83 Szeehou Road.

At 10.40 p.m. on May 18th two Chinese and two Europeans went to the house in Motor Car 612. This car belongs to G.R. Coleman.

One European and one Chinese went to the residence of Li Lich Chun on Route Prosper Paris at 5 p.m. on May 18th. This car belongs to T. Craven No. 12 Peking Road.

Beaumont the hirer of car 684 is said to be an Austrian. He is a diamond broker and is at present living with an ex-Kiangsi Road woman of American nationality.

G.R. Coleman of No. 598 Avenue Joffre has been about four months in Shanghai and is employed by Gaston Williams and Wignore No. 4 the Bund. He is stated to be an American.

T. Craven No. 24 Jessfield Road is the manager of Reid Evans & Co. He is a British subject.

Your Obedient Servant,

M

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

See Report No. 755.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 755

Date 14/12/1916

Central Police Station.

December 12th, 1916.

REPORT ON Inquiries re James Blöde and Kjobbhavn Hassany.

Made by D.S.Givens.

Forwarded by

Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

1. Regarding attached, I beg to report that about ten months ago James Blöde, who professes to be a diamond merchant, took a room in the Astor House, where he used to interview customers, mostly Chinese. He kept that room for about six months. He then left Shanghai, and returned two months later, when he took another room. He kept this for about six weeks, and left Shanghai again. He is at present in Peking, and has written to the Astor House saying that he will arrive here soon.
2. Enquiries have been made at three different houses bearing the number 31 Avenue Edward VII, and the occupiers know nothing of "Kjobbhavn Hassany". An employe of the Danish Consulate states that there is no Danish firm of that name.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.Givens

Detective Sergeant.

Chief Detective Inspector.

ASH

12/12

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai.

9. 12. 1916

To

C.D.I.

1. Information required
about James Blöde,
Astor House Hotel.
Calls himself Belgian
but said to be an
Austrian educated
at Hamburg & a
known spy.
2. Information req'd re-
"Kjoebhavn Hassany, 31
Yangkingkang" / P50

Shanghai Municipal Police.

S. M. POLICE.
G. I. D.
REGISTRY.No. 3311
Date Dec 29 1915
Station

December 29 1915

REPORT ON

A. G. Beaumont

Made by

Insp. Eck

Forwarded by

Sir,

I have made enquiry regarding attached letter. Beaumont who is an Assistant Master at the Ellis Kadoorie school came here from the coast having formerly been a Teacher in Kato. Kumpoor and later in Canton. Mr. Omic Headmaster at Ellis Kadoorie school is well acquainted with Beaumont - he is always beat up, a slight drinker and constantly quarrelling with his wife - a Straits Chinese. She has now gone home. Attached letter apparently refers to the robbery at no 23 North Shanghai Road on Dec 17th. I don't think Beaumont would associate with the class of Chinese who committed the above robbery; one side of his face is paralysed and he would be recognized amongst thousands. The letter is probably written by a school-boy who has a grudge against Beaumont.

Yours obedient servant
A. Eck

C.D.

19th Dec.

19.15

Dear Sir

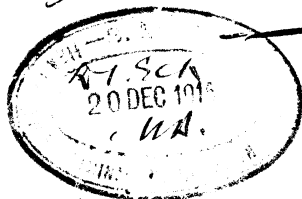
Shanghai

I beg to inform you that
A. G. Beaumont is one of
the two who rob the money
shop across the river

day. Please seize him
or he should run away.

His address is - 45 Broadway Rd.

or
3 K Public School
Canton Rd.



Yours truly

Charles W.
all money shop
robbers.

13
The Head Police St.
Fookow Road.
Shanghai

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. D3307

SUBJECT

Publication of the "Shanghai Spectator"
by A. W. Beaumont -

Articles on the White Slave Traffic
in Shanghai -

Form 2
G. 35m-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch File No. S2. 31/11/33

Date November 28, 1933.

Subject (in full) The "Shanghai Spectator."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

W. J. Everett

Acting on instructions received efforts have been made to secure a copy of the draft of the articles due to appear in the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator," which will be published on Thursday, November 30, 1933. These articles are reported to depict the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Belgian Consulate-General in an unfavourable light.

The copy for the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" goes to press to-morrow (Wednesday) night, the finished article being expected to appear on the local streets for sale on Thursday morning. This particular issue is being printed at No. 15 Museum Road, which address is also the office of the paper.

Further efforts will be made to secure a copy of this publication prior to it appearing for sale on the streets.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Common

Information

Robertson

for Unit 10

*seen by
Comm. J.R.*

25/11/33

*copy of "Spectator" obtained & passed to
Ld. Robertson at 4.22 pm Nov. 30.
J.R.*

Date October 6, 1933.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Further to attached
(White Slave Traffic)

Sir,

On the 27-9-33 Dr. Sellett was interviewed and stated that in his opinion a copy of the "Spectator" dated the 28-9-33 should be obtained before interviewing Mr. A. W. Beaumont.

On the 2-10-33 Mr. Beaumont was interviewed at the offices of the "Shanghai Spectator", No. 15 Museum Road, where he handed the undersigned the following documents:-

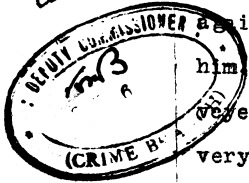
1. Ania's account book
2. Ania's account for April
3. Translation of Ania's statement (original statement in the possession of A. W. Beaumont).

During the interview Mr. Beaumont was asked to reveal the name of the military officer mentioned in his articles dated 21-9-33 and 28-9-33 respectively. This he, however, refused to do, further stating that since the publication of his last article (28-9-33) in the "Spectator" exposing the "White Slave Traffic" in Shanghai, three other married foreign women had fallen into the clutches of the "White Slave Exploiters", and visited addresses given in attached report for the purpose of fornication. This and the French Concession houses will be published in the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator".

On the 3-10-33 Dr. Sellett, U.S. District Attorney, was again interviewed and the aforementioned documents shown to him. The result of the interview with Mr. Beaumont was conveyed to the U.S. District Attorney, who stated that he was very interested in the wife of the U.S. Marine officer mentioned in Beaumont's articles and would ask Mr. Cunningham, U.S. Consul General, to communicate with the Belgium Consul

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 11

Continue



Date

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 2 -

General with a view to ascertaining further particulars re names etc. Beaumont being a Belgian subject. See File No. D. 3307.

Dr. Sellett is of the opinion that the refusal of "Beaumont" to furnish the authorities with further information which he (Beaumont) alleges is in his possession, regarding married Foreign women visiting certain addresses for the purpose of fornication is being retained by Beaumont to suit his own purpose later i.e. black-mail.

On the 3-10-33 Margaret Kennedy was interviewed at No. 473 Kiangse Road, and gave the following version, prior to and after the articles were published.

In 1930 Ania (ZALEVSKAY) and two other Russian girls named Dusa and Nadai arrived together in Shanghai from the North and went to 14 Soochow Road, they had the freedom of the house and were not restricted as to leaving the premises whenever they pleased. Later Margaret removed to the present address.

In June 1933 Ania left No. 473 Kiangse Road and removed to No. 481 Kiangse Road, another brothel conducted by Hetty Estes, which place she later left and went to a house in Harney Terrace, French Concession, where she resided with a Russian named C. Ivanoff (believed to have a criminal record) and his sweetheart Tania.

On 19-9-33 Margaret Kennedy received a phone message from a foreigner speaking English with a Russian accent, informing her that the article for publication in the "Shanghai Spectator" was ready, explained the contents, asking what she was prepared to do about it. Miss Kennedy replied nothing doing.

On the 21-9-33 the article was published, two days later Miss Kennedy received a second telephone message apparently from the same man, informing her that the second article in

Date

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 3 -

the same paper was being prepared. Was she prepared to do anything? The answer was No. Miss Kennedy was informed on each occasion by the speaker that the next article would be worse.

After the first article on "White Slave Traffic" dated 21-9-33 Miss Kennedy approached Eugene Pick requesting him to locate Ania. This was done and Eugene Pick, Ania and Miss Kennedy proceeded to Major Holcomb's office where Ania made and signed the following statement. English translation as follows:

"Shanghai, China.

September 26, 1933.

I am sorry that I told Mr. Beaumont a lot of lies about Miss Margaret as to my age etc. I am 33 years old and my son is 11 years old. The account published in the Spectator included some expenses for past months. I was always well treated by her. I stayed at her house of my own free will.

..... "

The original of this document together with two chits signed by Mr. Beaumont in Miss Kennedy's house are in the possession of Major Holcomb, Miss Kennedy's legal adviser.

Miss Kennedy in one of her interviews with Eugene Pick was informed that she would be sued for the sum of \$18,000.00, \$9,000.00 going to Beaumont and \$9,000.00 to Ania Zalevskay.

Miss Kennedy when asked as to the truth of the statement in the "Spectator" re married Foreign women being seduced at address in the Western District, stated that she never denied to the Police or the American Authorities that she was a brothel keeper, and has a private flat of her own in the Ascot Apartments, but never in her life did she have anything whatsoever to do with U.S. Marine officers wives and none ever visited her apartment.

Shuro Giraldi runs a lady's dress making business in the

Date

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 4 -

French Concession and supplies all the girls in Miss Kennedy's house and the house next door. He is a regular visitor there collecting bills etc. He is also well known to all the cabaret girls whom he supplies with dresses.

On the 6-10-33 Major Holcomb was interviewed and confirmed Madge Kennedy's statement as ^{Gr}Ania's denial of her statement to "Beaumont" which appeared in the "Spectator" dated 21-9-33, also that he was in possession of two chits signed by Beaumont in Madge Kennedy's house. The statement is in Russian signed by Ania and translated by a Russian friend of Major Holcomb's (not Pick).

On the 6-10-33 the U.S. District Attorney Dr. Sellett was interviewed and the result of Police enquiries verbally conveyed to him. He stated that the story was very interesting owing to the fact that Eugene Pick had visited him in his office about 8 days ago, and informed him (Dr. Sellett) that he had the "low down" on "Beaumont" and wanted to know if the American Authorities were interested, Dr. Sellett informed Pick that he was only interested in American citizens and Beaumont was a Belgian. Pick then left the office.

Enquiries are being continued.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

J. Menter
Supt.

D.C. (Crime)

Reid
7/10

Date 25 SEP 1933

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

CONFIDENTIAL

Supt. 1/c Sec. C. 1.

I think you had better take up
the inquiry at Fort Sum D-Scott who
may see the actual report.

The Police are interested in
the situation (a) Girls are willingly detained
and submitted to sexual intercourse with
men. (b) Girls are promised to the soldiers
by a man, are promised pleasure by touch & later
come under (a).

(c) Any police proving of sexual intercourse
is still.

Wm. B. Borne
D. C. (CRIME)

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

The article on "White Slave Traffic" which appeared in the Spectator of Thursday, September 21 is based on the alleged activities of the following persons and existence of the following places:-

- (1) Margaret Kennedy, familiarly known as "Madge".

This woman has been in Shanghai for a number of years and is of American nationality. Has been proprietress of a bawdy house in Kiangse Road for many years.

- (2) Shuro Giraldi, said to be of Czech nationality.

Resides at No. 19 Route Dollfus and is proprietor or part owner of the Salon Miranda situated in the Bearn Building, (I.S.S.) Avenue Joffre.

It is alleged that, in addition to the brothel in Kiangse Road, "Madge" Kennedy rents, or has interests in the following premises which are used as brothels or houses of assignation:-

- (1) Three flats in the Ascot Apartments, Bubbling Well Road. One flat rented in the name of Mrs. or Miss O'King and one in the name of Madame Shaeet. Details re. third flat not known.

- (2) No. 365 Ferry Road.

- (3) Lane 608, House No. 6 Yu-Yuen Road, Tel. No. 21307. Occupant known as Miss Aman.

- (4) No. 575 Rue Lafayette, occupant known as "Louise".

- (5) No. 214 Rue Tenant de la Tour, occupant known as Miss Dorothea.

- (6) No. 772 Route Bourgeat. Details lacking.



File No. _____

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

-2-

Giraldi is alleged to be a procurer and using his business as a modiste to entice women to the above-mentioned addresses.

It was understood the day previous to publication of this article that "Madge" Kennedy was being interrogated re. her activities by the U.S. District Attorney. It has since been ascertained that Dr. Sellett has not even been interviewed by anyone, nor has any actual complaint been laid with him. Dr. Sellett is however, aware of the above allegations, the information having been passed to him by Col. Nicholson, attached to the U.S. Court as an enquiry agent.

Apart from the regular female frequenters of the above addresses, it is alleged that married foreign women are being offered sums of money varying from \$50.00 to \$1,000.00 to visit these addresses for the purpose of fornication. The story of the wife of an officer of the U.S. Marine Corps who recently was seduced by a wealthy Chinese in one of the flats in the Ascot Apartments for a sum of \$1,000.00 is said by the editor of the paper to have been related to him by the officer himself. This story guardedly related and the names and photos of the owners of the above-mentioned premises will be ^{the} main features of the continued article in this week's Spectator.

The editor professes to be interested in this revelation only from a humane point of view.

D.D.O.
"A" Division.

D.C. (Crime).

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

22 SEP. 1933

193

To

C.P.

D.D.O. A, Supt. York,
is furnishing - report
as to obtained further
information from Beavers.

Tom Bourne

D.C. (CRIME)

Serious if true - boarding
house, L.A. - and
requires careful investigation
+ full report.

MS

Memorandum.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

Sept 21

1933

To

D.C. (Crime)

For your information
and investigation if
you think necessary.

R.T. Puzan, Jr.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. D 3307
Branch-S. 2. Station,
Date July 6. 1933

Subject (in full) "Shanghai Spectator" and A.W. Beaumont.

Made by

D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

SBH. S.

Information has been received to the effect that the type for the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" which is due to appear on July 6, 1933 was set-up at the May Wah Press, 3 Elgin Road yesterday afternoon.

A.W. Beaumont, the editor of the "Spectator" is at present negotiating with Messrs. Linotype & Machinery Ltd. 38 Avenue Edward VII for the purchase on the deferred payment system, of a printing plant, so that he will be independant of other companies in so far as the printing of his publication is concerned.

If and when the same is completed, a further report will be submitted.

SBH. S.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File p.t.
[Signature]

JULY 7 1933

ШАНХАЙСКИЙ СПЕКТАТОР

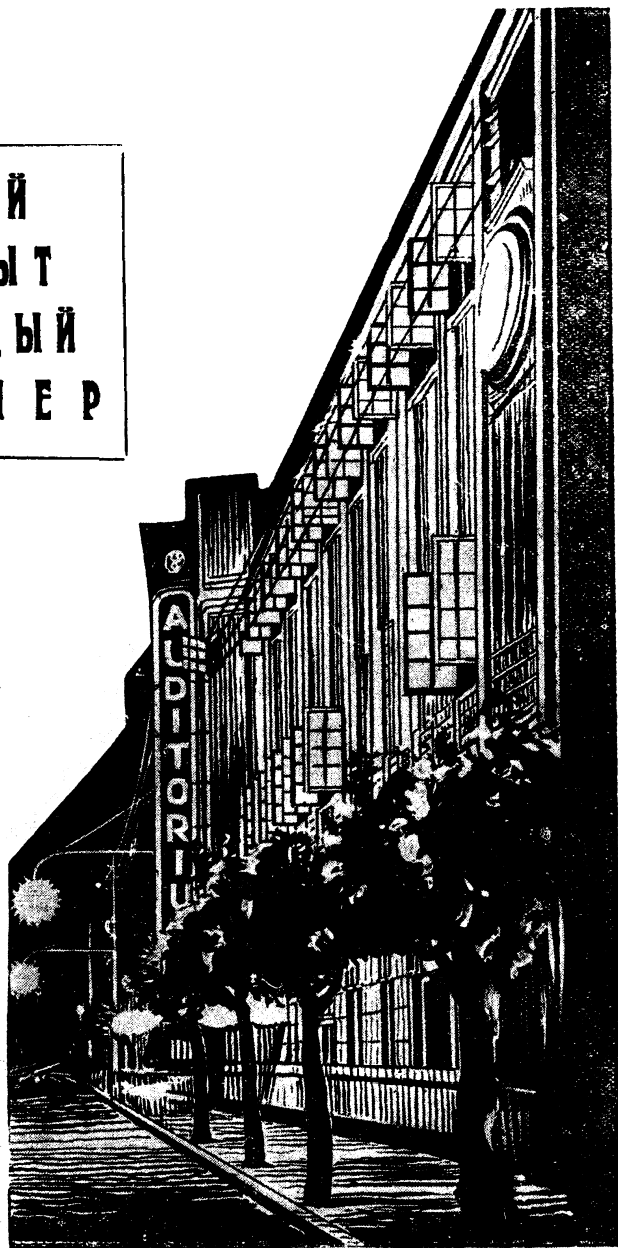
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КАЖДЫЙ
ВЕЧЕР



*Alfonso
Marinero*

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CENTRAL ARCADE
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на 1934 год

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8-ой год издания

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„ЗА ПРАВА РУССКИХ“

Издатель А. В. БОМОН.

Секретарь Д. М. БАТТИ.

Знакомивший приемом объявлений
В. ВАЛЛЕСК-К.

Двухнедельный журнал. № 1.

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Published by
SHANGHAI SPECTATOR, INC.
Gerant A. I. Battle.

Адрес конторы и редакції:
3rd Floor, 15 Museum Road
TELEPHONE: 12060

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3rd Floor, 15 Museum Rd.

Уважаемый „Спектатор“,

**Настоящим прилагаю два доллара, годовую под-
писную плату за журнал, который прошу высылать мнѣ по
адресу:**



Что Бы Могло Быть Пріятнѣе, чѣм имѣть больше времени для проработки этого отдѣла нашего журнала в слѣдующем номерѣ, и сдѣлать его таким же легким и интересным, как этот отдѣл англійскаго «Спектатора».

. Всѣм резидентам Шанхая, чѣм звон бокалов с шампанским при встрѣчѣ Новаго Года, когда каждый надѣется, что Новый Год будет лучше Стараго.

. Русским налогоплательщикам международного селтльмента, чѣм получить денежную поддержку от Муниципальнаго Совѣта для первой и старѣйшей школы (Реальнаго Училища) на Бандѣ, которая находится под угрозой скорого закрытія из-за недостатка средств.

. Русским налогоплательщикам на французской концессіи, чѣм получить поддержку для Русскаго Коммерческаго Училища на концессіи, в котором обучаются болѣе 240 бѣдных русских дѣтей, из которых болѣе ста-пансіонеры, и которое также находится под угрозой закрытія, т. к. почти половина родителей не в состояніи платить за содержаніе и обученіе их дѣтей.

. Всѣм русским резидентам на французской концессіи, как увидѣть, что их два новых храма закончены постройкой и в них уже совершается богослуженіе.

. Издателям трех русских мѣстных газет, как узнать, что число подписчиков каждой из них увеличилось на нѣсколько тысяч.

. Престарѣлому маститому генералу Хорват, главѣ русской эмиграціи на Дальнем Востокѣ, чѣм узнать, что всѣ русскіе эмигранты забыли свои личные счета и дразги и объединились хотя бы на экономической платформѣ защиты своих гражданских прав в Шанхаѣ.

. Всѣм русским налогоплательщикам, чѣм видѣть своих представителей в обоих Муниципалитетах международного селтльмента и французской концессіи.

. Всѣм иностранным резидентам Шанхая, чѣм узнать, что Муниципальный Совѣт международного селтльмента реформирован в болѣе демократическом духѣ и руководствуется лозунгом: «всѣ равны перед законом».

. Уважаемому общественному дѣятелю г. Преображенскому, чѣм узнать, что его мечта о созданіи «Русскаго Дома» в Шанхаѣ наконец осуществилась.

Поздравляем наших многоуважаемых читателей
с Новым Годом!

От редактора.

Приступая к изданію русскаго выпуска «Шанхайскаго Спектатора», мы поставили себѣ цѣлью содѣйствовать, поскольку это для нас возможно, объединенію русских резидентов Шанхая, для того чтобы они этим путем могли добиться равныхъ правъ съ другимъ иностранными жителями в этомъ городѣ, для того чтобы они могли имѣть собственныхъ представителей в муниципальномъ управленіи, имѣть свои муниципальныя школы, богоугодныя заведенія и т.д.

Страницы нашего журнала открыты для всѣхъ, желающихъ высказаться по этому самому жизненному и наиболѣе важному вопросу для иностранных резидентовъ города, и въ особенности для русскихъ, желающихъ подѣлиться своими взглядами о необходимости предоставить имъ одинаковыя гражданскіе права, которыми они не пользовались до настоящаго времени.

Намъ особенно интересно слышать мнѣніе русскихъ юристовъ, а также широкой публики о законномѣрности существующаго порядка по управленію иностраннымъ сел-тльментомъ.

Нашъ девизъ — девизъ 20-го вѣка :

ВСѢ РАВНЫ ПЕРЕДЪ ЗАКОНОМЪ.

Русскіе, объединяйтесь подъ знаменемъ нашей группы:
«За лучшее будущее Шанхая»!

Наши новогоднія пожеланія русским читателям. Русские Шанхайцы!

Лучший новогодний подарок для вас, — кампания в пользу изменения Положения о Муниципальном Управлении международного селтльмента, в связи с предстоящими выборами, в мартъ с. г. для того, чтобы добиться одинаковых прав всем налогоплательщикам, без различия национальности, принимать участие в управлении.

Это новое движение становится больше и больше популярным с каждым днем, не смотря на шипящие скептиков, беспомощных фаталистов и ничтожных людей, придерживающихся жизненного правила: «моя хата с краю...»

Объединяя резидентов под лозунгом «За Шанхай», мы этим подводим прочный фундамент Шанхаю, как пятому мировому порту, что обеспечит мир и благоденствие миллионам китайцев и иностранцев, населяющих его.

При установлении прочного и справедливого Положения об управлении, Шанхай будет развиваться не по дням, а по часам и, со временем, затмит славу бывшей «царицы морей» Венеции.

Наша кампания представляет для Шанхая вопрос жизни и смерти, вопрос «быть или не быть». Без этого толчка Шанхай постепенно заглохнет, подобно некоторым знаменитым портам средних веков.

Мы знаем, что большинство членов настоящего Муниципального Совета Шанхая — способные и даже выдающиеся резиденты индивидуально; но как общественная организация, они крепко держатся за свои «кастовые» привилегии, и не только не содействуют развитию города, но придерживаясь «буквы» несправедливого, одностороннего Городского Положения, тормозят развитие города, низводя таковое до «небытия».

С другой стороны те, которые присоединятся к нашей группе «за Шанхай» и помогут нам провести наш лозунг в жизнь, обеспечат не только великое будущее городу и порту, но и справедливое

отношение к интересам всех и каждого обывателя. Мы ставим на первый план не интересы фиска, но благо каждого, интересы подрастающего поколения, и всякое начинание, имеющее целью уменьшение безработицы.

При осуществлении нашего лозунга не будет места позорному для города явлению, как «белое рабство» при котором закрепощаются сплошь и рядом невинные существа торговцами «живым товаром», при чем для этих жертв уже нет надежды жить человеческой жизнью, в силу особых «контрактов» со своими эксплуататорами.

Призывая всех присоединиться к нашему движению, мы чувствуем, что время для этого наступило, и что долг каждого поддержать нас всеми силами, дабы обеспечить успех его и, вместе с тем, лучшее будущее для каждого из нас.

Для иногородних резидентов, особенно для лиц, живущих на западе, наше движение также представляет интерес. Западный мир стонет от всякого рода «перепроизводства», в то время как в Китае миллионы полунагих существ, при улучшении экономического положения которых Китай и его главный порт, Шанхай, представляют неограниченный рынок для сбыта разного рода фабрикатов.

Нашим руководящим лозунгом должна быть вера в великое будущее Шанхая, для которого он имеет все природные данные, при успехе нашего «крестового похода» за его лучшее будущее.

Следовательно, мое самое искреннее пожелание на 1934 год — чтобы лозунг «за Шанхай» был написан золотыми буквами на стенах дома каждого резидента города. Тогда наша группа приобретет могущество и силу Давида, победившего великана Голиафа, олицетворение индифферентности. С этим пожеланием остаюсь.

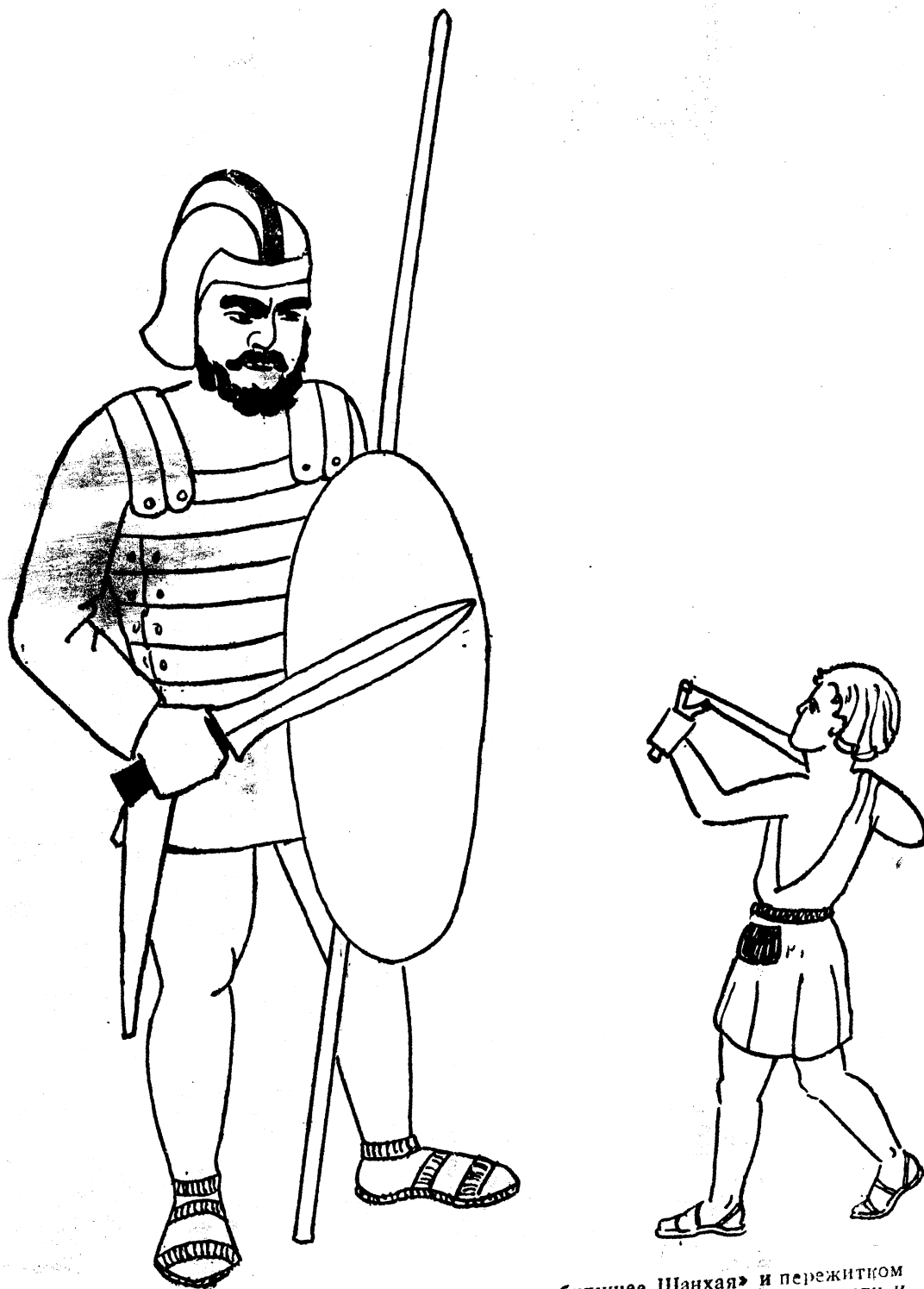
Ваш за успех движения «за Шанхай».

Редактор

Январь, 14, 1934

ШАНХАЙСКИЙ СПЕКТАТОР

7



Поединок между группой «За лучшее будущее Шанхая» и пережитком средневековья — Голиафом, олицетворяющим болото тупой ограниченности и «кастовых» привилегий для немногих в обоих Муниципалитетах иностранного селтльмента и французской концессии.

КАНДИДАТКИ НА



Мисс Германія

Мисс Россія

Мисс Румынія



Мисс Венгрія



Мисс Англія



Мисс Шотландія



Мисс Норвегія



Мисс Югославія

ЗВАНІЄ МИСС ЕВРОПЫ.



Мисс Бельгія

Мисс Турція

Мисс Італія



Мисс Данія

Вышесомѣщенныя фотографіи кандидаток были засняты в Парижѣ в прошлом году, во время приготовления к выборам красавицъ Европы.

По настоянію матерей дѣвушки были одѣты в бальныя платья, а не в купальныя костюмы, как это было принято на предыдущих выборах.



Мисс Франція

Голые факты о торговлѣ б

Журнал „Шанхайскій Спектатор“ получил полныя драматизма показанія, данныя под присягой, о жестокой эксплуатаціи безпомощной бѣлой женщины, которую заманили в „бординг хауз“, ибо она не могла найти себѣ работы, имѣя четырехлѣтняго ребенка на руках.

А. В.

Совсѣм недавно мы опубликовали выдержки из книги (озаглавив нашу статью „Джентльмен из Суда Присяжных“), которая открыто называет Шанхай городом, гдѣ пороку предаются открыто, гдѣ бѣлыя женщины покупаются и продаются без всяких затрудненій и препятствій. Мы не могли удержаться от опубликованія этой статьи, так как она очень походила на выдумку, на фантазію.

И вот мы принялись провѣрять факты и, увы, узнали болѣе, чѣм ожидали. Мы узнали про такіе вопіющіе факты, которые замалчивать было бы преступно, и виновники которых заслуживают полностью самаго суроваго наказанія, какое только суд может назначить. Мы никогда не были щепетильны в том, что касается опубликованія разных „темных дѣлишек“. Конечно, мы понимаем, что не наше дѣло судить людей, посѣщающих „злачныя мѣста“. Но если бы большинство завсегдагаев таких мѣст знали об условіях жизни живущих там „бѣлых рабынь“, то у них навѣрное отбило бы охоту посѣщать таковыя. Эти дома называются посѣтителеми „домами спорта“, и как таковыя, часто посѣщаются мужчинами послѣ „холостяцких вечеринок“, как своего рода „спорт“. Но, увы, тѣ условія „домов спорта“, которые Спектатор находит необходимым опубликовать, так же далеки от „спорта“, как небо от земли.

Невозможно равнодушно читать про тѣ ужасныя условія, в которых бѣлая женщина держит такую же бѣлую женщину, имѣвшую несчастье попасть в дома разврата, насколько „хозяйка“ безкалостна к своим „рабыням“, зарабатывающим ей деньги позорным ремеслом, когда послѣднія становятся „неработоспособными“.

Мы имѣем свѣдѣнія, что сообщаемые нами факты далеко не единичны, что они существуют повсюду в таких заведеніях, как в международном селтльментѣ, так и на французской концессіи, и что это можно провѣрить при желаніи.

В нашей великой столицѣ проводятся принципы широкой терпимости и либерализма. Но тѣ факты, которые Спектатор публикует и представит надлежащим властям вопіют о незамедлительном разслѣдованіи и требуют быстрого дѣйствія со стороны послѣдних, иначе „терпимое“ существованіе бѣлаго рабства,

Handwritten calculations:
11902
74750
12220
625130
372150
25280
1001
15280
50
10280

Иными рабынями в Шанхае

Бомон.

ляжет позором на селтмент и на концессию. ЕСЛИ ТАКИМ УСЛОВИЯМ НЕ БУДЕТ ПОЛОЖЕН КОНЕЦ, ТО ПОЗОР ЛЯЖЕТ НЕ ТОЛЬКО НА АДМИНИСТРАЦИЮ, НО И НА КАЖДАГО ОТДѢЛЬНАГО ЧЛЕНА ТАКОВОЙ.

Конечно, мы все знаем, что подобныя „заведенія“ существуют. Но едва ли кто нибудь знал о той невыносимой, безстыдной, жестокой и коварной эксплуатациі несчастных жертв, попавших в них. Полиція иногда преслѣдовала, или дѣлала вид, что преслѣдует такія заведенія, но они всегда благополучно продолжали существовать, иногда мѣняя свои названія; так напр. на международном селтментѣ онѣ существуют, имѣя лицензію на продажу спиртных напитков, пользуясь таким образом благосклонным покровительством „отцов города“. Конечно, цѣны в этих заведеніях немного дороже, чѣм в других мѣстах, напр. бутылка сода-виски стоит десять долларов, бутылка так наз. „шампанскаго“ — пятьдесят долларов и т. д.

Ниже мы публикуем выдержки из разсказа одной из жертв подобных заведеній. Мы пока воздерживаемся от опубликованія ея фамиліи, а также фамиліи „агента“, который продал ее в дом терпимости, и приведем самый разсказ вкратце.

„Послѣ благополучнаго побѣга из Совѣтской Россіи, я прибыла в Чифу без всяких средств к существованію. Здѣсь мнѣ удалось получить мѣсто в иностранной семьѣ, которая содержала кабаре. Но я не могла выдержать тяжелой работы в семьѣ, и, кромѣ того не зарабатывала достаточно денег на пропитаніе моего 4-х лѣтняго ребенка, поэтому мнѣ пришлось поступить в кабаре.

Там я встрѣтила через нѣсколько дней с нѣким г. Гастон (мы не даем его фамиліи здѣсь), который сказал мнѣ, что он занимается торговлей принадлежностями женскаго туалета. Он приходил ко мнѣ в кабаре ежедневно, покупал мнѣ напитки и обращался со мной очень предупредительно. Он сказал, что я напрасно живу в Чифу, что такая дѣвушка, как я может заработать гораздо больше в Шанхаѣ, гдѣ всегда охотно принимают новых партнерш, особенно русских, которыя живут там очень хорошо. Когда я сказала, что у меня нѣтъ денег на поездку, он не только предложил заплатить за мой проезд, но также обѣщал купить мнѣ костюмов в кредит. Я сначала отказывалась, потом согласилась, будучи обманута его дружелюбным отношеніем ко мнѣ и предупредительностью.

Я горько раскаялась и поплатилась за мое довѣріе к г. Гастону. Когда наступило время отъѣзда из Чифу, он рекомендовал мнѣ „бординг хауз“ в Шанхаѣ, на Суджоу род, хозяйка котораго была якобы очень добрая женщина и

обещала позаботиться обо мне и найти мне работу.

По приезде в Шанхай, я поступила в этот „бординг хауз“, который оказался домом терпимости; там меня держали все время как в плену, не выпуская никуда за все время моего пребывания и издеваясь надо мной всеми возможными способами, как над рабой, до тех пор, пока я уже лишилась возможности работать, после чего меня просто вышвырнули. Чтобы лишить меня всякой возможности уйти из этого притона, хозяйка предложила мне в долг 400 долларов, чтобы привезти моего ребенка ко мне из Чифу, где он остался. Я, конечно, с радостью согласилась на это, так как мне дорог мой ребенок; но затем оказалось, что это была ловушка, чтобы закабалить меня и лишить меня права уйти из притона. Сколько бы я не зарабатывала с тех пор, мой долг нисколько не уменьшался. Кроме того, мне приходилось платить за „стол и квартиру“ сообразно с моим заработком. Если я зарабатывала 1.500 долларов в месяц, то с меня брали за стол и квартиру 750 долларов. При заработке в 2.200 долларов, мне приходилось платить 1.100 долларов в месяц. Когда у меня были сбережения, мой благодетель Гастон (его настоящее имя — Шурман) приходил и продавал мне костюмы, причем я обязана была брать все, что он давал мне и платила, сколько он требовал, напр., за вечернее подержанное выходное платье я должна была платить 300 долларов и т. д. Все, что оставалось от всех этих побо-

ров, мы должны были отдавать боям, по требованию хозяйки, за мелочь, как то: лекарства, духи.

За время моего 38-ми месячного пребывания здесь, я подвергалась неимоверным издевательствам и даже побоям. Когда я отказывалась идти с каким ниб. „гостем“, который знушал мне непреодолимое отярачение, или была не в силах больше пить. Помимо моих прямых обязанностей, меня заставляли выполнять всякого рода черную работу. От невыносимой жизни я несколько раз покушалась на самоубийство и только мысль о моем ребенке удерживала меня от этого. Наконец, я заразилась венерической болезнью в тяжелой, почти неизлечимой форме от одного пьяного зараженного „гостя“, который сначала истязал меня при помощи хозяйки, так как я противилась ему. Меня поместили в госпиталь, где меня лечили очень мало и давали мне только самое необходимое, но по выходе из госпиталя с меня потребовали 1500 долларов за лечение под угрозой невыпуска меня из госпиталя. Хозяйка пришла, обещала уплатить за меня из моего заработка, причем обругала и оскорбляла меня самыми площадными словами. В продолжение следующих затем трех месяцев хозяйка вычитала из моего заработка эти 1.500 долларов, и после этого я всетаки осталась в неоплатном долгу у ней, не смотря на то, что я зарабатывала много только одной продажей шампанского каждый вечер, которое я продавала по 50 долларов за бутылку.

В описываемом доме терпимости находится больше 20 девушек. Если каждая из них зарабатывает столько, сколько эта девушка зарабатывала (а она была не из „лучших“ по заработку, ибо другие пользовались разными льготами, которых она была лишена, и с ними обращались лучше, отпускали их на прогулки и т. д.), то прибыль, получаемая этим домом терпимости была не менее 20.000 в месяц. Хозяйка хотя и жаловалась на то, что она платит дорого за „права“, но, как видно, ей тоже оставалась не малая толика, так как этого рода „бизнес“ в Шанхае, как видно хорошо организован.

К тому времени, когда меня „вышвырнули“ из этого заведения, неожиданно явился мой благодетель Гастон, который, как я потом узнала, был „поставщиком живого товара“ не для одного только Шанхая но и для других городов. Узнав о моем безвыходном положении, он предложил мне поехать в Ханькоу, где, как он сказал, требуются девушки в такие же заведения.....

(Продолжение на стр. 11)



Глас вопиющего в пустынь.

Пробудитесь, Русские люди!

Русские граждане!

Мы уже обращались к вам в ноябрьском номере нашего английского издания журнала «Шанхайский Спектатор».

Мы обращались к вам с призывом сбросить с себя позорное иго презрения к вам и третирования вас некоторыми иностранцами как париев, как существ «нижнего порядка», как людей, у которых нет чувства собственного достоинства, которые позволяют топтать себя в грязь всяким иностранным проходивцам, пользующимся правами экстерриториальности, только потому, что вы бѣженцы из своей родины, что вы не могли помириться с произволом интернациональной шайки, захватившей власть в свои руки.

Мы старались пробудить в вас сознание необходимости защищать свои гражданские права и завоевать себе такое же положение, какое занимают здесь иностранцы международного сообщества.

Чѣм вы хуже их? Вас около 20.000, то есть больше, чѣм всѣх иностранцев, вѣдѣных вмѣстѣ, исключая японцев. Вы соорудили свои собственные храмы, свои школы, свои организации всякаго рода. Вы платите налоги, следовательно вы имѣете такое же право участвовать в городских выборах, в городском самоуправлении, во всѣх городских организациях, как и другіе.

Но, увы, этого нѣтъ! Вы лишены всего этого. Вас не считают полноправными гражданами иностранного сообщества, вас считают за париев... Почему? Только потому, что вы живете каждый только для себя, потому что вы не интересуетесь общественными дѣлами, потому что вы не объединены.

За наш безкорыстный призыв мы были облиты грязью какой-то «москвой». Нас заподозрили в стремлении чуть ли не ниспровергнуть существующий Муниципальный Совет, в стремлении якобы «сѣсть на ваши плечи» и с помощью этого маневра быть избранными самими членами Муниципального Совета.

Мы считаем ниже своего достоинства отвѣчать на такую клевету.

Мы можем сказать только одно нашему клеветнику: «Не мѣрай своей мѣрой всѣх других». — Ни на какія дальнѣйшія инсинуации мы отвѣчать не намѣрены.

Свой призыв к русским мы считаем

своим гражданским долгом, почему мы возвращаемся к этому.

Мы перефразируем слова, цитированные нами из речи Муссолини: «Русские в Шанхаѣ будут владѣть жалким существованіем, не пользуясь никакими правами до тѣх пор, пока они будут пресмыкаться перед иностранцами: они должны сами пробивать себе дорогу, и время для этого наступило».

Немного требуется для пріобрѣтенія вами гражданских прав, одинаковых съ тѣми, которыми пользуются иностранцы: необходимо только вам объединиться к предстоящим в мартѣ с. г. городским выборам, избрать своих представителей, которыми вы доверяете и голосовать за них, как один человек. Никто не имѣет права уклониться от этого, кому дорога часть русского имени.

Говорят, что среди русских есть много так наз. «нежелательнаго элемента», т. е. спекулянтов, бездѣльников, морально падших людей и т. д. А развѣ среди иностранцев нѣтъ их?.. Говорят, что почти всѣ русскія женщины работают в барах и подобных заведеніях. Это, во первых, неправда. Многія и многія русскія женщины зарабатывают пропитаніе честным трудом. Про тѣх же, которыя попадают в бары и другія заведенія и считаются погибшими, нужно сказать их критикам и обличителям словами Христа: «Кто безгрѣшен, брось первый камень в них». — Эти обличители забывают, что русская дѣвушка или женщина, попавшая в Шанхай, почти всегда находится в самом безвыходном положеніи: она не знает языка, не знает здѣшних условій труда, она не может конкурировать съ китаянками, потребности которых ограничиваются чашкой риса и углем. — А господа торговцы „живым товаром“ не дремлют, ибо их очень много даже среди самых респектабельныхъ резидентовъ этого города. Их агенты шныряют повсюду, в поисках „товара“, обѣщают золотыя горы своим жертвам, часто увѣряют их в том, что работа предстоит самая „приличная“, и затѣмъ закабаляют их самым мошенническим образом, так что, попав раз в какой нибудь притон, дѣвушка или женщина уже не может выбраться оттуда.

Нужно замѣтить, между прочим, что „отцы города“ и полиція совершенно не интересуются тѣм, в каких условіях живут дѣвушки в разныхъ притонах, как

онѣ попадают туда, и есть ли какая возможность им выбраться оттуда. Они ограничиваются только критикой и обличением „падших“. Изрѣдка только появляются в прессѣ замѣтки о том, как опутывают и буквально обращают в рабство этих несчастных „жертв общественнаго темперамента“.

Немного в лучшем положеніи находится русская молодежь мужескаго пола, прибывающая большей частью из сѣверной Манчжуріи, гдѣ, послѣ извѣстных событій, масса иностранных предприятий ликвидируются, русская молодежь не находит примѣненія своих знаній, ибо интеллигентный труд все болѣе и болѣе монополизирован японцами, физическій же — китайцами, для европейцев же не остается ничего.

Молодые инженеры, в тщетных поисках работы, не имѣя никаких средств к существованію, вынуждены предлагать свой труд за невѣроятно низкую плату, чѣм пользуются предприниматели, эксплуатируя их самым безсовѣстным образом. Почему? Да опять по той же причинѣ, что русскіе не организованы и не могут легально отстаивать свои интересы!

Мы могли бы привести еще много примѣров печальных результатов такой разрозненности русскаго населенія Шанхая. Не будь этого явленія, русская колонія процвѣтала бы, ибо здѣсь имѣется уже масса русских предприятий, да и иностранныя предприятия охотно принимают русских, так как они показали и показывают себя с самой лучшей стороны, в смыслѣ знаній и работоспособности...

Единственно, чего недостает русским, это полнаго объединенія и организованности, о чем уже не раз говорили лучшіе представители русской прессы.

И так, не пора ли нам забыть наши разногласія, объединиться хотя бы на платформѣ будущих муниципальных выборов и провести своего кандидата в муниципальный совѣтъ, как это сдѣлали японцы, который бы защищал наши интересы и помог бы нам сдѣлаться полноправными членами международного селтльмента.

Русскіе граждане! Среди вас есть очень много высоко квалифицированных специалистов, людей науки, людей интеллигентнаго труда, имѣющих большой ценз и стаж, которых судьба-мачиха забросила на чужбину и которые живут в невѣроятно тяжелых условиях. Един-

ственно, что держит вас в этом положеніи, это — то, что вы не организованы и поэтому вас легко эксплуатировать. Ваша судьба — в ваших руках. Спросите сами себя, не пора ли положить предѣлъ, эксплуатации и тому снисходительно-презрительному отношенію к вам со стороны иностранцев, какое оказывалось вам до сих пор. Не забывайте, что вы — сила как по численности, так же как и налогоплательщики, и если только вы объединитесь для общаго дѣла, ваше положеніе в Шанхаѣ совершенно изменится как в правовом, так и в экономическом отношеніи. Изберите людей, которым вы можете довѣрить ваши интересы, голосуйте за них, как один, не раздробляйте ваших голосов и вы добьетесь почетнаго мѣста на международном селтльментѣ, вы добьетесь признанія за вами равных прав с иностранцами и справедливой оцѣнки вашего труда. Если вы не сдѣлаете этого, то останетесь вѣчно на положеніи паріев в Шанхаѣ.

Редакція русскаго изданія „Спектатора“, со своей стороны, беретса доказать, в надлежащее время, прежде чѣм начнутся муниципальные выборы, что настоящіе „отцы города“ совѣтъ не защищают интересов так наз. „средняго класса“ резидентов города и, тѣм болѣе, интересов бѣдности и безработных.

Редакція „Спектатора“ беретса доказать, что настоящий состав муниципальнаго Совѣта заботится только о доходности, а не об интересах налогоплательщиков, не о благѣ горожан, там, гдѣ это требуется.

Все это будет доказано опубликованіем неопровержимых документов на нѣскольких языках.

Нас поддерживают в этом дѣлѣ независимые британскіе, американскіе, французскіе и других національностей резиденты, занимающіе хорошее положеніе в обществѣ.

Нам желательна также поддержка со стороны русских резидентов Шанхая.

Если вы пожелаете присоединиться к этой группѣ, вы можете сдѣлать это, послав нам прилагаемый купон с вашей подписью и адресом и приложив 20 цент.

По полученіи нашего письма, вам будет высланы статьи на Вашем языкѣ, которые будут опубликованы во время настоящей кампаніи в защиту прав граждан международного селтльмента, каковая является в то же время кампаніей в защиту ваших прав.

Не пропустите этого случая!

Возможно, что клеветники будут продолжать обливать нас грязью, но мы считаем интересы граждан выше подобных низких пошлых выпадов опустившихся людей, которые мѣрят всѣх на свой аршин.

Русские! В своем великом разсѣяніи по всему свѣту послѣ величайшей катастрофы в исторіи человѣчества, вы показали всему міру, что русскій народ не оскудѣл талантами во всѣх областях науки и искусства.

Теперь вам представляется великій случай доказать, что в вас не заглохло чувство гражданского долга, что вы дорожите именем вашей націи, что вы не дадите попить этого имени, что вы сможете защищать и отстаивать свои интересы легальным путем, гдѣ представляется к этому возможность.

Не пропустите этой возможности. Поддержите нас в этой кампаніи, во имя интересов вашей колоніи и всѣх иностранных резидентов.

Наш журнал открывает широко столбцы для всѣх интересующихся великим будущим Шанхая и его иностранных резидентов, которые пожелали бы высказаться по этому важному для каждого дѣлу.

(Продолженіе на стр. 16)

ГОЛЫЕ ФАКТЫ О ТОРГОВЛѢ БѢЛЫМИ РАБЫНЯМИ В ШАНХАѢ.

(Продолженіе стр. 12)

Интересна копія отчета, даннаго вышеупомянутой женщиной о ея заработкѣ за апрѣль 1933 года, которую мы приводим буквально:

Заработок за апрѣль.....	1495 дол.
Стол и квартира.....	747.50 "
Забрано наличными	
и за сигареты.....	122.20 "
Хозяйкѣ за костюм.....	372.50 "
Доктору Жернакову.....	100.00 "
Шурѣ (хозяйкѣ).....	50.00 "
Остаток.....	102.80 "

Таким образом из заработка в 1495 долларов остается в пользу работающей только 102.80 долларов.

Мы здѣсь не входим в разбор того, всегда ли толкает женщин и дѣвушек безвыходная нужда и тяжелое положеніе на подобные поступки, или же это —



результат привычки к бездѣятельной праздной жизни, к „легкому заработку“. Мы только констатируем факты из жизни этих притонов, факты, которые ложатся позорным пятном на великій мировой международный порт, управляемый представителями самых культурных націй на землѣ. Мы приводим эти факты только для того, чтобы было что нибудь сдѣлано для облегченія положенія несчастных „жертв общественного темперамента“ и для того, чтобы беззащитные и наглые эксплуататоры понесли заслуженное наказаніе.

Кромѣ того, мы увѣрены, что если бы всѣ налогоплательщики были допущены к муниципальным выборам и к управленію городом, эти печальныя явленія были бы устранены.

В слѣдующем номерѣ мы опубликуем новыя данныя, касающіяся торговли „бѣлыми рабынями“ и условія их жизни в Шанхаѣ.

ЗЛОБОДНЕВНЫЙ ШАНХАЙ.

Коммерческое Училище Русского Православного Братства переживает большой кризис. Братство не в состоянии пополнять ежемесячные дефициты училища и не смотря на нищенские оклады преподавателей, стоит перед угрозой закрытия, если не будут изысканы источники для самоокупаемости таковой. Мы полагаем, что муниципалитет французской концессии должен бы пойти на встречу школ и поддержать таковую, так как в ней обучается больше 240 детей беднейшего русского населения.

Положение Русского Реального Училища на международном селтльмент в материальном отношении очень критическое, и долг общества прийти ему на помощь. Что думает об этом Муниципальный Совет международного селтльмента, в котором живет много русских резидентов — налогоплательщиков?

Союз Русских Инвалидов переживает тяжелые дни из — за недостатка средств, т. к. он существует исключительно на добровольные пожертвования. Может быть французский Муниципалитет найдет возможным оказать Союзу поддержку, т. к. русские резиденты платят гораздо больше налогов, чем французские на французской концессии.

Прекрасный примёр объединения для защиты своих интересов дают иностранцам японцы. Кроме имѣющихся уже двух японских представителей в Муниципальном Советѣ селтльмента, они настаивают на назначении еще двух членов — японцев, а так же на том, что бы НЕДАВНО ВЫСТРОЕННАЯ НОВАЯ ЯПОНСКАЯ ШКОЛА БЫЛА ЦѢЛИКОМ ПРИНЯТА НА СОДЕРЖАНИЕ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО СОВѢТА. Японцы увѣрены в том, что они добьются своего, т. к. они всѣ дѣйствуют, как один.

Глас вопиющаго в пустынь. (Продолжение стр. 15)

Шанхайская группа защиты интересов резидентов.

Редактору Шанхайского Спектатора

15 Мюзеем Род, Шанхай.

(Временный адрес).

Настоящим прошу зачислить меня членом „Шанхайской группы защиты интересов резидентов Шанхая“.

Благоволите прислать мнѣ брошюры касающіеся этой кампаніи на языкѣ.

Прилагаю двадцать цент. как членскій взнос, и дальнѣйшіе взносы в суммѣ для оплаты расходов по кампаніи.

Подпись

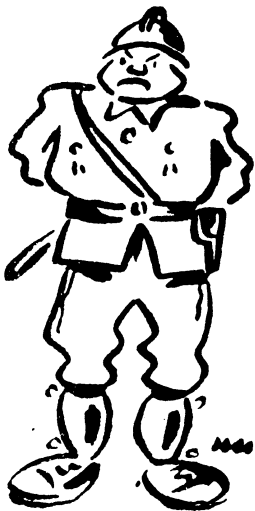
Адрес :

Примѣчаніе. Членскій взнос составляет только двадцать цент. Вся переписка и личныя совѣщанія держатся в строгом секретѣ, если не обусловлено иначе. Просьба сообщить, желаете ли Вы, чтобы ваше имя упоминалось в перепискѣ.

Вниманию

Русских рестораторов!

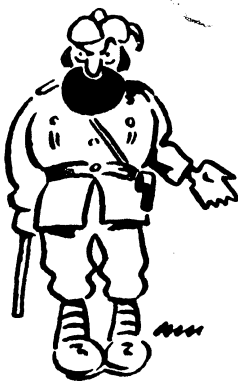
Немного городов в мире могут в настоящее время конкурировать с Шанхаем в трагедии денег на разного рода развлечения. Скептикам, сомневающимся в этом, стоит только посетить разные места увеселения.



„Тащи и не пущай“ залах.

Ночные места увеселения также не испытывают недостатка в постоянных посетителях ежедневно, и, обыкновенно в них нет свободных столиков по субботам, после 11 час. ночи.

Интересно знать, многие ли из этих искателей развлечений хотели бы так же обжидать в доме. Многие, конечно; но не каждый может позволить себе ходить в дорогие рестораны; другие не делают этого, потому, что не желают переодеваться: известно, что в



„Гроза ринш“



„Полис де Франсэ“

живут на свое жалованье, и у них нет ни времени, ни денег для того, чтобы заняться каким-нибудь другим делом, кроме того, которым они зарабатывают себе на жизнь.

Они, конечно, едва ли заинтересовались бы таким делом, как ресторан, и если бы даже они рискнули открыть ресторан, то „прогорели“ бы, потому, что это был бы такой же ресторан, какие содержатся очень многими русскими, и которые „прогорают“ один за другим; вопрос только в том, когда придет очередь до каждого. В лучшем случае, они только сводят концы с концами, и даже владят жалкое существование, давая пищу бедным русским беженцам, у которых нет семьи: ибо состоятельные русские стоят лицом к лицу с той же проблемой, как и иностранцы, а

Шанхай считается „дурным тоном“ появляться в ресторанах в обыкновенном рабочем костюме к обеду.

Нужно заметить, что большинство и иностранцев, приезжающих сюда и принадлежащих к „обществу“, обыкновенно приезжают на готовые для них места,

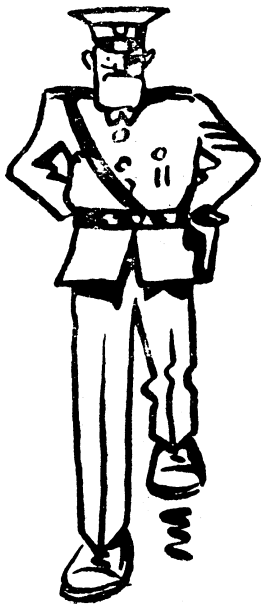


„Стоп“

именно — найти приличное место для еды, без музыки.

Спрашивается, где можно найти такое место, где бы хорошо и недорого кормили и которое не походило бы на место для увеселения? Есть, правда, пара японских и китайских ресторанов, которые чисто содержатся и где хорошо кормят, но едва ли вы найдете много таких мест, содержимых европейцами.

Были ли вы когда-нибудь, например, у Шайнина, и отведали ли вы хоть раз там ветчину? Советуем попробовать. Нарвите ее толстыми ломтиками, покушайте с Чакальским черным хлебом и запейте холодным пивом и вы получите прелестную закуску.



„Начальство“.

сам следит за всем. Эти рестораны не нуждаются в рекламе, их посетители сами рекламируют их.

Почему же подобные рестораны пользуются успехом за границей, но никто не попробует открыть хотя бы один такой ресторан здесь. Ответ очень простой: потому что в Европе и Америке хозяин посвящает все свое время и энергию своему делу; он сам покупает доброкачественные продукты, и он сам всегда находится на кухне. У него, правда, нет музыки, нет дорогих салфеток, серебра, но он не доверяет ничего китайцам — поварам или подрядчикам: он не развезет на автомобиле, пока повар-китаец «тащит» все, что может, а посетителей

кормят чем попало, лишь бы была приправа.

В Шанхае было бы несомненно лучше жить, в смысле питания, если бы нашелся предприниматель, пожелавший открыть такой ресторан, в настоящем смысле этого слова, т. е. где давали бы доброкачественную пищу, хотя бы и без музыки, без шика, без серебряной посуды и т. д.

Мы надеемся, что кто-нибудь из русских обратит внимание на нашу заметку и сделает начин в этом деле. Но он должен помнить, что нельзя хозяину полагаться на поваров и боев; он должен сам работать не только ради экономии, но и для того, чтобы посетители знали, что они всегда получают доброкачественную пищу, хорошо приготовленную специалистом — поваром.

Итак кушайте, пейте и весельтесь, но кто первый начнет кормить нас, как следует?

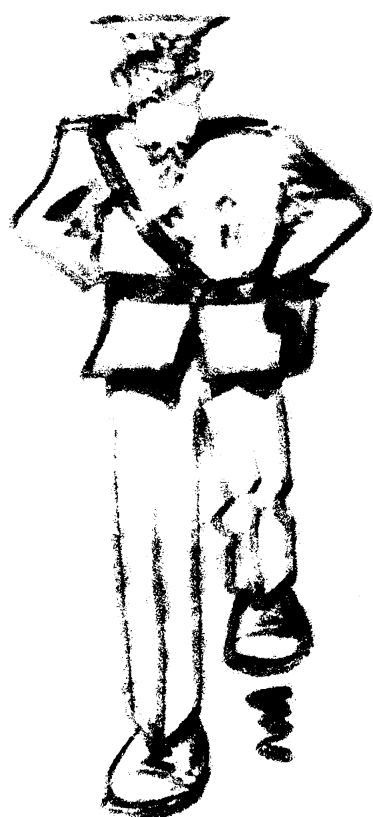
Моя статья, оказывается, не прошла незамеченной. „Нестор“ местной журналистики посвятил целую статью вопросу питания в Шанхае, в связи с нашими замечаниями.

Мы должны упомянуть об одном хорошем русском начинании в этом роде, а именно о кафе Клейнерман, в котором можно всегда найти, кроме прекрасного шоколада, еще лучшее печенье, „не высушенные“ свежие сэндвичи.

Высказывая наши соображения по вопросу питания, мы не имеем в виду гурманов или богатых „эпикурейцев“. Мы имеем в виду массу холостяков, питающихся в своих клубах, гостиницах или общежитиях, где пища слишком однообразна; мы имеем в виду тех служащих разных офисов, фабрик, контор и т. д., которые хотели бы иметь простой, здоровый стол, напоминающий домашний.

Но мы считаем напомнить еще раз, что, по нашему глубокому убеждению, ресторан, т. е. место питания должен контролироваться самим владельцем, который должен быть поваром, или, по крайней мере, понимать в кулинарном деле, иметь неослабный надзор за приготовлением пищи и покупкой доброкачественных и свежих продуктов.

Вопрос о том, что такое искусство, является одним из самых сложных и спорных в философии. Искусство — это форма человеческого творчества, которая выражает эмоции, мысли и чувства. Оно имеет свою историю и эволюцию, и его значение постоянно меняется. Искусство — это способ познания мира и себя, это способ общения и выражения. Оно является частью культуры и общества, и оно влияет на нашу жизнь и мышление. Искусство — это то, что делает нас людьми, это то, что придает нашей жизни смысл и красоту.

[illegible][illegible]

Потому же что наша страна имеет
очень большой недостаток, а именно не
имеет достаточного количества зерна для того
чтобы накормить своих граждан. Страна очень плохая.
Потому что в Европе и Америке люди
получают все самое лучшее в это время и поэтому
самые лучшие, они сами покупают дорогие
естественные продукты, и они сами все
автоматически из кухни. У нас, правда, не
имеют, но дорогие продукты, потому что
они не могут позволить себе купить дорогие
продукты и поэтому они не могут позволить
себе купить дорогие продукты, потому что
они не могут позволить себе купить дорогие
продукты, потому что они не могут позволить
себе купить дорогие продукты, потому что

[illegible]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900.

When the above is taken into consideration, the two following points should be noted:

Ваше письмо, сообщившее, что в настоящее время вы находитесь в Германии, мы получили. Мы надеемся, что вы сможете вернуться в СССР в ближайшее время. Мы будем рады вас видеть.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and use only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

Знакомство с ними и ознакомление со
их работой позволило мне на работе в этих
офисах или кабинетах установить
их место в ряду других учреждений и
предприятий в нашей стране. Значительная
часть учреждений и предприятий
находящаяся в этих местах в руках служа-
щих разных отделов, фабрик, контор
и т. д., которые хотели бы иметь
простой, здоровый стол для
домашний.

FIO MIA
 PRO, NO
 DECORAM
 PRO
 TOP
 KO
 FIO
 PRO
 PRO

ДА ЗДРАВСТВУЕТ КОРОЛЕВА.



Когда Нина Барсамова вернется в Шанхай из энойной Калифорнии.

Январь, 14, 1934

ШАНХАЙСКИМ СПЕКТАТОР

19

ИСТОРИЯ ОДНОГО ОБЫВАТЕЛЯ ОБРАТИВШАГОСЯ К
ШАНХАЙСКОМУ ПРАВОСУДИЮ.



АВТОМОБИЛИ БУДУЩАГО



Балила.

Знаменитый новый тип легкового автомобиля марки «Фиат», известный всему миру по экономии топлива, прочности и легкости управления.

Отличительные качества этой машины:

Один галлон газаolina на 36 миль.

Мотор подвешен на резинѣ,
Скорость — 60 миль в час.
Перекрестное шасси.
Проволочные колеса.
Кожаная обивка.

А В Т О П А Л А С

920 RUBBLING WELL ROAD

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Service Station: Route Cardinal Mercier—Telephone 71431

Не тратьте зря ваших денег.

Купите что-нибудь ценное и прочное.

Мебель, заказанная в Студіо д'Арт, будет служить вам вѣчность.

У нас самый большой и самый полный выбор обстановки в Шанхаѣ.

Имѣются прекрасные комплекты от 350 долларов и выше.

Вы не найдете нигдѣ таких низких цѣн.

Студіо д'Арт дает Вам полную гарантію за каждый сѣт мебели, купленный у нея.

Если Вы не найдете того, что Вам нравится на нашем складѣ, мы дадим Вам во временное пользование обстановку пока не выполним в точности Вашего заказа. Наша обстановка состоит исключительно из моделей самого послѣдняго фасона.

Наши специалисты могут предложить Вам обстановку в любом стилѣ, в каком только Вы желаете, т.к. они художники в полном смыслѣ этого слова.

Покупая обстановку у нас, Вы приобретете предметы, которые до-

ставят удовольствіе Вам и вашей семьѣ, не только на этот год, но и на будущее время вообще.

Хорошая обстановка есть хорошее помѣщеніе денег.

Деньги, вложенные на покупку хорошей мебели подвергаются меньшим колебаніям, чѣм деньги использованные на покупку акцій, и у Вас есть, кромѣ того, возможность, получить эстетическое наслажденіе в полной мѣрѣ за Ваши деньги.

Студіо д'Арт находится в настоящее время исключительно под иностранным управленіем.

Мы охотно предоставляем кредит на 18 мѣсяцев кредитоспособным лицам и фирмам на покупаемые у нас предметы обстановки. Не сочтите за труд посѣтить нашу выставку и посмотреть, что у нас есть.

Наша выставка открыта ежедневно с 9 час. утра до 6.30 час. вечера, по воскресеніям - от 9 час. утра до полудня.

СТУДИО Д'АРТ

Зарегистрировано

в С. Ш. Америки

Адрес: 126 Bubbling Well Rd.

Facing the Race Course

Special Ratepayers Meet To Be Called Off To-day

A. W. Beaumont, Leader Of "Pro-Shanghai" Group,
Announces Reasons For Not Convening Gather-
ing; Lack Of Funds And Doubtful Quorum

The special meeting of ratepayers of the International Settlement, which it was proposed to call to-day, following the annual general meeting of ratepayers, will not be held, according to A. W. Beaumont, leader of the "Pro-Shanghai Group" who failed to secure election to the S. M. Council at the recent elections. Mr. Beaumont announced shortly after the declaration of the poll that he intended to convene a special meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the Council. Owing to lack of support and also lack of funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" has decided not to continue with the idea.

Mr. Beaumont's statement regarding the calling off of the meeting follows:

"The decision of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association made at the polls yesterday to support the demand for taxing undeveloped land and levying rates on unoccupied premises embraces two paramount points in my municipal programme and seems to make a special meeting of foreign ratepayers unnecessary.

"It was not expected that the special meeting could accomplish anything more definite than to put the Pro-Shanghai Group further on record as being unalterably determined to go ahead with its programme in future years until success has been achieved.

Need A Quorum

"In order for a special ratepayers' meeting to be valid, it is necessary that a quorum must be present. I was informed from various sources that there might be no quorum at the regular meeting and that in any event the bulk of the ratepayers, having voted regularly and according to form in the elections, and also being hungry for the tea and food they would receive on their return home, would bolt as soon as the chairman announced the regular meeting at an end, leaving our brave little band holding the bag.

"Also, prior to the election, the pro-Shanghai Group, spurred by pledges of blocks of votes, enthusiastically made a considerable expenditure of funds and also signed a few chits which it now has to meet. The hiring of automobiles to carry our voters to the polls was just one item of this heavy outlay.

"Not only is the treasury quite dry now but every resource at our command must be brought into play to clear the slate. In plain language stripped of the furbelows of diplomacy, the situation is this:

"I did not have at my disposal the necessary funds to carry the advertisements and circularization which might have assured a quorum at the special meeting. Therefore, at to-morrow's affair many of our sympathizers might be absent, and considering this and the fact that the Chinese ratepayers have helped themselves admirably to two of our platform planks, I might say on the most pressing points that it seems prudent to call the meeting off.

Sending A Letter

"However, in order to bring forward the additional vital issues (and the two mentioned also), I am drafting a letter to Mr. J. R. Jones, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, before the deadline of 5 o'clock to-day and I expect in this way to bring these matters before the ratepayers in a proper manner. I anticipate that the ratepayers may be allowed to overlook them in the excitement of deciding to abolish or maintain our \$300,000 municipal orchestra, for who wants to hear discordant tunes from disgruntled tenants when they can talk about the seductive strains of our highly valued tooters?

"The matter of high rents and rates will thus be brought vividly to the attention of the assemblage. The results can not be estimated, but the chairman will at least have to keep a straight face in serving up the nice dish of baloney which will be offered in lieu of answering the question of what is to become of Shanghaianders in their death-grapple with the Shanghai rent racketeers.

"As to carrying on, the Pro-Shanghai Group is now reorganizing its finances and general machinery, and as soon as we recover from our first reverses, we'll get right back at it. Spring is here at last. Shanghai is sure to progress, and the Pro-Shanghai Group is certain that in the end it will triumph."

Questions To Be Asked

Although Mr. Beaumont does not intend calling the special meeting, he has given notice to the Shanghai Municipal Council

that he will ask the following questions at the meeting this afternoon:

- 1.—What does the Shanghai Municipal Council intend to do about the present intolerable high rental situation in the International Settlement?
- 2.—Why should unoccupied premises remain immune from the levying of rates when tenants are groaning under an excessive load?
- 3.—Why not set machinery in motion to enable the taxation of undeveloped land? Such a measure would immediately put a stop to present excessive land values, which is the direct cause of the high rental situation.
- 4.—What is the Shanghai Municipal Council doing about Judge Feetham's recommendations and why have none of these recommendations been put to the ratepayers to date?

sw

Beaumont Cancels Special Meeting

Calls Off Dogs Of War Because Of No Cash And No Quorum

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, unsuccessful independent candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council at the recent elections, today declared that the special ratepayers' meeting desired by the pro-Shanghai Group to be held tomorrow after the regular meeting has been called off.

The reasons assigned by Mr. Beaumont were two: first, the "Old Man" had passed the word for its adherents to go home after the regular meeting so the "rump parliament" would not command a quorum; second, the bottom had dropped out of the exchequer of the pro-Shanghai Group, and it looked hopeless to make a fight before the groupers could catch their second wind.

Here's The Statement

The full statement follows:

"The decision of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association made at the polls yesterday to support the demand for taxing undeveloped land and levying rates on unoccupied premises embraces two paramount points in my municipal program and seems to make a special meeting of foreign ratepayers unnecessary.

"It was not expected that the special meeting could accomplish anything more definite than to put the pro-Shanghai Group further on record as being unalterably determined to go ahead with its program in future years until success has been achieved.

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"Also, prior to the election, the pro-Shanghai Group, spurred by pledges of blocks of votes, enthusiastically made a considerable expenditure of funds and also signed a few chits which it now has to meet. The hiring of automobiles to carry our voters to the polls was just one item of this heavy outlay.

Treasury Is "Dry"

"Not only is the treasury quite dry now but every resource at our command must be brought into play to clear the slate. In plain language stripped of the furbelows of diplomacy, the situation is this:

"I did not have at my disposal the necessary funds to carry the

advertisements and circularization which might have assured a quorum at the special meeting. Therefore, at tomorrow's affair many of our sympathizers might be absent, and considering this and the fact that the Chinese ratepayers have helped themselves admirably to two of our platform planks, I might say on the most pressing points that it seems prudent to call the meeting off.

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"As to carrying on, the pro-Shanghai Group is now reorganizing its finances and general machinery, and as soon as we recover from our first reverses, we'll get right back at it. Spring is here at last. Shanghai is sure to progress, and the pro-Shanghai Group is certain that in the end it will triumph."

Orchestra's Fate Up

Consideration of the fate of the municipal orchestra and band promises to be the only other element of excitement in the annual meeting, scheduled to be held at 5 p.m. tomorrow at the Carlton Theatre. All other business will be strictly according to advance plans, as the deadline for submitting further questions on accounts or nominating other candidates has passed.

Seven resolutions will be offered, the most important being the fifth, which presents for approval the Municipal budget for 1934. The amount which must be raised through rates, taxes, dues and fees is not to exceed \$15,500,000.

Resolution VII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 337

Date 18/4/34

Inf

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3307
Date 16 / 4 / 34

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF APRIL 14, 1934.

The Min Sin Jih Pao (明新報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following article on April 12, 1934.

A.W. BEAUMONT AND THE S.M.C.

Before the S.M.C. election for this year took place, A.W. Beaumont, a Belgish, was actively engaged in soliciting the support of the foreign ratepayers, but he was not elected. He was very angry, when the result was known, because he had spent much money on advertising. Since he was not electe., he has no right to interfere with the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He, therefore, consulted with a number of foreign residents who sympathise with him, and at the annual meeting of the foreign ratepayers on April 18, a proposal will be brought forward by him for the convening of a special meeting of the ratepayers, at which a number of proposals will be submitted by him.

Beaumont really desires to create trouble with the Shanghai Municipal Council, but the Shanghai Municipal Council has ignored his activities.

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Rump
17/4*

*Reg. check to file
JBR 15/4*

8298

Pro-Shanghai Adherents Ask Special Meeting Of Ratepayers

Adherents of the "Pro-Shanghai Movement," backers of the defeated Mr. A. W. Beaumont in the recent Settlement elections, yesterday secured signatures for a petition asking that a special meeting of ratepayers be held at the Carlton Theatre immediately following the regular meeting on April 18 to consider a specified number of resolutions. The petition will be presented to Council officials today.

Acting in accordance with Article 15 of the Land Regulations of the International Settlement, the electors propose to submit at the special meeting the following resolutions for the approval of the ratepayers:

1. That undeveloped land in the International Settlement be taxed and that rates be levied upon unoccupied premises.

2. That at the polls, when independent candidates stand for elec-

tion to the Shanghai Municipal Council, they be authorized to have their own scrutineers present in addition to those selected by the Council.

3. That the membership of the Shanghai Municipal Council be increased by five, i.e., three foreigners and two Chinese.

4. That all of Judge Feetham's recommendations as to qualifications of candidates to the Shanghai Municipal Council be adopted.

The petition is signed by the following rate-payers:

A. W. Beaumont, J. J. James, Donald R. Chisholm, Dr. Arthur de Carvalho, A. Hatueff, D. S. Ghdanova, V. Kaminsky, Mrs. V. Rosenpik, M. Voitzman, Otto Dietrich, L. Ehrenthal, H. Robel, Karl Mondenach, Louise Gilman, T. Zaid, S. M. Turchin, H. Erlich, Mark E. Beiser, H. E. Baruksen, H. Robel, T. Inouye, Karl Mondenach, Louise Gilman, T. Zaid, S. M. Turchin, H. Erlich, Mark E. Beiser, H. E. Baruksen, U. J. Soskin, Mme. E. Giek, K. Nagaoka, Mrs. A. Gordicova, R. Delbach, M. Klebanoff, Mrs. T. Rissina, T. Yoshida, M. Koshlovsky, E. A. Cuddy, Frida Tatlock and Sister M. Schneider.

'We're Just Beginning'— A.W. Beaumont

Defeated Dark Horse To
Seek Support From All
Ratepayers In Program

Pro-Shanghai Group Fixes
Up 5-Point Platform

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, leader of the Pro-Shanghai Group, stated yesterday that he and his followers were very encouraged over the great support which they received in the Shanghai Municipal Council elections. Mr. Beaumont assigned his defeat to the organized opposition, which he fully expected, and mainly for the reason that voters must sign their ballots.

Mr. Beaumont continued:

"The Pro-Shanghai Group is calling for a special ratepayers meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting in April at the same venue at which the following will be moved:

Program Outlined

"1.—That undeveloped land be taxed, and that rates be levied upon unoccupied premises.

"2.—That at the polls, when independent candidates run, they be authorized to have their own scrutineers.

"3.—That membership of the Shanghai Municipal Council be increased by five, three foreigners and two Chinese.

"4.—That all of Judge Feetham's recommendations as to qualifications of candidates be adopted.

"5.—That the Council will tie the passing of the above recommendations together with the adoption of the secret ballot rules endorsed last year."

Meeting On 18th

The annual meeting of ratepayers in the Foreign Settlement will be held in the Carlton Theater, No. 21 Park Road, on Wednesday, April 18, 1934, at 5 p.m. to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for municipal purposes, to pass resolutions in reference thereto, and to deliberate and decide upon other municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ended December 31, 1933, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the ratepayers.

The secretary of Council has written to A. J. Welch and J. G. Clay, scrutineers of the poll in connection with the election of councillors, expressing the Council's appreciation of their services.

All the voting tickets were received by the scrutineers by 3.15 p.m. on March 27 and at 5.50 p.m. the work of counting the votes had been completed.

Handwritten:
KFB
29/3

Mr. A. W. Beaumont Replies To Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead

Independent Candidate For The Shanghai Municipal
Council Waxes Sarcastic At Strictures
Penned By Local British Writer.

The following statement from Mr. A. W. Beaumont, Independent Candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, is in reply to the article which appeared in "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday from the pen of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., Editor of "Oriental Affairs," in which the latter analyzed the claims of Mr. Beaumont for support.

By A. W. BEAUMONT

Twenty cents is the price of membership on the Pro-Shanghai Group, and membership is worth the money! Ask anybody who enjoys a bandwagon seat!

Mr. Woodhead expresses wonder in his "Sunday Times" article that I can get along with my growing movement on 20 cents from each person.

The gentleman takes us back to that colourful character of Sleepy Hollow, the raw-boned schoolmaster known as "Ichabod

Crane," concerning whom it was said:

"Still they gazed, and still their wonder grew
That one small head could carry
all he knew."

One Woodhead contains a lot of facts and figures which, on occasion, are hauled out for our guidance. I have been guided helpfully by some of Mr. Woodhead's observations, but when he turns his pen towards the task of stemming the tide of public resentment over Shanghai misrule he gets somewhat beyond his depth.

A Bit Of Byplay

But being scored by Mr. Woodhead, C.B.E., whose words London as well as Shanghai hang upon, is a bit of byplay that is worth while in this strenuous campaign. I have been so busy running faster than most of my competitors that it is refreshing to feel this editorial breeze blow across my path. I should have been disappointed if Mr. Woodhead had not hurled his ink pot at me even for a wide miss, for such action by the leading authority on Far Eastern affairs has further advertised my constructive campaign.

It is refreshing to pause long enough to consider that whereas two months ago, Mr. Woodhead and his Old Clan were asking, "Who is this presumptuous worm, Beaumont, who dares fling his new-angled notions into the teeth of the gods?" and who are inquiring what sort of an organ the Shanghai "Spectator" was, they have awakened to the realization that the Beaumont campaign is something for them to notice.

More seriously, Mr. Woodhead and I look at things hereabouts from different angles. I felt certain that the eminent journalist would eventually come around this way, and try to find out what was the matter with my programme and me. Reading his contribution in your valued columns, I found that his chief objection to me was that I was a newcomer in public affairs, and, therefore, no authority to follow, but that Mr. Liddell, also a newcomer in this respect, and a member in good standing of the Country Club, would be better material because his family has been here (and done well) for 50 years. I can only say there that, as a newcomer, I have seen some things which I am convinced Shanghai needs, and I have dared to ask for the opportunity to accomplish them.

Feetham Report

It is remarkable that Mr. Woodhead cites in defence of the Council's attitude certain passages from the able Feetham Report. The Council sat upon this egg and failed to hatch anything out of it. Still, there are words of wisdom in it from which Mr. Woodhead has extracted some lines against publicity for the Council proceedings, and since Mr. Woodhead has drawn strength from that source, we may be pardoned for doing likewise. Says the learned English jurist on Page 174, Vol II:

"Under ordinary circumstances effective publicity is automatically and regularly given to the work and proceedings of a local governmental authority, both by publication of the agenda for its meetings, . . . and by press reports of its debates, which show the part taken by individual members and serve to concentrate public attention on crucial points discussed, and on views expressed by those members who are

recognized as leaders. In the absence of such normal means of attracting public attention special measures are needed in order to keep the public . . . in touch with the work which the Council are doing and to bring home the reasons for its decisions."

"The impersonal and often rather colourless reports of the proceedings appearing in the published minutes of the Council and its committees are not in themselves sufficient to serve this purpose."

Mr. E. F. Harris, for a year a member of the Council, advocates more publicity for Council meetings, and I anticipate that my other prospective colleagues will be able to accommodate themselves to the idea. But most emphatically I am not the demagogue Mr. Woodhead would make me out, for I have stated in my programme that I do favour publicity only in matters wherein racial and nationalistic questions might be adversely affected.

In changing its attitude towards publicity, the Council will merely be meeting public opinion as I get it.

"It Can't Be Done"

Mr. Woodhead has not been able to pick flaws in the other 14 points of my programme, except in such a general way that his objections are without value. Boiled down, his criticisms resolve themselves into that Old Clan parrot talk, "It can't be done!"

While he asserts that certain points are difficult, he agrees that some of them may be sound. I have indicated that a fair exchange, Chinese fashion, will make possible most of the things that foreigners desire.

On the point of "vested interests," no rejoinder is necessary. By handling that topic in the way he does, Mr. Woodhead confirms my observations. Of course, there never has been a divergent point of view in the Council chamber, and the possibility of developing one is what worries the big-wigs. They don't want to debate in the open, where everyone can see, but behind a screen.

I have dared to attack the Shanghai vested interests with such help as I could muster, and I think it is apparent I am doing pretty well. I wear no stiff shirt and hold no membership in the sacrosanct Country Clubs. I am just one of the middle class who wants to do something for the community and to represent those numerous Shanghailanders who have a full right to be represented.

If I am elected, as I expect to be, I shall not only represent the middle class and be able to see the poor, but I will be fair to all without regard to colour, class, nationality, creed, social or financial standing or previous condition. While my opponents are sitting back smoking their cigars, I am letting no grass grow under my feet.

Alleged Leg Pulling

Mr. Woodhead blandly asserts that Councillors cannot vote on matters in which they have a direct or indirect interest. In this, the gentleman is evidently trying to draw me into a net and at the same time is pulling the legs of your readers. All I suggest to the ratepayers is that they square the names of Councillors and candidates against the important directorates as traceable in the Hong List, and apply their intelligence.

Lastly, Mr. Woodhead is concerned with the "mystery" of my anxiety to get on the Council and my show of energy in campaigning. I will oblige the able journalist with some information which might possibly relieve "his anxiety" in this respect. First, I firmly believe I can do Shanghai a great deal of good by helping usher in a new era with an even and square deal for all. Secondly, when I undertake something, I propose to achieve.

This rejoinder would not be complete without my extension of thanks to Mr. Woodhead and certain other Old Clansmen for publicity that Pao-Shanghai 20-cent pieces, numerous though they are, could not buy.

23/3

March 26, 1934.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. <u>D 3307</u> Date <u>26 3 1934</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI, NIPPON and MAINICHI (25-3-34)

3 LOCAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS PROMOTE THE APPOINTMENT
OF MR. A.W. BEAUMONT AS A MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL

Elect Mr. A. W. Beaumont who holds strictly neutral views and advocates that the nation having the highest number of voters have controlling rights.

A.W. Beaumont's statement

The Shanghai Municipal Council is a secret organ and not the servant of the public. I wish to draw the attention of the Japanese residents to the followings:- Shanghai is our home here we have our occupations and in this place our hopes are placed. The development of Shanghai must depend upon the prosperity of its population. The prosperity must not be confined to a few persons who hold the controlling power. Most large cities in the world are governed by the people and for the people but Shanghai is still influenced by the feudal system. As you know very well the system of the Shanghai Municipal administration is similar to that of the councils of big cities in Japan. The council comprises nine members. 5 British, 2 Japanese and 2 Americans. How unjust and unbalanced is this system. Formerly the 9 seats in the Council were allocated as follows:- British 7, Japanese 1, American 1. This arrangement continued until 1917 when 2 seats were given to Americans, and in 1927 2 seats were given to Japanese. I, of course, appreciate the efforts of the British who have built up the International Settlement but it is difficult to see why the British hold controlling power. The prosperity of Shanghai to-day must depend upon the efforts of the whole population. The British people occupy 5 seats out of 9 in the Council and endeavour to expand their own power by means of Municipal authority. They pay no attention to the interests of the population as a whole. An examination into the Educational, public health and police systems of the Shanghai Municipal Council will support my contention. We, the people must be held responsible for the defects because we have not paid any attention to the administration. The reform of the Municipal administration will be effected by means of your votes on March 26 and 27. You can secure healthy administration if you vote in cooperation with the awakened ratepayers. The Japanese residents in number and wealth are superior to the British, therefore, their efforts may get rid of British monopoly and secure just administration. For the past several years I have advocated ~~the~~ ^{the} "Pro Shanghai Movement" in the Spectator in order to promote the interests of the population. I was responsible for the formation of an organization known as the "Pro Shanghai Association" consisting of about 4000 members. I agreed in the name of the "Pro Shanghai Association" to stand as a candidate for the Municipal election which will be held on March 26 and 27 in order to affect the reformation of the unjust administration and to realize the ideals which I have been advocating. I have studied Municipal administration and I know what Shanghai needs. I am

March 26, 1934.

Morning Translation.

(2)

informed the people are dissatisfied with the present administration. The Municipal organ needs ~~not only~~ the representatives ~~not~~ only of the capitalists but also representatives of the middle class. My determination to get rid of the evils in Shanghai is sincere.

With a view to obtaining the object mentioned above I hope that you will cast your honest vote at the Municipal election.

A. W. Beaumont (Belgian) proprietor
of an English weekly magazine
called the "Shanghai Spectator".

by

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Mr. Beaumont's Threats

Mr. Beaumont announces that if elected he intends at the first Council meeting to propose the admission of the Press to all meetings at which matters of civic import are scheduled for consideration, that no decision affecting the status of Shanghai shall be taken by the Council without the concurrence of the ratepayers, and that responsible press representatives of the International Settlement be appointed in the leading foreign Capitals. Whether these proposals are good or bad is immaterial. Mr. Beaumont threatens that if they are rejected by the Council he will personally "grant interviews on local civic affairs to representatives of the press after each Council meeting, provided that the subject matter is not of a nature likely to arouse nationalistic or racial animosities." It would be for the electors in the first place, and the majority of the Council in the second, to decide whether a departure from the long-accepted principle of collective responsibility ought to be tolerated in the case

of a man who entered the Council-chamber as an avowed antagonist of all his foreign colleagues. Moreover, it is a naive assumption that the more responsible members of the Press would take the slightest interest in "interviews" granted by Mr. Beaumont in the circumstances suggested.

An Intolerable Position

It seems superfluous to comment on the fifteen or more items in the Beaumont "platform" seriatim. Some are sound; others could not be adopted without drastic changes in the Land Regulations even if their desirability were not open to question. Moreover, if Mr. Beaumont were elected he would only be one out of a Council of 14, and it would seem to be slightly presumptuous to assume that his was the only view to be considered. Even the much-abused representatives of so-called "vested interests" have never claimed that their views should prevail over those of the majority. It would, however, be intolerable to have one Councillor publicly campaigning against his colleagues in his own journal, or in "interviews" granted at the conclusion of Council meetings.

From the earliest days of the Settlement, it is the men who have had a real stake in the community who have guided its affairs in the Council Chamber. And they have done so, on the whole, with a foresight, and a vision that have been highly creditable. When an attempt is made to discredit candidates who have substantial interests in the Settlement one is justified in inquiring into the qualifications of the man who (so he states) "dares to attack vested Trusts." What, if any, previous administrative, political or municipal experience has he had? What are his records of public service? Of Mr. Beaumont all that I know is that he claims to have acquired the support of a "Pro-Shanghai Group." Who compose that "Group" (membership of which costs only twenty cents), has not, so far as I am aware, ever been disclosed. Nor has it been made apparent on what grounds it bases its claim to monopolize interest in Shanghai's welfare. I find it hard, however, to believe that the methods and style of the "Spectator" have commended themselves to the more responsible elements of this community, or that those who really have the interests of the Settlement at heart would consider that Mr. Beaumont's election would be a contribution towards its welfare and prosperity, or to the dignity and responsibility of the Council. The latter elements cannot be ignored in the case of a body which relies, in the last resort, upon the protection and goodwill of the principal Treaty Powers.

TELEPHONE 12060

The SPECTATOR

P. O. Box 604

A Journal of Civic Social and Sporting Events

A. W. BEAUMONT
Publisher

上海民視報
電話二〇六〇
博物院路十五號

15 Museum Road
Shanghai, China.

MARCH 24, 1934

DEAR SIR/ MADAM:

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, I HAVE WORKED VERY HARD MAKING A STUDY OF SHANGHAI CIVIC AFFAIRS. THE PICTURE REVEALED WAS NOT AN ENCOURAGING ONE. ON THE CONTRARY, IT PLAINLY SHOWED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT TOGETHER WITH ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT HAS LONG BEEN OUTWORN.

THE NEGLIGENCE SHOWN IN DEALING WITH THE RICKSHA PROBLEM IS ONE STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE SAD CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN MANY ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS. THE ORDURE DISPOSAL SYSTEM IS BUT ONE OTHER, STANDING OUT AS A DIRECT AND CONSTANT MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE, YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT, ELECTED THEMSELVES TO THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ARE MEN OF WIDE AFFAIRS WITH NOT ENOUGH TIME TO DEVOTE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND FUTURE OF SHANGHAI. THESE MEN ARE ALSO CONNECTED WITH TRUSTS, LAND COMPANIES, BANKS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, AND ARE THUS IN THE DUAL ROLE OF LOOKING AFTER THEIR OWN INTERESTS AS WELL AS THE OPPOSING INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC, FROM WHOM, AND FOR WHOSE ACCOUNT, THEY HOLD OFFICE.

OUR COUNCILLORS ARE THEREFORE CONTINUALLY PLACED IN THE POSITION THAT SOLOMON FOUND HIMSELF IN WHEN HE WAS CALLED UPON TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CHILD CLAIMED BY TWO MOTHERS. IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT SUCH A POSITION IS UNPARALLELED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD AT THE PRESENT TIME.

PUBLISHED IN THE BEST INTEREST OF A GREAT COMMUNITY

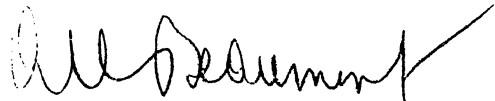
TO MAINTAIN THEIR BERTHS, THE COUNCILLORS HAVE REPEATEDLY DIMMED CIVIC ISSUES BY PROCEEDING WITH SECRECY. IT IS THEREFORE QUITE REMARKABLE THAT THE NOMINEES OF THE OFFICIALLY CONSTITUTED SOCIETIES, ARE TAKEN OUT OF THE VESTED INTEREST BAG, WITHOUT ONE OR TWO CANDIDATES INDEPENDENT OF CONNECTIONS WITH THE INTER-RELATED TRUSTS, BEING GIVEN A CHANCE TO STAND FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP HAS NOT GIVEN RECOGNITION TO COMMITTEES CLOSELY RELATED WITH THE ABOVE INTERESTS, AND HOPES THAT IN THE FUTURE IT WILL HAVE ON ITS SLATE, WITH AN ENLARGED COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP, CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES REPRESENTING THE COMMON WEAL.

MUCH IS HEARD ABOUT THE GREAT HONOR THAT IS SUPPOSED TO GO WITH ELECTION TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. AND IT IS TRUE THAT IT IS A GREAT HONOR TO BE ENTRUSTED WITH PUBLIC OFFICE, BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE LOOKED UPON PURELY AS AN HONORARY QUESTION FOR THE POSITION OF COUNCILLOR IN SHANGHAI IS ONE THAT SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A JOB; A JOB REQUIRING UNTIRING EFFORTS AND INDEPENDENCE WITH AN EYE TOWARDS GIVING ALL OF THE PUBLIC A SQUARE DEAL. NATIONALITY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS SINCE ALL FOREIGNERS WHO LABOR HERE ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE AND FUTURE OF SHANGHAI, AND THE PUBLIC, BY VOTING FOR ONE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, WILL FORCE ITS RESPECTIVE SOCIETIES TO GIVE UNFETTERED CANDIDATES A CHANCE TO STAND FOR PUBLIC OFFICE IN THE FUTURE.

IN THE HOPE THAT MY SUCCESSFUL CANDIDACY WILL BE THE WEDGE THAT WILL OPEN A NEW ERA FOR SHANGHAI, I RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR SUPPORT AT THE POLLS AT THE COMING ELECTION, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 26 AND 27.

SINCERELY YOURS



A. W. BEAUMONT

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES RE BEAUMONT PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN
NEWSPAPER "KOPEIKA" ON MARCH 23, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u> 3307
Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>

Hello Beaumont. Isn't it about you?

The letter of Mr. Hossenlopp regarding "qualifications" of members of the S.M.C. in one of the recent issues of the influential English newspaper the N.C.D.N., did not remain without a reply. In yesterday's issue of the above mentioned paper appeared a letter signed by "Far Cathay", which we submit herewith :- "Through the columns of your paper I should like to sincerely ^h tank Mr. Hossenlopp for his excellent letter. As Mr. Hossenlopp writes, those allowed to be nominated as candidates for Municipal Honours, should be of good standing and of irreproachable character. Therefore, it is the duty of the Council in office at the time nominations for councillors for the next year are made, to satisfy themselves that persons ~~n~~ominated are fit and proper persons to act as Municipal Councillors of our city if so elected. I suggest that immediate steps be taken to insure that all persons ~~n~~ominated as candidates for the Municipal election are fit and proper persons and of irreproachable character, not by any means a difficult task, as a visit to the respective candidate's Consular Authorities will quickly clear up any doubt on the subject. Would it be asked too much, in the case of a candidate being practically unknown to the majority of the voters, that he present with his nomination papers a clean dossier from his Consul-General of this port.

Get out from the list of candidates.

Such was the sense of yesterday's article in the N.C.D.N.

The N.C.D.N. published the following article entitled "Municipal Candidature":- It is to be feared that the Consular Body would not welcome the proposal made by a correspondent who suggested that each candidate for the Municipal election should carry a "clearance certificate", as it were, from his national Consulate. Yet most responsible

people will thoroughly agree with the general principle enunciated in that letter in endorsement of the views so forcibly and lucidly expressed by Mr. Hossenlopp. The candidates, whose addresses will, it is hoped, be available to readers of this journal to-morrow, are obviously calling for the confidence of the electorate. In so doing they ask the electorate to assess their qualities. The electors, therefore, are seriously charged with the duty of satisfying themselves that the persons of their choice are men of such standing as the decencies of public life demand. There is a good old journalistic rule "when in doubt leave out". It might apply to the process of balloting. If an elector feels that he does not know enough of any candidate to be able to come to a conclusion on this issue, his best course is to omit that name from his list. Good repute is a quality better sensed than defined. Men of good repute are required for the public service.

An attempt is made to prejudice the Russian colony.

The Russian press (by which we mean the "Slovo" and the "Kopeika") not only does not support Beaumont, but treats his candidature negatively. We are, however, ready to render assistance to the "talented" pretender to a seat, not on the Municipal Council, but on some other Municipal establishment.

The "Slovo" has declared that it has received from Mr. Beaumont a lengthy circular, full of cheap and bawling propaganda in his own favor. We decline to publish this circular. Concluding its comment, the "Slovo" says tersely:- "We shall positively treat in a negative manner the candidature of the unknown Mr. Beaumont".

Therefore, the term "Russian Press", to which Tronoff and other hirelings of Beaumont have made reference, is represented solely by the paper "Shanghai Zaria", which has not only published Beaumont's declaration in full but has

decorated this declaration with a picture of the "social worker". If, to the above, we add the previous notices advertizing the character of Beaumont and the conditions on which Beaumont will agree to accept service on the Shanghai Municipal Council, then the situation becomes clearer.

The attitude of the "Shanghai Zaria" will prejudice the Russian community in the eyes of foreigners who might become indignant at seeing our colony supporting persons whose election would be objectionable to any sincere patriot of Shanghai. Thus, through the tactlessness and thoughtlessness of the "oldest emigrant organ" and its series of bluffs, the entire Russian colony will be made to suffer.

Out of 10 names, 9 are irreproachable.

Who will guarantee the good standing of the 10th?

The identity of the candidate who is "unknown to the majority of electors" and whose name was not mentioned in the N.C.D.N.'s letter, is no secret to any one. His identity is no less clear in an article published by the same paper and to whom this letter and article referred. It is easy to find out the "mysterious" person by the simple process of elimination. Of the 10 candidates, 7 are present members of the S.M.C. so they can not be reckoned as "unknown" as they already have won public confidence. We also eliminate Mr. Carney, as he was a member of the S.M.C. two years ago. Therefore there are only two names left - Mr. Liddell whose domicile is Shanghai and who is the head of a large and well known firm here, and Beaumont, editor of the "Spectator", who arrived in Shanghai in 1929 and is a man of a certain reputation.

Is it Beaumont?

We make bold to say that all that has been written in the N.C.D.N. can in no way be connected with Gen. MacNaghten

or Mr. Arnhold or any other of the candidates except Beaumont. Therefore, it is evident that Beaumont is the person whom "Far Cathay" is asking for his Consular "Clearance Certificate".

Hired agents of Beaumont lie in favor of their master.

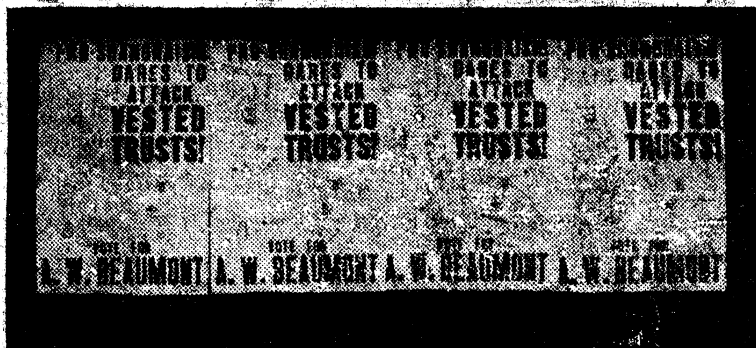
The Russian press against unknown Beaumont.

In connection with the above, one of Beaumont's agents resorted to doubtful means to secure votes for this "independent candidate". Yesterday the newspaper "Slovo" wrote the following editorial :- "It has reached the editor of "Slovo" that a certain Mr. Tronoff is visiting Russian ratepayers to persuade them to vote for Beaumont who is being supposedly backed by Russian organizations and the Russian press including the newspaper 'Slovo'."

The editorial of the "Slovo" definitely announced that the above mentioned assertions of Mr. Tronoff were pure fabrications, as the newspaper "Slovo" is not supporting Mr. Beaumont's candidature.

8210

David Vs. Goliath



Was Shanghai shocked! Staid citizens coming down to offices yesterday discovered the town placarded with election campaign posters put up by the so-called Pro-Shanghai clique which is backing the dark horse candidate for election to the Council, A. W. Beaumont. Electioneering methods such as this are something new for Shanghai, which takes its Council elections lacidly. "Pro-Shanghaism Dares To Attack Vested Trusts! Vote For A.W. Beaumont" flare the posters on walls and phone poles in the Central District. The picture represents Goliath as "Old Clan," attacked by David as "New Era." Shades of homside election riots!

**British Voters Asked
To Shun Beaumont**

British voters in the forthcoming Shanghai Municipal Council elections to be held on March 26 and 72, are urged by the British Residents' Association of China to vote for the two American, two Japanese and five British candidates. The manifesto prominently avoids the mention of the "dark horse," A. W. Beaumont, Belgian, editor of the Shanghai Spectator, who is also running for Council.

The announcement was issued yesterday through the secretary of the B.R.A., and an advertisement appears to that effect in this morning's CHINA PRESS. The British voters are urged to vote for the following:

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, C. S. Franklin, J. W. Carney, T. Funatsu, E. F. Harris, J. H. Liddell, Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O. Messrs. P. W. Massey, and O. Okamoto.

*Keep
23/3.*

*FILE
JR*

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

Mr. Beaumont's Offer

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to "Far Cathay's" interesting letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, in which he suggested consular "clearance certificates" for candidates standing for election to the Shanghai Municipal Council, I wish to go on record as stating that I heartily endorse his idea.

In view of the question that has been raised along these lines, this matter, it seems to me, has become a matter of urgency.

In the event that the Shanghai Municipal Council cannot hold a meeting before the election to endorse this view, permit me to suggest as one of the candidates for the councillorship, that all of the candidates sign an agreement to the effect that should the consul of the nationality of the candidate declare that the elected councillor is not in good standing before the Consulate of his nationality, that he will agree to immediately resign his office.

I thoroughly endorse Mr. Hossenlopp's letter and wish to go on record that I am willing to sign such an agreement at once.

A. W. BEAUMONT.

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

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A. W. BEAUMONT



I am standing for the Shanghai Municipal Council as an independent candidate.

Unassisted by official "parties," I am unfettered to any faction, free to work without restraint for a progressive programme to make Shanghai a safer, saner place in which to live.

Recently I advocated that the ratepayers of Shanghai demand of every candidate for the Council a clear, unmistakable expression of his position on issues of outstanding importance. In pursuance of this policy for a "New Era" for the ratepayers, I offer for their consideration the following platform, upon which I now ask their support and to which I dedicate myself in the event of my election:

1.—At the first meeting of the new Council, I will offer a proposal to admit representatives of the press to Council meetings at which matters of civic import are scheduled for consideration.

I shall simultaneously offer a further proposal that no decision effecting the political status of Shanghai shall be taken by the Council except with the concurrence of the ratepayers, expressed by majority vote in a formal ratepayers' meeting at which opportunity for full discussion of all the issues and implications involved shall be afforded.

As a means of presenting the case for Shanghai to the world I shall move, also, for the appointment of responsible press representatives of the International Settlement in leading foreign capitals.

If these all-important proposals are rejected by the Council, I will personally grant interviews on local civic affairs to representatives of the press after each Council meeting, provided that the subject matter is not of a nature likely to arouse nationalistic or racial animosities.

Available To Residents

2.—If elected, I shall devote the major portion of my time to civic affairs. I will be available to Shanghai residents twice every month at specified hours, when the doors of my office will be wide open to all who wish to bring proposals or complaints to the attention of the Council.

3.—To reduce rents to a level comparable with the other necessities of life, I advocate imposition of high taxes on all undeveloped land and the levying on all unoccupied premises of rates equal, at the least, to half the rate assessed upon rented premises.

4.—I advocate the establishment of a permanent Public Utilities Commission to investigate and regulate the operations of bus, tram, power, water, gas

and telephone services, both as to efficiency and as to fares and rates. This Commission should be entirely independent of the Council, with which too many public utility companies have close connection at the present time. The meetings of this Commission should be public and all votes cast should be made known to the people. The Commission might first investigate why the gas, water, telephone and power companies of Shanghai pay no interest on the substantial deposits which they require, whereas payment of interest on such deposits is required by law in most other cities of the world.

5.—I urge that public highways be lighted properly as in other leading cities of the world, and that the Street Cleaning Department be brought to a state of efficiency such that Shanghai streets need no longer be the present disgrace.

Traffic Board

6.—I advocate the establishment of a permanent Traffic Board with mandatory authority to the police to recruit men and install a proven system that will regulate traffic as efficiently as in London, New York and other great cities.

7.—I urge that steps be taken to afford adequate hospital facilities, the lack of which now constitutes a serious menace to the public health.

8.—I insist that an immediate decision on a definite course of action to solve the ricksha problem be reached through open debate at a Ratepayers' Meeting. I further suggest that whatever decision is reached be carried out by a Citizens' Committee completely independent of the Shanghai Municipal Council machine, which is responsible for the present scandalous ricksha racket. I suggest that every inspector or clerk who has had anything whatever to do with the inspection of rickshas or the granting of licences should, at least, be transferred to a different department of the S.M.C.

9.—I urge that serious consideration be given to the possibility of providing rapid transit facilities the need for which increases with the daily expansion of Greater Shanghai, in which connection the Public Works Department should be commissioned to study the feasibility and relative desirability of elevated railway or underground transport.

S.V.C. Insurance

10.—I advocate insurance for members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the insurance on a basis of open competitive bids of all municipal properties.

11.—I advocate the installation of additional incinerators for the disposal of ordure and garbage. I propose the culverting of Banjo and Hongkew Creeks in order to abolish the stench emanating from these open cesspools and to reduce the health menace which jeopardizes the entire areas through which these streams flow. I further advocate investigation of the ordure disposal system with a view to determining some method of disposal less dangerous to public health than the present unsanitary system.

12.—I stand for giving full and unconditional authority to the police to banish all prostitutes from the streets and I advocate a definite policy either of suppressing every brothel, camouflaged or otherwise, or of maintaining strict medical and police supervision of such establishments, together with the eviction from Shanghai of all underworld characters whose income is derived from prostitution and associated occupations.

Larger Council

13.—I strongly advocate the enlargement of the Shanghai Municipal Council to a membership which will do away with the present limited representation, which in future should be so revised as to include a few men elected solely for their ability and to provide for at least one joint representative of the numerous nationalities not now represented.

14.—I advocate close co-operation between the Legal department of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai Stock Exchange in order to prevent the sale of bogus securities and the operation of bucket shops.

15.—And most important of all, I advocate that the school of thought which has dominated the Council, the "It can't be done!" psychology, be banished; that all problems be met squarely from the attitude of "How can we do it?"

To solve most of the more intricate problems facing Shanghai to-day requires merely modification of the old maxim—"When in China, do as the Chinese do." That is, "bargain." Give something and take something in return. That is the sesame that will open the road to Shanghai's vital needs. Close co-operation with the Chinese through mutual concessions will bring about an atmosphere conducive to the permanent creation of a new and definite state for Shanghai, which must be

achieved if our future is not to be throttled.

Outside Roads

On the outside roads question, I shall be guided by the leit motif set forth above and I will ask the appointment of an executive small committee of capable men to seek a lasting solution to this painful thorn in Shanghai's side. Those selected should be men able to devote sufficient time to this important task to conduct direct, continuous negotiations with the Chinese, thus supplanting the present policy of sporadic spasms of "walla walla."

And, lastly, I urge the cultivation of a genuine civic spirit. Shanghai is our home. It is here that we work. Here are based our hopes for the future. But that future will be dark, indeed, unless we can bring to bear upon the problems of to-day a spirit of common co-operation for the common weal. No community which is divided can progress. The first requisite of progress in any community is that it be a community in deed, not only in words. As long as different factions continue to meet each other with suspicion, bitterness, the future can be regarded only with foreboding.

Handwritten signature and date
2/1/3.

Municipal Councillors

To the Editor.

The Hon. Richard Feetham, C.M.G. in his report on the International Settlement of Shanghai devotes a chapter to the qualifications of members of Council and rules affecting their conduct and tenure of office. It is pointed out by the eminent jurist that municipal constitutions normally contain express provision as to certain circumstances which have the effect of disqualifying persons from being elected as Councillors or from retaining their seats as such. That such provisions as to disqualification commonly include a clause to the effect that no person shall be elected as a Councillor or be qualified to retain his seat as such, who has been convicted of any serious crime or is under accusation of an indictable offence or under examination in bankruptcy or who has been declared insolvent and has not been discharged from insolvency or who has been declared of unsound mind.

Restrictions such as those mentioned have, for the most part, been recognized in the Settlement in the past, by the good sense of the community, as both reasonable and necessary, and have therefore been acted on by those concerned.

It is true that the provision made in the Land Regulations as to qualifications of Councillors deals only with financial qualifications that is, with the amount of the contribution to Municipal revenue which qualifies a person to be elected as a member of Council.

The fact must not, however, be overlooked that by Land Regulation IX provision is made that "for the better order and good government which qualifies a person to be an elected executive body styled a 'Committee or Council' which is entrusted with powers of administering the local affairs of the Settlement.

The Councillors hold office for one year, the actual period being that which intervenes between the dates of successive Annual meetings. The election is held some weeks before the date of the Annual meeting: the new Council take office immediately after the Annual meeting.

It is therefore the duty of the Council in office at the time of the elections to decide if a candidate possesses the requisite qualifications—a reputation beyond re-

proach. ~~The Council in office would have access to Police records, if necessary, and would thus be in a position to determine whether a candidate is qualified to stand for election.~~ The Council would only refuse to accept a nomination if it considered it was acting in the interests of the community for the better order and good government of the Settlement."

If the Council considered it was justified in refusing to accept a nomination the candidate could, if he chose, take action against the Council in the Court of Foreign Consuls who would be called upon to consider if the action taken by the Council was in the interests of the foreign ratepayers as a whole for "the better order and good government of the Settlement, etc."

A candidate whose character is not beyond reproach should not be permitted to stand for election. To permit such a person to stand, even if he is not returned by the voting ratepayers, might do harm to Shanghai.

Charles I of England said that nothing is so contemptible as a despised king. Our Councillors are our kings; let them be men of character.

I am, etc.

L. R. Hossenlopp.

Shanghai, March 18, 1934.

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*This letter refers undoubtedly
to Beaumont's candidature to
the S.M.C. for Mr. Hossenlopp
was one of Beaumont's victims,
see my report on this matter.
20/3/34*

"Lily-Whites"

To the Editor:

It is not difficult to plumb the psychology behind the sentiments of your correspondent on "Municipal Councillors" in today's Shanghai Evening Post. Certain of Shanghai's Best People who have been accustomed to a quiet and well-arranged packing of the nominations for the Shanghai Municipal Council, followed by a meaningless dummy election, are disquieted by the increasingly likely prospect that one of their nine selections this year will be elbowed out by a rank outsider with no right to be elected except that he is wanted by the people at large.

Concede a point and freely admit that perhaps he as an individual is not wanted; well, it still remains even more disquietingly true that *the things he stands for* are wanted. And I am not at all sure that the point must be conceded. But whether he is wanted or not, remember what I say—that the things he stands for are wanted.

Shanghai has had enough Lily-

white rule by the lily-whites. We have let our town be run by the Best People, and they have run it into bitter scandal. The richness is but one thing of many. Could we be much worse off if we had entrusted ourselves to men who didn't always trouble to keep their stealing legal, or who weren't so lucky that they could be richly blessed in the things that will not facilitate their entry into heaven? I doubt it very much indeed.

Shanghai, like some other places, has earned a "New Deal." It won't get one, to any very thorough degree. But it so happens that in this first small matter of getting one Municipal Councillor who stands for full publicity, a chance for the "small man," something approaching a square deal on such matters as public utilities and taxation, Shanghai has its chance for at least a nibble at such a "New Deal"—and if the fact alarms the lily-whites, let them be alarmed and try to make the best of it.

SMALL MAN.

Shanghai, March 20, 1934.

U.S. S. A. REGISTRY.

No. D 3307

Date 1913 132

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1934

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

NO. 4450

Election Of Members Of Council And Land Commissioner

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have been proposed and seconded and have given their written consent to serve, if elected as members of the Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai for the Municipal Year 1934:—

Candidate	Proposer	Secunder
Messrs. H. E. Arnhold	Mr. A. W. Burkill	Messrs. N. L. Sparke
A. W. Beaumont	Dr. A. de Carvalho	M. Heimendinger
J. W. Carney	Messrs. P. S. Hopkins	C. E. Patton
C. S. Franklin	A. Bassett	J. E. Swan
T. Funatsu	G. Yasui	M. Yonesato
E. F. Harris	N. L. Sparke	P. A. Cox
J. H. Liddell	A. D. Bell	A. W. Burkill
Brig.-General		
E. B. Macnaghten.		
C.M.G., D.S.O.	N. L. Sparke	A. S. Henchman
Messrs. P. W. Massey	A. S. Henchman	N. Leslie
O. Okamoto	G. Yasui	M. Yonesato

The poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 27.

Notice is hereby also given that Mr. J. T. W. Brooke, having been duly proposed by Mr. N. L. Sparke and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected a Land Commissioner for the Municipal Year 1934.

By order,

J. R. JONES,
Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Shanghai, March 17, 1934.

4606 M. 18

Reg. Passed to you.
SRK 19/3.

File
JR

Beaumont Coattails Blaze In A Last-Minute Dash

With nominations to the Shanghai Municipal Council closing at noon tomorrow, it was learned today that "several" have been received but the actual list will not be available nor will its entire membership be certain until the hour of 12 tomorrow.

In the past, there have been several instances where last-minute nominations have been rushed in during the final hour.

Some time ago the two American nominees—Judge Cornell S. Franklin and Mr. J. W. Carney—were made known, as the period within which others could be nominated expired; the two Japanese nominees were similarly duly chosen; but Mr. A. W. Beaumont, who has been vocal in his "Pro-Shanghai" movement, almost allowed himself to be caught napping in the matter of complying with the necessary formalities.

So he say, at least, in the latest issue of the Shanghai Spectator of which he is editor. It sounds like a press-agent gag but Mr. George

M. Batley, "Secretary. Pro-Shanghai Group," writes with some effort at a straight face that "the leisurely manner of the other candidates... created an atmosphere which almost proved disastrous to the hopes of the pro-Shanghai candidate."

When Mr. Beaumont "woke with a start to the realization that he was almost out of the race with victory within grasp" he got busy with attention to the required details; according to Mr. Batley, "his coattails, on which one can ordinarily play checkers, so fast does he move, that day caught fire."

Assembling a selected group of friends, Mr. Beaumont held a drawing to decide who would be nominator and who seconder; Miss Virginia de Carvalho pulled out the slips and by some stroke of fate her own father, Dr. Arthur de Carvalho, became nominator, and Mr. M. Heimendinger seconder.

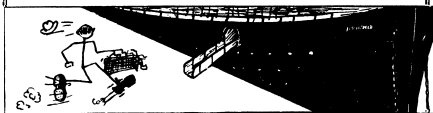
Mr. Beaumont then "went into conference with his sponsors" and his papers of nomination were duly filed.

file
JR

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WARNING!

If you do not wish to leave
Shanghai with one suit-case and
contents, you will do well to
keep abreast of the trend in
order to avoid this dire calamity.



*(Reprints of leading articles from the Shanghai
Spectator. Compliments of Pro-Shanghai Group)*

COL. THOMS ENDORSES PRO-SHANGHAI CRUSADE

*Departing Head of S.V.C. Warns of Dangers;
Cunningham and Brenan Back Him Up
with Appeal for Civic Responsibility*

By A. W. BEAUMONT

HAVING had the privilege during the last Sino-Japanese "war" to serve directly under the orders of Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms, commander of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and knowing Thoms the Man, we were particularly anxious to obtain a farewell message from the Colonel for the members of the Pro-Shanghai group, the readers of *The Spectator*, and Shanghaianders generally.

We succeeded, and are happy to reproduce this powerful, concise, realistic and common-sensed contribution herewith.

Col. Thoms may have been wearing a stiff shirt at official parties, but, by Jiminy, IT ISN'T STUFFED WITH SAW-DUST! If we were endowed with an abler pen, we would draw a picture more in keeping with the deserts of Col. Thoms. Unfortunately, we feel unable to perform such an intricate task, and as Col. Thoms leaves nothing but friends here we are sure that ample and due biographical notes from mightier pens will do him justice.

But we will say this, that as a chief Col. Thoms has ruled with rare dignity and tact, while his amiable disposition has won for him respect and lasting friendship.

We were much struck with these true words uttered by Col. Thoms when discussing with staff officers of landing parties the problem of defending Shanghai adequately in the hectic days of January and February, 1932:

"Please bear in mind and impress upon your staff that we in Shanghai have to stay here, in fact, will be here long after you are gone."

These few wise words immediately brought to the attention of the temporary co-defenders of Shanghai a picture of the position as it really was, and while the Colonel throughout has been a firm soldier whenever circumstances dictated, his shrewd analysis of a situation and his ability to impart to his associates and aids a message in a few words has marked him as a salesman of rare order for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. His tact among men of many nationalities has saved many a delicate situation, perhaps averted a major disaster.

When one realizes that Col. Thoms was loaned to Shanghai for only a limited time, he can see the enormity of the task performed in making more secure the future of the city entrusted to his care.

Col. Thoms has had the pro-Shanghai spirit right along, and his departure is a matter of regret to all of us.

Another illustration of Thoms the Man can be drawn by a small incident which came fortuitously to our knowledge. Colonel Thoms at one time was loaned a few feet of film for an S. V. C. affair, and the Colonel took the trouble personally to call three times, until he finally met the theatre manager who had obliged him in order to transmit his thanks.

Such thoughtfulness from a man in Colonel Thoms' official position is one really worthy of special commendation and notice.

In his farewell message Colonel Thoms says:

"Patriotism must be the cornerstone in any structure of government in which harmony is the other component part combining to build any community whose people wish to endure and prosper with the good will of all the classes represented therein."

Truly, the essence of Pro-Shanghai-ism calls for a status in which the realistic situation of our many nationalities and classes liv-

ing elbow to elbow must be taken into account for the running of the city. Further, the Colonel remarked:

"Our body of citizens should be as well cemented in purpose and action as is the S.V.C."

This result can only be arrived at by the spirit of Pro-Shanghai-ism. Pro-Shanghai-ism will prove a boon to all Shanghailanders and the future of this community looks dismal indeed unless this spirit can be instilled into all of us.

We are proud to see our efforts endorsed by such an eminent personality as Colonel Thoms, and his endorsement, although couched in the discreet terms that his official position perforce commands, prompts us in the name of the Pro-Shanghai group to extend our heartiest thanks and our best wishes for a further successful career.

If our movement definitely succeeds, as we expect, the Colonel will have the satisfaction to know his influential words will have contributed materially to this final success.

Mr. Cunningham and Sir John Brenan Cautiously Speak on Pro-Shanghaiism

TO those who are acquainted with the traditional discreet government official, especially in foreign lands, it is unusual to get light on subjects that often vex a local population but fall within the realm of diplomatic mumbo-jumbo. Yet diplomats now and then speak in a crisis in thundering tones.

The prohibition against public utterances applies with especial force to British officials abroad, since their actions are largely governed by a sort of foreign office formula ground out of the most intricate machinery and representing a pot-pourri of policies evolved during 300 years. Even though discretion is the better part of valor, we find an occasional minister taking the bit in his teeth and charging into the fray.

We can not exactly say Sir John Brenan, British Consul General at Shanghai, has done this, nor can it be related that he has spoken out of turn, for what he has said in an appeal for more recruits to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is what we might call pie to the hungry here in Shanghai.

Sir John steps from behind the diplomatic curtain and says considerable in favor of civic duty, which is an indirect endorsement of the pro-Shanghai crusade conducted by this magazine. In the S.V.C. recruiting round-up, attended by Col. Thoms, America's Consul General Cunningham, Mr. H. E. Arnhold,

vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and others, Sir John by implication deplored the popular indoor sport of clipping the lion's claws, and was thus reported in part:

"As British Consul General he addressed himself more particularly to the British members of the community, and reminded them that it was in the British tradition and part of the sturdy independence and self-reliance of the people of the British Empire that when they went overseas to seek their fortunes in far countries they *were prepared not only to work for their living, but, if necessary, to fight for it.*

"Early British pioneers in the Far East were fully imbued with that spirit, as were the people who laid the foundations of this *great Settlement* and *MINIATURE REPUBLIC.*

"Nor had that spirit by any means been wanting in the present generation, *for more than once in recent years citizen soldiers had laid down their pens and taken their rifles to man the borders of the Settlement in defense of their interests.*

"He was sure that self-reliant quality of their race was not lacking in Shanghai now, although certain circumstances had caused recruiting for the Volunteer Corps to fall off to a dangerous degree.

"Sir John appealed most earnestly to all British firms to grant facilities, as much as they could, to their employes of military age to join the Volunteers, and if this were done, he felt sure that the young men would realize and carry out the duty they owed to their nation and the community here by putting in a period of service with the corps."

H.B.M.'s Consul General is in a position to speak with authority on this Shanghai situation as his heart and good sense dictate. And we find that looking at this Shanghai picture with open eyes, the British official can not escape gauging the matter as it is, and must emphasize that British subjects have always done their bit in defense of their country's interests.

HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN A SERIOUS DECLINE IN RECRUITING FOR THE S.V.C., A FALLING OFF WHICH HAS REACHED DANGEROUS PROPORTIONS.

Yes, there has been a notable lapse, Sir John, for the simple reason that Shanghaianders are disgusted at the way the Council runs things, so disgusted that they take no further active interest in the manner that Shanghai civic affairs are handled.

The British community, like all communities, are sick and tired of the dilly-dallying attitude of their self-sufficient governors. That is why individual communities have commenced to group themselves in individual associations and that is why pro-Shanghaiism is coming to the fore with a greater urge day after day.

BUT THE COUNCIL WILL NOT LISTEN. THE OSTRICH LIKE COUNCIL WILL NOT SEE AND LEARN. THE INCUMBENT COUNCIL IS SO SELF-SUFFICIENT, IS SO BLIND TO ITS OWN SHORTCOMINGS, AND SO WISE IN ITS OWN CONCEIT, SO ARROGANTLY CONTENT, THAT IT CAN NOT SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

HERE IS COL. THOMS' APPEAL!

"Since you invite me to write a farewell message to Shanghailanders through THE SPECTATOR, I take pleasure in accepting.

"Without wishing to deal in personalities and the pros and cons of controversial matters, as a soldier I can only say that fundamentally the Pro-Shanghai Movement is the proper thing.

"Patriotism must be the cornerstone of the arch in any structure of government in which harmony and unity are the component parts which combine to build any community whose people wish to prosper and endure with the good will of all the classes represented therein.

"I shall cherish the tenderest recollections of my happy experiences with the good people of Shanghai, and shall retain especially the fondest souvenirs of my close official and personal contact with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from the private to the highest ranking officer.

"I bespeak solid support of the S.V.C.'s recruiting movement and the crusade conducted by your magazine, looking to an awakened pro-Shanghai spirit, since in any future recurrence of the crises through which Shanghai has passed it is necessary to present a united front to meet them.

"Harmony, good will and unity in Shanghai's cosmopolitan citizenship constitute the holy civic trinity without which our Marco Poloic days in the Orient may be numbered. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this thought with sensible people, who will consider the mere mention of it sufficient. Our body of civilians should be as well united in purpose and action as is the S.V.C.

"Farewell but not goodbye! To come back to Shanghai for a visit to good friends sometime—what could be sweeter?



"N.W.B. Thoms"

Imagine an appeal to the business firms of Shanghai for recruits instead of to Shanghaianders themselves! The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Arnhold, made the serious mistake of appealing to the financial and commercial power, and every man of sense—including the prospective recruits—knows what that means.

THE DAYS OF THE PAWNS ARE GONE, GONE FOREVER. BUT THE COUNCIL MEMBERS CONTINUE TO WEAR BIG WIGS AND TO EXIST IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

You, Sir John, have wisely realized this truth, and stated what red-blooded Britishers require in the cosmology of world affairs. You hit the nail on the head and pointed the way for our bamboo citizenry when you referred to Shanghai as a MINIATURE REPUBLIC.

You called the tune of the day, and in your reference we read a thrust at the small body of autocrats, that pettifogging group known as the S.M.C., who, with a few exceptions, are not ruling this Settlement in the interest of all but in the interest of a few.

Every intelligent Shanghaiander, on reading your words, Sir John, drew quick conclusions. What thoughts some of them must have had as they contemplated you standing there talking unrestrained by your official garb!

We had occasion to state positively in this magazine recently that "the British councillors in Shanghai are not all true representatives of the British spirit of liberality, generosity and equity as we have learned to respect and like them in the British islands. NOT BY A LONG SHOT!"

The Spectator said in its issue of November 16:

"It has been accurately calculated that the Britishers who annually have gone to the Shanghai polls represent only 3 percent of the Shanghai British population. Therefore, the British members of the Council are not truly representative of British opinion; but in the foregoing examples we have depicted the broadminded British make-up.

"And enough Britishers have put themselves on definite record with us to further confirm their dissatisfaction with their present representatives. This does not mean all of the British representatives, but these representatives are now evidently 'prisoners of Chillon' in a dungeon whose days are numbered."

Recruiting for the S.V.C. has fallen off, and support of the Shanghai Municipal Council is also diminishing. Way back in its cerebellum or deeply buried in the restricted convolutions of its medulla the Council may be aware that something is going on; it may dream of walking toward a yawning abyss; but in general THE COUNCIL REMAINS BLIND TO REALITY.

In its appeal for a rush of recruits to the S.V.C. it is guided by the same smug and arrogant thought that inspires its every action: ITS APPEAL IS MADE TO THE FIRMS AND NOT TO THE MEN! On the other hand, Sir John was sensible enough to direct his appeal to the fellows who must shoulder the muskets and pay a neat price for the boots they are supposed to die in.

The chairman, Mr. Arnhold, who evidently hasn't learned much about human nature, time and time again made his appeal to the firms, as if the men were so many "dumb, driven cattle," only concerned with the miserable perquisites they draw. Typifying the spirit of the Council, he threw volunteers and police into the same common basket.

What about inviting the numerous bosses who are in business for themselves? Are they not welcome to help defend the Settlement if the necessity arises? Remember that two billions in American currency is cached in Shanghai among the foreign element, and probably as much more that is Chinese. Hence Shanghai offers the richest plundering prize in the Orient, and how the hungry elements would enjoy gnawing on this luscious cheese cake! To defend all that really requires much more than the members of the S.V.C., as events may prove.

The senior consul, Hon. Edwin S. Cunningham, is a practical man of affairs from the town of Maryville, Tenn. He has had a wide experience in much larger towns scattered over half of the face of the globe, and is qualified to tell what's the matter with Shanghai, and what ought to be done.

Mr. Cunningham mentally shuddered when he heard the Council's official mouthpiece, Mr. Arnhold, appeal to the firms instead of the "cannon fodder." If Mr. Cunningham had not stood on the prohibitive bar of *lese majeste*, what a plenty he might have said! As it was, he said a good deal on the side of a greater participation of this community in civic affairs. He appealed quite properly to the individual members of this foreign station.

The Recruiting Committee as constituted is a joke. It has no weight or influence with the man in the street.

THIS COMMITTEE CAN DO ONLY ONE THING. IT CAN APPEAL TO THE FIRMS TO SWING THE BIG STICK OF JOB TENURE OVER THEIR MEN. IT CAN INFLUENCE THOSE WHO WORK FOR ITS OWN CONCERNS AND THOSE CONCERNS THAT ARE TIED WITH THEM. SUCH AN APPEAL IS BOUND TO FAIL. IN A WHIRLWIND IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE WEIGHT OF A STRAW.

These nicely-tailored gentlemen who look through glasses darkly will not draw a single man from any other source.

It is the same old rigmarole on which the foundations of Shanghai are based. *Everything for the few until the running, and then those few will run first. The devil at his leisure can take the hindmost.*

Whether we have Mr. Meyer, Wael, or Twogood or what not of the Council on the committee, the result will be the same—LITTLE. We are used to the cold sliced baloneys which the venerable gentlemen are accustomed to pass out whenever they need manpower. We respectfully suggest they call in some roughneck of a commoner who knows more in a minute about human nature than these divinely anointed, soft voiced gentlemen will ever know, and appoint him a member of the committee. That would make hot news.

What is this going to be, anyway, but another chamber of commerce affair?

To bring a man out of the ranks and put him on this committee and to renounce the exclusive appeal to firms would indeed bring forth a spontaneous outburst of local patriotism such as Col. Thoms, Sir John Brenan and Consul General Cunningham have envisioned.

In other words, let us develop the pro-Shanghai spirit, for it is this alone that will save us from disaster.

Beaumont Election Stand

THE first indication which was publicly given of the possibility that the undersigned might stand for election to the Shanghai Municipal Council late in March appeared in *The Spectator* of October 5, 1933, wherein we stated this:

"Many of our friends have repeatedly asked us, 'Why don't you run for the Council?'"

"Our answer is: We are not willing to undertake this unless the parties who would have us pursue such a course come into the open with their backing.

"To overthrow the present Council would be child's play. But it would be worth nothing unless such a movement was supported by the proper elements, openly, frankly.

"We do not believe that it would do Shanghai any good to bring about a sudden and violent change. But it is necessary to bring about **SOME** change.

"Succinctly discussed, half of the present members should remain in the Council. The other half should be made up with fresh and young blood taken from elements of the population *who have nothing in common with banks, public utilities and several of the other vested interests which at the present time run the city.*"

We also made it quite clear that to carry on the propaganda in order to awaken a sufficient number of Shanghailanders to the reality of the situation, a certain amount of money would be required; and we are gratified to be able to state that this amount of money has been obtained, and that *we have been able to get in touch with more than 2,000 people who up to date had never taken any interest in civic affairs in Shanghai.*

We also stated in this first article that we would operate only *from a glass house*, —a house so constituted that *it can not be damaged or endangered by any mud-slinging or stone throwing.*

In our preliminary Council platform set forth in *The Spectator* of October 19, 1933, we made a few things quite plain, thus:

"To be a member of the Council, and for the Council to remain the colorless, non-chalant, vacillating, weak and ineffective body it now is, holds no attraction for us.

"As our intimate friends already know, we will present a full list of Beaumont candidates, composed of at least three other persons. These four will stand or fall together.

"The present councillors and their predecessors have reigned with a self-sufficient blindness, shrouding all their activities in the greatest secrecy, always apologizing, always stepping backwards, always dodging issues, never planning for THE FUTURE STATUS OF SHANGHAI, imposing their ever-vacillating, ineffective policy through a STRANGE HYPNOSIS based on nothing except that it has ALWAYS BEEN SO, that it is a FUNDAMENTAL.

"When fundamentals have become ineffective and time-worn, SWEEP AWAY THE FUNDAMENTALS, SAY WE!"

Through the many contacts which we have established with the innumerable parties whom we have been privileged to interview since our candidacy for the Council became known, we have realized that indeed the first step must be guided by this leit-motif of our policy:

"WHEN FUNDAMENTALS HAVE BECOME TIME-WORN AND INEFFECTIVE, SWEEP AWAY THE FUNDAMENTALS."

For the ills from which Shanghai is suffering most acutely are the false fundamentals on which our city government is based,—fundamentals which are older than the Mud Flats, yea, perhaps as old as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, but in no respect as wise. The Mud Flats were done away with, and these revered false fundamentals should be removed just as surely.

An eminent consular personality who was discussing our program sympathetically with us the other day declared:

"YOUR PROGRAM CAN SUCCEED ONLY IF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP PROCEEDS BY EVOLUTION AND NOT BY REVOLUTION."

Wise words, yes. Such wise words help us in our endeavor and keep us adhering to a program which attracts more and more followers from day to day.

When we said that the fundamentals must be swept away to make room for a more elastic and liberal spirit and an era of fair dealing, *we did not emit a platitude such as Shangkhaillers have become accustomed to receive from their evanescent councillors.*

FOR THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP CAN ONLY SUCCEED WHEN BACKED BY A MAJORITY OF SHANGHAILANDERS WHO REPRESENT NEW THOUGHT AND NEW ACTION IN THIS GREAT COMMUNITY.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN CONTAMINATED BY THE SMUG SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, NOR ARE WE SEEKING TO BUTTER A LEAN PARSNIP WITH OLBO-MARGARINE. WE HAVE RICE. WE ARE LOOKING TO THE FUTURE GOOD OF THIS CITY AND ITS WORTHY CITIZENS, AND OUR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FORTUNES ARE AS NOTHING WHEN COMPARED WITH THIS HIGH IDEAL.

We do not intend to let success go to our head, and so dizzy us that we shall forget the principles which we so arduously preach.

We do not intend to take undue advantage of the fact that we have created a powerful following which stands solidly behind us in this fight.

WE DO NOT WISH TO FOLLOW LOCAL PRACTICE AND THRUST OURSELVES UPON THE ELECTORATE.

NOR DO WE WISH TO IMPOSE UPON THEM ANY OF THE MEN WHOM WE HAVE SELECTED TO BE OUR RUNNING MATES.

OUR CHOICE MIGHT NOT BE THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOOD PEOPLE MIGHT NOT EVEN WANT OURSELVES, SINCE WE MIGHT HAVE ERRED IN OUR JUDGMENT WITH THE SELECTION OF THE OTHER MEN ON THE TICKET.

By inaugurating pro-Shangkhaism we have accomplished a great deal toward emancipation and the eventual creation of a status for Shangkhai which will establish this city on a firm foundation.

The Municipal Gazette lists only some 3,500 voters. The records show that only a small part of these think enough of the franchise to vote.

Because the men who have heretofore stood for election have all been selected out of the same "Sassoon-B.A.T. bag," and because these men stand for the same policy of "Hush! Hush! And do nothing!"

If we proceeded by the established custom of having two of our close friends nominate us to the Council, we should automatically become guilty of the same self-sufficiency, and would fall prey to the same system of creeping misery as it is represented and practised through the Council's club-concocted, hand-made machinery.

But nothing is further from our thoughts. We want to be nominated by a full majority.

We do not want to put the enthusiasts for the Pro-Shanghai Movement before a stone wall and tell them, "vote for me and my friends or our aims have no chance of success."

PRO-SHANGHAIISM IS USHERING IN A NEW ERA.—AN ERA BASED ON EQUALITY, WITH A SQUARE AND EVEN DEAL FOR ALL.

FURTHER, THE MEMBERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP MUST CHOOSE THEIR OWN CANDIDATES.

In our contacts with the public in the last few months, when we asked certain unregistered taxpayers why they were not registered, the answer invariably was, "Not interested."

When we asked many of the registered taxpayers why they did not vote, the answer invariably was,

"I did not have time," or "I am not interested."

On asking further questions and probing deeper we came to the conclusion that the belief was general that putting up different men was of no avail, that the elections to the Council were prearranged, and the make-up could not be successfully combatted but had to remain as always.

BUT SINCE THEN OUR EYES HAVE BEEN OPENED WIDE. SUCH A VIEW IS ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. THE COUNCIL IS NOT SACROSANCT. IT CAN EASILY BE UPSET. MOST OF THE COUNCILLORS ARE MEN WITH FEET OF CLAY, WHILE THE RATEPAYERS, ONCE AROUSED, POSSESS THE POWER THAT THE COUNCILLORS BELIEVE THEMSELVES TO POSSESS.

Only a small minority of the potential voters here go to the polls. Only enough have gone to complete the action and the hand-picked-slate.

Our canvass shows at the present writing 2,000 taxpayers who have never taken the trouble to register!

Our survey shows that this listing when completed should reach 4,000 names. Well now, aren't we putting a nice bug into the ears of these forgotten men and women?

As we have stated in a previous article, we are collecting the names and addresses and facts of these 2,000 or more potential voters through the activities of a little band of "beavers" whose work is conscientious and thorough. These names ought to be on the voting lists, but they are *not*.

We have come across the objection that if any of the nationalities now on the Council lost place through the pro-Shanghai Movement, we should earn the enmity of all the nationals of that country. This angle has been put under the microscope in our dissecting laboratory.

Pro-Shanghaiism can succeed only on a basis of good will and not enmity. Equally strong is the need of having at the Council table fair representation,—*representation of all nationalities and of all classes.*

WHY NOT A RUSSIAN COUNCILLOR, AND A GERMAN COUNCILLOR, ALSO ONE TO REPRESENT THE SO-CALLED "LITTLE NATIONS" WHOSE CULTURE AND INFLUENCE WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE BIG ONES?

Only by having this issue brought clearly and forcefully before the people can the members of the pro-Shanghai Group go successfully ahead in the work.

(Continued on Page 17)

An Important Plank in Platform Insure Shanghai

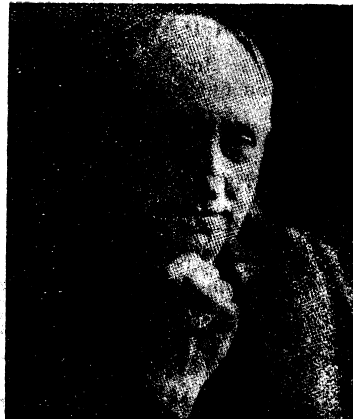
COUNCIL'S MOUTHPIECE



H. E. ARNHOLD

....firms, firms, firms, firms, firms,
firms....

SENIOR CONSUL



U. S. CONSUL GENERAL E. S. CUNNINGHAM

....He appealed to EACH member of
the community to do his part....

THE Council needs 800 additional men to defend the International Settlement in case of need. This appeal was couched by the Council's mouthpiece in such terms as to insult the men who are called upon to do their duty. But there is a deeper reason why "recruiting for the Volunteer Corps has fallen off to a dangerous degree," as Sir John Brenan expressed it.

Shanghaianders are starting to feel the pinch of economic conditions. And Shanghaianders are also starting to realize that trouble in Shanghai might not always be play-play.

They are beginning to realize that shouldering a gun in the S. V. C. carries with it grave risks, and that casualties in the next affray might very well be the order of the day.

And why should a few men, a slender minority of men, take all the risks?

Why should a few men carry the only burden?

It is quite proper that young manhood should be called upon to take an active part in the defense of the community.

And during the last Sino-Japanese "war" the response coming from men in all walks of life was indeed a splendid one.

The ranks of the S. V. C. were reinforced overnight and there was no lack of man-power.

This shows the spirit of Shanghai manhood.

But when the community calls upon men to take such risks, it is pertinent to ask what these men receive in return.

And the return in this case, of course, is the protection of their family, their homes, their enterprises or the enterprises with which they are connected and which give them their

livelihood.

BUT IT IS JUST AS PER-
THAT OVER 3,000,000 SOULS
OF PROPERTY ARE BEING PI-
FUL OF MEN.

And it is the bounden duty of
that these Volunteers should not be

For you cannot fool all of them

And it is true that this hands
serve, and to risk their lives, with
and it is further true that these
boots and shoes.

In case of casualty or serious
these men from earning a decent

Well, it just happens.

No provision is made for the
die, nor is any provision made
permanently injured.

IS THIS FAIR?

Is it fair that a bare 2,000 men
(S. V. C.) should assume all the risks
be made for those they might leave
livelihood in case of permanent in

IS IT FAIR THAT 2,000 M
UPON TO SACRIFICE THEIR
DEAR ONES, IN DEFENSE
CONTENT TO LOOK ON, V

of Pro-Shanghai Movement: Volunteer Corps

H.B.M.'s REPRESENTATIVE



SIR JOHN BRENNAN

...CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES have caused recruiting to the Volunteer Corps to fall off to a dangerous degree...

S. V. C. COMMANDER



COLONEL THOMS, D.S.O., M.C.

...his heart's opinion is reflected in his support of Pro-Shanghaiism...

TINENT TO CONSIDER
AND BILLIONS WORTH
PROTECTED BY A HAND-

f the community to see to it
be turned into scapegoats.
people all of the time.
ful of men is called upon to
out monetary remuneration,
men have to buy their own

injury, which might prevent
iving, what happens?

family of the men who might
for the men who might be

n (the actual strength of the
and that no provision should
behind, or their own future
jury?

EN SHOULD BE CALLED
ALL, TO FORGET THEIR
OF 3,000,000 WHO ARE
AVING A FLAG FROM

AFAR?

IS IT FAIR THAT 2,000 MEN SHOULD BE SINGLED
OUT AND LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES IN CASE OF
MISHAP WHILE THEY ARE ENGAGED IN THE BUSI-
NESS OF PROTECTING OTHER PEOPLE'S MILLIONS?

WE SAY NO, NO, NO!!!

This condition only exists because it is the spirit of the
structure of Shanghai as things are now.

This condition only exists because the Councillors consider
themselves divinely anointed, and believe that all other Shanghai-
landers must do their bidding and are serfs who should not raise
their voices.

H. E. Arnhold called upon the firms to provide the men.
Typifying the spirit of the Council, the men were not appealed
to, for maybe the big bosses could be prevailed upon to wield
the big stick and to inform their employees that if they did
not heed the call of the Council, they would be out of luck for
their jobs. The Councillors are depending upon this to fill the
ranks of the Volunteer Corps.

The Councillors are speculating upon the sportmanship of
Shanghai's young manhood to defend the precincts of the city.

The Councillors have not even done the men the honor to
appeal to them personally, but they are so certain in their selfish,
smug way of attaining all their ends that they have appealed to
the firms.

WHICH ONCE MORE PROVES THAT THE ONLY
YARDSTICK TO THE COUNCIL'S STUPID SELF-

SUFFICIENCY IS THEIR BLIND INSUFFICIENCY, FOR "RECRUITING
FALLEN TO A DANGEROUS DEGREE."

I HAS

WE CLAIM THAT EVERY MAN THAT IS TAKING UP ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THIS COMMUNITY, NAY, THAT EVERY MAN THAT PARTAKES OF THE EXERCISES AND DRILLS THAT PERFORCE CARRY SOME RISK, SHOULD BE FULLY INSURED!

DO YOUR DUTY BY THE MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO DO THEIR DUTY BY YOU, COUNCILLORS!

INSURE THE MEN WITH AN INCOME IN CASE THEY ARE PERMANENTLY INJURED, INSURE THE DEPENDENTS OF THE MEN IN CASE THEY ARE ON THE FATALITY LIST.

LET THE REIGN OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY BE ENDED!

LET THE REIGN WHERE ALL IS FOR THE FEW AND NOTHING FOR THE MASS BE TERMINATED!

LET THERE BE EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS AND LET THERE BE NO LONGER DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT PARTIES. LET US ALL BE GUAGED BY THE SAME STANDARD.

LET THE WHOLE COMMUNITY CARRY THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND LET EVERY SOUL WHO LIVES HERE AND PROFITS HERE SHOULDER PART OF THE RISK.

WHY SINGLE OUT A FEW?

The Shanghai Municipal Council in its self-sufficient blindness chooses not to insure the city's property.

For this blindness the penalty may be paid any day, but at least it will be shared, share and share alike, by all Shanghailanders if any loss occurs through this policy.

Why doesn't the Council insure the city's property? BECAUSE WHEN THE COUNCIL OWNED ONLY A BAMBOO STICK 9,000 years ago AS AN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING THE COUNCIL AT THAT TIME WAS NOT INSURED EITHER!

And truly, the Councillors are too busy to occupy themselves with all problems, especially such a trivial one as insuring the city's property. (Ha, Ha!)

BUT THE LIVES AND THE DEPENDENTS AND THE FUTURE OF THE MEN WHO ENLIST TO DEFEND THE WHOLE OF THIS COMMUNITY,—THIS IS CERTAINLY NO TRIVIAL MATTER !!!

It is great time that Shanghai take out an insurance policy to cover the members of the S.V.C. and the members of the Special Police and kindred bodies, to protect these men!

TO INSURE THE MEMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI DEFENSE FORCE, THAT IS AN IMPORTANT ITEM ON THE PRO-SHANGHAI PROGRAM, FOR PRO-SHANGHAIISM CANNOT SUCCEED UNLESS ALL SHANGHAI-LANDERS ARE GIVEN A SQUARE DEAL. OUR 2,000 MEN ARE READY AT ALL TIMES TO RISK THEIR LIVES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEIR CO-CITIZENS IN SIR JOHN BRENNAN'S REPUBLIC. THEY SHOULD AT LEAST BE ABLE TO DO SO WITH THE COMFORTING THOUGHT THAT IN CASE OF MISHAP THEIR DEAR ONES WILL NOT BE PLUNGED INTO DIRE NECESSITY ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR CHIVALROUS, DISINTERESTED PERFORMANCE.

Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms' blast in *The Spectator* last week endorsing the pro-Shanghai Crusade proved quite a sensation in local circles, and served to awaken Britishers especially to the perils of inaction and evasion behind which the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken refuge.

The Spectator has heard numerous expressions of gratification from conservative elements that Col. Thoms spoke out to the extent that military discipline and tact would allow.

"I never thought of the Shanghai situation in just that light," was the expression of an important convert to pro-Shanghaiism.

"I have been content to follow the Council heretofore, but I can now see that their way is nebulous at best, and may not lead anywhere. We must have action of a most positive kind in this crisis.

"The Japanese and the Chinese have made very definite and important moves at Shanghai, while the rest of us have stood still."

Why?

Page the Councils self-sufficiency!

They have not learned anything from history and recent events that they could apply toward making the International Settlement a better place in which 1,500,000 people reside!

It would seem that the gentlemen who run things here would realize that they can not conduct matters like in 1876, and that they can not hope for a spontaneous springing to arms and honest civic sentiment by all Shanghailanders as long as the benefits of this Paradise-by-the-Whangpoo are not for the many but for the sheltered few.

We were amazed not only at their lack of foresight in appealing to the firms over the heads of the men but at their failure to find any other common ground on which the heterogeneous elements of this cosmopolitan population could stand.

It seemed strange to us that in a population made up of so many diverse nationalities the appeal was confined to British and Americans.

There are enough Germans here to form a German company of the S. V. C.

There are plenty of Scandinavians to form a Scandinavian company.

We are just mentioning the above at random. For there are men available a plenty to fill the ranks.

Why was the appeal confined to British and Americans?

You may play up to the "big dogs" of this international circus all you want, but if you don't pay attention to the small ones there will be misunderstanding and trouble.

This community will fall to pieces unless Shanghailanders are made civic conscious, and calling upon two nationalities and so publicly rebuking and affronting the others who might be properly incorporated and called upon to do their bit is further evidence that our actual Councillors' vision goes not further than the length of their noses.

IN THE PRO-SHANGHAI SPIRIT THE GERMAN COMPANY SHOULD BE REFORMED, AND RECRUITING SHOULD BE PUSHED AS ARDUOUSLY FOR THE OTHER COMPANY UNITS OF THE S. V. C. AS IT IS FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

IT WILL MAKE A BETTER PRO-SHANGHAI SPIRIT AND IT WILL DISTRIBUTE QUITE A LOAD OF DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED BY THE MEN IN CASE OF TROUBLE!

LET US INSURE THE MEN WHO DO THEIR DUTY BY US!

AND LET ALL THOSE ELIGIBLE TO PARTAKE IN THE DEFENSE OF THIS COMMUNITY BE CALLED UPON TO DO SO!

SELF-SUFFICIENCY CHECKMATED



Maine's legal light and the S.M.C.'s autocratic secretary and No. 1 Amah sing-songs consoling refrains to Council's chief Mellin's Food Baby, Little A. Ding-dong Bell.

(Continued from Page 11)

There are 2,000 unregistered voters now, and 2,000 more to come. Keep your eye on them. Also keep your eye on subsequent issues of *The Spectator* for their names and addresses.

This movement is growing stronger every day as the electorate see they are paying homage to a *great man of straw*. It is growing strong enough to have its own way, but we believe in proceeding with an appeal to the judgment of the citizens rather than otherwise.

It will be evolution triple distilled if, as we are confident, the occupants of the Owls' Roost (or most of them) are given the air. The ratepayers will surely realize sooner or later that they will be served by being rid of this reign of self-sufficiency, inequality, senility, and privilege for the few. They have held on through self-nomination and allowed your interests to suffer through inaction and self-hypnosis.

AT AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF LEADING PRO-SHANGHAI GROUPERS LAST NIGHT IT WAS DECIDED TO CONVENE A MASS MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY THE PUBLICATION WEEK BY WEEK OF THE 2,000 NAMES ALREADY ON HAND TO SHOW THE POTENTIAL VOTERS WHAT STRENGTH THEY POSSESS, AND HOW THEY CAN UNHORSE THE SILENT BOMBASTES FURIOSO WHO ASSUMES TO RUN THIS GREAT CITY INTO AN ABYSS FROM WHICH THERE IS NO EMERGING.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI MOVEMENT IS INVINCIBLE AND CAN CARRY ALL BEFORE IT.

In their arrogant self-sufficiency those that have the exclusive run of things now have instilled the belief that they are supreme and that a fight will prove futile.

But since we have been pounding a different tune, many are cocking an attentive ear and taking an interest in this vital issue of the city representation.

MANY ARE WONDERING WHETHER A FIRM POLICY CAN NOT DO AWAY WITH THE SPECTRE OF THIS WHOLE POPULATION'S INTEREST BEING AT THE MERCY OF A TRIVIAL INCIDENT WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF BEING DESTROYED OR LEAVING THESE SHORES WITH ONE SUITCASE IN A POOR ACCOMMODATION WHEN SUCH AN INCIDENT SHOULD AGAIN OCCUR.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS SUCCESS.

POWER BREEDS MORE POWER, AND CONFIDENCE AND SELF RELIANCE.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI MOVEMENT!

YOU HAVE POWER!

GLANCE AT THESE FIGURES. TOTAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE: 3600.

Out of this amount Japanese voters who vote as one man are computed at 900.

This leaves 2,500 non-Japanese voters out of which never more than one fifth have gone to the polls.

How many of the Japanese are in sympathy with the aims of Pro-Shanghaiism, events will tell.

But certainly it is no optimism but to believe that out of the four fifths who have not voted heretofore a great majority are looking for a change.

This gives a one-way overwhelming majority!

Commencing with next week's issue of *The Spectator* the 2,000 potential voters and Pro-Shanghai converts will be published.

Let all these folk get acquainted with themselves!

Let all these people realize the power which they have.

Commencing with next week we will mail to all those on the voting list of the Municipal Gazette and our 2,000 not-yet-registered voters the articles on Municipal Affairs which we have published. This will be mailed free and all subsequent articles will also be mailed fortnightly free of charge.

We are also printing registration forms with explanatory notes for those who are not registered and one of the secretaries of the Pro-Shanghai Group will gladly call upon those that wish assistance to file their names with the Council in order to get the vote to which they are entitled.

Let no man think that the Pro-Shanghai Movement is a Beaumont Movement. The Pro-Shanghai Movement must never degenerate into a one-man affair! Also, there is no need to do away with the 2 American, 5 British and 2 Japanese representation.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP HAVE THE ALMIGHTY POWER TO CHANGE THE LAND REGULATIONS AND PASS MEASURES TO ADD TO THE NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS THAT ARE TO REPRESENT SHANGHAI.

IN ALL THIS THERE IS NO URGENCY. THIS NEED NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY NEXT MARCH. IT CAN BE DONE WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. THIS DECISION WILL BE ENTIRELY UP TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP.

PRO-SHANGHAIISM WILL FIRST DESIGNATE ITS REPRESENTATIVES BY POPULAR VOTE, BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE GROUP, AND WILL THEN DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO GET ITS MANDATORIES IN THE COUNCIL.

JUDGE FEETHAM RECOMMENDED A GREATER AMOUNT OF COUNCILLORS BUT THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DICTATE ON COUNCIL MATTERS FELT THAT BY DOING THIS THEY WOULD LOSE CONTROL OF THE MACHINE AND THE SYSTEM WHICH SERVES THEM SO WELL, AND THEREFORE PIGEON HOLED THE ISSUE. NOW PRO-SHANGHAIISM WILL TAKE A HAND.

(WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON HOW THIS IS GOING TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT IN NEXT ISSUE.)

—A. W. BEAUMONT

PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP

Temporary Headquarters, % Shanghai Spectator,
15 Museum Road, Phone 12060

Gentlemen:—

Please enroll me as a member of the PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP, for which I enclose 20 cents (big money).

If you require my services I shall be glad to help you with propaganda work in the March elections for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Cross out this paragraph if you can not spare the time).

Please print { Name
Address
Phone number

RECRUITING HINT

The S. V. C. needs 800 men to insure the safety of the Settlement.

Indeed!

Let the appeal be made on a Pro-Shanghai platform and 8,000 men will come forth in 8 days.

Just for once drop the names of men who have a finger in every pie and whose names when mentioned act as a red flag to an infuriated bull.

The Council should learn to talk to the people from the people and not use every occasion to oblige with free publicity men "who are in with them" and whose names we already know as their partners at poker games and co-directors in the companies which they run.

It is quite human for the Councillors to want to oblige their good friends and partners BUT THIS POLICY CARRIED TOO FAR AND TOO LONG WILL GET THEM NOWHERE AS FAR AS THE WHOLE OF SHANGHAI IS CONCERNED.

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126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Plain Talk from a Straight Shooter

S.M.C. Rapped for "Sleeping Sickness" Which Menaces Foreign Hold

The following peppery contribution is the work of a man on the inside of Shanghai affairs who knows what he's talking about and who is voicing the sentiments of an important though somewhat subdued part of this community.—The EDITOR.

THE big question for Shanghaianders to ponder now is whether or not a positive change is coming in the manner of conducting Shanghai's affairs.

Within a few weeks a minority of Shanghai's foreign ratepayers will go reluctantly to the polls and blindly stumble through the annual comedy of creating a Shanghai Municipal Council which will govern (if that be the word) this great international city for the next twelve months.

Although the decision of innumerable problems vital to every ratepayer, and every resident of Shanghai, will rest in the hands of the nine men whom this minority will choose, the ratepayers will probably see a revival of the same old story all over again.

Neglect of civic duty on one hand, selfish personal interest on the other, will combine to produce a new governing body for a city of a million people with that same degree of speed and dexterity with which a magician pulls a rabbit out of a silk hat, *but with infinitely less forethought and preparation.*

Most foreign ratepayers will not avail themselves of the franchise. They never do. Hence we say "a minority" will do the electing.

They will, however, spend the next year cussin' the Council, which is not as popular an indoor sport as it might be considering the calibre of recent councils, *instead of blaming themselves for the share their own neglect played in its composition and policies, if any.*

Here is a strong challenge to civic spirit and self-preservation. Mr. Shanghaiander, what are you going to do about it?

1. If citizens don't get a good Council in the March elections they can blame themselves for not voting.

2. Two or three competent men will be elected and the "stuffed shirts" will amuse themselves riding around in limousines.

3. Shanghai suffers from the ghastly disease of inaction and self-sufficiency. If this malady continues, the life-efforts and accumulations of foreigners soon will vanish.

4. "Hush, hush!" policy must be abandoned if Shanghai is to have a future. S.M.C.'s "Misinformation Bureau" will continue to talk about matters that don't matter in the conspiracy to lull rate-payers into inaction.

5. Modern style publicity is needed to clear atmosphere and stimulate foreign morale.

Those ratepayers who do go to the polls from a sense of civic duty—and few they are, indeed—will knit their brows momentarily over a list of names. They will scratch the lawyer who cross-examined them in that lawsuit they lost ten years ago. They will scratch the snob who blackballed their candidate for the club. They will scratch the head of the hong that took its business elsewhere. They will scratch the man whose wife made that remark about their wife's hat.

Those who go from motives of self-interest, to perpetuate a dynasty in which they have a stake, will vote swiftly, surely and with deadly effectiveness.

In either case, it will not take long for the voter to dash off his selections and free himself to dash back to the office or on to the club, as the hour may be.

And when all get through, Shanghai will have two or three competent men and a choice collection of stuffed shirts—and not any too well stuffed, at that—who for the next year will serve the city by riding around in motor cars with special license plates.

Certainly some Councillors, perhaps many, mayhap all of them, will render some other service to the foreign community which elected them to protect foreign rights and interests. If they do, the foreign community will never know about it, save in exceptional circumstances. And those instances are always the most costly, because it is always too late to do anything about it.

Our Councillors with few exceptions have not in the recent past proven themselves to be strong men. They achieve half of the fictional ideal, however. Always they are silent men,—at

least with regard to Council business, which is, whether he can be compelled to recognize that obvious fact or not, the business of the ratepayer.

Behind locked doors they will debate questions upon which often may hang the fate of this city.

What goes on behind those locked doors, if it be of real importance to the citizenry, will not leak out until the debate is ended and there is a fait accompli—also, usually, a corpus delicti.

The so-called Press Information Bureau will see to that.

Oh, we'll be informed weekly or monthly or whenever it seems a bright, novel idea, of the number of swine, goats and water buffalo slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoir.

But when the real slaughter is being done, the slaughter of the future of this city, the letting of its very life-blood to gorge thirsty Chinese officials seeking fresh veins to bleed, you may be sure there will be not a whisper that will win through those locked doors.

We will be informed by our Press Misinformation Bureau, at propitious intervals, of the state of the community's health, with figures, imposing columns of them, detailing causes of deaths and cases of infectious disease.

But of that more ghastly disease from which this International Settlement now languishes, that sleeping sickness which sees foreign interests hard-earned in decades of earnest constructive effort wasting away in a steady decline, there will be only silence.

We will be told in detail how many criminals have been arrested by the Municipal Police, and for what offenses. The Press Misinformation Office will grow lyrical, perhaps, over this. Of the weakness—and is not weakness criminal?—which is bartering the foreigners' last stand for law and order and justice in the ravening land of China, what will be told? Nothing, of course!

Shanghai is governed in "star chamber" sessions, *but not by stars of the first magnitude. Nor fixed stars, either, it appears from the recent record. Rather by a bevy of comets, appearing publicly and briefly at periodic intervals, surrounded by gaseous vapors, going nowhere, and with long tails, easily stepped upon by a citizen with a normal interest in his own interests.*

It is time to end this antiquated procedure, which passed out elsewhere, mostly, about the time of Henry VIII, or shortly thereafter.

It is time that the foreign ratepayers of Shanghai, the heirs of those pioneers who built this city on a mud

The Councillors consider their position unassailable. The Devil also quotes scripture! Will you allow them to hold on?

flat contemptuously flung them by a Chinese Emperor who laughed up his sleeve as he did so, to end it.

If this is to be a city of the future, of a future which could be rich, glorious and useful to the whole world, then this secretive procedure must be ended.

There are two theories on this subject of publicity, one American, the other Continental, if we may mention this without invidious comparisons.

It is the Continental theory that graft, corruption, weakness, incompetence must never be disclosed to the public. These are things to be hidden deep, things it would never be well for the public to know. No good, say subscribers to this reasoning, can come of parading the shame of officialdom before the electorate.

In America, they have a different theory. It is that if there be a sore within the civic body, a cancer within the breast of the community, the surest cure, if there be a cure at all, is *to open it wide with the keen scalpel of publicity and let the sunlight of public opinion in to the very roots.*

Of course, this must not be interpreted as a statement that there is no incompetence nor weakness in the United States. Europeans are wont, indeed, to refer slightly to American politics as sordid, shameful. *They are, often. So are European politics, only the body is buried deeper, the transom is higher, the keyhole plugged.*

Let us have our own "New Deal" in Shanghai!

Let us deal, for a change, from the top of the deck, with everybody's hand atop the table, with every new deck inspected by everybody, players and kibitzers, too, as it is brought into the game.

Let us demand, first, that candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council give us a plain, candid, unequivocal statement of how and where they stand on the future of Shanghai, and of how long they intend to stand there.

Let us wave aside the annual plethora of platitudes with which our Council candidates regale us: Their belief in education, in road widening, in economy, in public health, in improved transportation, in lower rates. These things we take for granted, because they, too, have a stake in all these phases of our government.

And once we have put them in office, let us demand of them that they transact their business, and ours, publicly. Let us demand that the press, Chinese and foreign reporters alike, be admitted to all Council meetings, with carte blanc to report what occurs there.

Let's turn the Council chamber from a sealed tomb into a goldfish bowl!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

Special Branch - S. 2. 84444

Date June 6, 1934.

Subject (in full) Adolphe Weisman BEAUMONT.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

DBR S.I.

In compliance with instructions received I forward herewith a memorandum on Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Israelowicz. All activities of this individual as known to the Municipal Police are included. Certain incidents described in this memorandum have been gathered from various consular sources, and of necessity, must be treated with the utmost secrecy.

Mr. A. Houyet of the Belgian Consulate-General, who afforded me considerable assistance in the compilation of this document, requests that he be given a copy in due course, in order that he may bring his files on Beaumont up-to-date.

Ja Pitts
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

8/6
7/6

Done
7/6

Note: - Case of A.W. Beaumont re "Revue" Magazine - see file S. 5370.

SECRET

Memorandum on A.W. BEAUMONT.

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Beaumont has claimed to be a naturalised American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognised as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, BC. "

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.D. Rodger. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motorcycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kiaochow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to closedown. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Velodrome Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

ican Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Velodrome ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the nom-de-plume of Ajax viciously attacking the administrations of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Beaumont's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator," he employs tactics which smack of blackmail. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap midday publication termed the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Museum Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese impasse came to a halt. Beaumont is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a periodical of the mushroom type entitled "Sporting Life."

Whilst in Paris during 1928, Beaumont under the name of Israelowicz, was the instigator of a Fcs. 3,000,000.00 fraud (jewels, precious stones, etc) upon Messrs. Blumenthal Freres. Upon the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest, but was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of Fcs. 85,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named B.S. Barbash, No. 467 Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owes considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicate that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the consulate during the summer of 1932 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of \$40.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Llado, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

Several times during the same month Beaumont was seen to visit the now defunct Pacific Club, No. 56a Hart Road, which was established for purposes of gambling. On January 31, 1933 the local French Police raided No. 803 Avenue Foch having received information to the effect that gambling was being conducted there. Among the persons apprehended was Beaumont, who was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but through lack of evidence he was eventually released and was not charged.

In June 1933, a former Russian employee of the Asia Realty Company, No. 50 Nanking Road, visited the Belgian Consulate-General and declared that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company's accounts, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator." When summoned to the consulate for purposes of interrogation regarding this report, Beaumont admitted having prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain the approval of Dr. Sellett, United States District Attorney, as he did not desire to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Coy. were true, he declared, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (Dr. Sellett) saw no objection to its being published.

The article in question which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated to cause the Asia Realty Company embarrassment; a similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 20, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of J.W. Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss Edge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Kiangse Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civic Reform Movement." An article

entitled "Russians, Awake!" appeared in a November issue of the "Spectator," and apart from criticizing the system of municipal administration in the International Settlement, contained an appeal to local "White" Russian ratepayers to overcome the inferiority complex from which they were suffering, to unite and organise themselves prior to the 1934 Election in order to secure on the Municipal Council a seat for their representative who would assist them in acquiring civic rights in the Settlement equal to those enjoyed by other foreigners.

The appearance on January 14, 1934 of a Russian language edition of the "Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Beaumont, and the main underlying points of the articles appearing in this issue were carefully planned steps to obtain support, morally and financially, for his "Pro-Shanghai Group." Viewing this campaign in retrospect and bearing in mind Beaumont's previous ventures into the world of finance, there appears to be little doubt that his carefully thought out schemes were in the nature of a business proposition in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Shanghai Zaria," a local Russian daily favourably commented on Beaumont's schemes and agreed with the basic statements of the "Group," namely, that the time had arrived and was opportune for Russian ratepayers to participate in the administration of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Slovo," another local Russian daily, regarded with an undisguised suspicion the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an almost unknown foreigner to save Russian emigrants at

a time when the latter, without assistance, showed a strong tendency towards unification in the face of political events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants was greater by far than any local affairs.

As a result of this article no support for Beaumont's campaign was forthcoming from responsible Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," Beaumont was nominated for the post of a 1934-5 Shanghai Municipal councillor by Dr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. M. Heimendinger on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Beaumont and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of consummation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Beaumont was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Beaumont's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Kopeika," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V.A. Chilikin. The bonafides of Beaumont's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to prejudice Beaumont's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Beaumont were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934 Beaumont filed a private criminal prosecution against Chilikin in the Shanghai Second Special District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Kopeika" had been falsely manufactured to the detriment of his character and thus had seriously affected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was remanded sine die on March 29, 1934.

After his defeat at the Municipal election, Beaumont issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," intended calling a special ratepayers' meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Carlton Theatre on April 18, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 18, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Studio d'Art Inc., No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Beaumont, who had been connected with Studio d'Art, Inc. since 1931, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that in spite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated cheques on the Chase Bank,

No. 6 Kiukiang Road, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 19, 1934 the total credit standing to the Studio d'Art Inc. was \$1.37. One of above mentioned cheques to the value of \$122.30 was presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Each cheque given to the sub-contractors bore the signatures of A.W. Beaumont and one J. Marcs.

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Beaumont to various persons on the Union Mobilier, Rue Montauban, for amounts totalling \$3913.00 were returned to the people to whom they were made payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Studio d'Art Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Shanghai First Special District Court, at the instance of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the concern was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local district court by Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Studio d'Art Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company, believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Joffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tsoong Yih (鍾 煥), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it Studio d'Art and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tsoong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tsoong left for France on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of Studio d'Art Inc., and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his commission, as he had been assured

by Beaumont that he would be able to introduce a goodly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Tsoong received a telegram from Beaumont asking his consent to introduce foreign capital into Studio d'Art Inc. and following this it is known that Jerome Marcs, American and Major T.F.G. Strubell, British joined the business as partners.

On April 20, 1934 - the date on which the premises were sealed - Beaumont, on behalf of Studio d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern at the local American Consulate-General but due to technical errors made at the time of the application another request for registration was made on April 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no decision having yet been reached by the American authorities.

The following particulars which appear on the application form for registration are of more than passing interest:-

A.W. Beaumont.....	Belgian.....	President
Jerome Marcs.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.G. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.N. Battey.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as being directors of the company, whilst the stockholders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Marcs.....	500 Preferred Shares
T.F.G. Strubell.....	10 " "
F.S. Schuhl.....	10 " "
Grant Mark.....	10 " "
Paul J. Faison.....	10 " "

H. Westwood.....10 Preferred Shares
A.W. Beaumont..... 5 " "
J. Marcs.....200 Common Shares

There are 1,500 Preferred Shares with a par value of £100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 Common (Ordinary) Shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value £55,500.00
- (2) 200 Common Shares..... " nil

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 Preferred shares at a nominal value of £100.00 each of Studio d'Art Inc. brought by Mr. Tsoong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tsoong, represented by Me. Paul Premet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of £80,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tsoong. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tsoong asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tsoong transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Marcs, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

"In consideration for \$1.00 (One Mexican dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
"I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight
"hundred) shares of preferred stock of Studio
"d'Art Inc. to Jerome Marcs."

"Signed...Y. Tsoong"

"Witnessed...A.W. Beaumont"

Shown the document, Mr. Tsoong admitted that it was his signature, but averred that he was not aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tsoong and Me. Paul Premet both pointed out to the court that if the shares were transferred by the former on September 11, 1933, why had Beaumont cabled him in France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00? Mr. Tsoong further pointed out that Beaumont had offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Beaumont, who stated that his cable to Mr. Tsoong in December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he (Tsoong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934 when neither Beaumont nor his attorney Me. d'Aux-ion de Ruffe appeared. At the opening of the proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read. This missive stated that the action was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Consular Court, whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the manner in which the case was being conducted, it pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal suit. The attorney further indicated that an appeal and an objection would be lodged with the Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tsoong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tsoong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsoong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretences. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsoong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tsoong's power of attorney. Dr. Sun at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsoong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by Me. Paul Premet against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian Consulate-General on May 26, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Messrs.

Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for China upon an attachment made by Messrs. Calatroni, Hsieh & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1934 amounting to over \$6,000.00. Messrs. Calatroni, Hsieh & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Helmick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his Citroen sedan automobile, licence No. 5138, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francais, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Fcs.33,120.00 for the same and paying Fcs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex.\$100.00 to Mex.\$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal
Beaumont
Election of 1934/made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the I.S.S. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 310 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the Asia Realty Company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Dabbling #ell Road until May 8, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs. Cameron, the manageress of the establishment, a cheque for \$64.00 on the Land Bank of China, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Beaumont, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Cameron, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$310.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Mobilier (Investment Bankers), Rue Montauban. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Beaumont.

A few days later Beaumont partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" now has its offices located on the 2nd. floor,

No. 80 Nanjing Road, it having removed during this year from No. 15 Museum Road to No. 126 Bubbling Well Road and from the latter address to its present venue.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Beaumont's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 509 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1929, Article 1):-

- *Penalty of one month to two years
- *imprisonment and a fine of from Fcs.25
- *to Fcs.3000 shall be imposed on:
 - *1) any person who knowingly issues
 - *without sufficient provision (funds)
 - *available in advance, a cheque or any
 - *other document as payment in cash and
 - *at sight on available funds.
 - *2) any person who parts with one of
 - *these documents knowing that the
 - *funds are insufficient and are not
 - *available.
 - *3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws
 - *the whole or part of the funds of one
 - *of these documents, within three months
 - *of its issue.
 - *4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent
 - * or with the purpose of producing, renders
 - *unavailable, all or a part of the funds
 - *of one of these documents."

Confidential

MEMORANDUM ON A.W. BEAUMONT

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium, of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

Beaumont has been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia." It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, B.C."

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Haiang Kong. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track called "Speedway" which was constructed in the site on Kiaschow Road subsequently used for Greyhound Racing under the name of "The Stadium." The "Speedway" was soon in financial difficulties and closed down at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still

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in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as "Velodrome Inc." After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but closed down in a state of bankruptcy about the end of the year.

During 1931 Beaumont became editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of scurrilous tendencies. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap midday publication termed the "Daily Express" from an office at No. 3 Museum Road. The "Daily Express" closed down after a brief existence. Beaumont is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a periodical of the mushroom type entitled "Sporting Life."

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named B.S. Barbash, No. 467 Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, but the sentence was later commuted to a fine which was paid.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Llado, a person of doubtful reputation. On January 31, 1933 the French Police found Beaumont in a gambling house at No. 803 Avenue Foch, but did not prosecute him.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of A.W. Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" attracted considerable attention to that journal. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was openly practised, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance, and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance

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and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the under-lying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

In 1934 Beaumont made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess, his friend and adviser Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the I.S.S. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 310 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords, the Asia Realty Company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, until May 8, 1934.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road, for the leasing of Apartment "J"; The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Marecca, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" is now located on the 2nd floor, No. 80 Nanking Road, to which it removed in 1934.

Beaumont is now residing in the Embassy Hotel.

SECRET

Memorandum on A.S. BEAUMONT.

Adolphe Beismont Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Beaumont has claimed to be a naturalized American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognized as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the S.S. "Empress of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-577 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 23, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, B.C."

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Haiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.D. Redger. The Riverside Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motorcycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kiaoohow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to close down. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Valedrome Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

ion Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Valedreus seemed to exist as an amusement resort and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Beaumont must appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Mr. d'Aurion de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the pseudonym of Ajax violently attacking the administrative of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Beaumont's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator" he employs tactics which smelt of blackmail. On February 27, 1933 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap midday publication named the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Museum Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese impasse came to a halt. Beaumont is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a periodical of the nature of type entitled "Sporting Life."

While in Paris during 1928, Beaumont under the name of Lebelovier, was the instigator of a Frs. 3,000,000.00 fraud (jewels, precious stones, etc) upon Lesure, identified person. Upon the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest, but was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of Frs. 85,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named S.S. Barbach, No. 457 Nungess Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owes considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicate that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate during the summer of 1932 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of \$40.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Lindo, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

Several times during the same month Beaumont was seen to visit the now defunct Pacific Club, No. 56a Hart Road, which was established for purposes of gambling. On January 31, 1933 the local French Police raided No. 603 Avenue Foch having received information to the effect that gambling was being conducted there. Among the persons apprehended was Beaumont, who was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but through lack of evidence he was eventually released and was not charged.

In June 1933, a former Russian employee of the Asia Realty Company, No. 50 Banking Road, visited the Belgian Consulate-General and declared that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company's accounts, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator." When summoned to the consulate for purposes of interrogation regarding this report, Beaumont admitted having prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain the approval of Dr. Sellett, United States District Attorney, as he did not desire to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Coy. were true, he declared, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (Dr. Sellett) saw no objection to its being published.

The article in question which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated to cause the Asia Realty Company embarrassment; a similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of W. Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss Edge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Kiangse Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civic Reform Movement." An article

entitled "Muckraking," which appeared in a November issue of the "Spectator," and spent time criticizing the system of municipal administration in the International Settlement, contained an appeal to local "White" Russian refugees to overcome the inferiority complex from which they were suffering, to unite and organize themselves prior to the 1934 election in order to secure on the Municipal Council "a seat for their representatives who would assist them in acquiring civic rights in the Settlement equal to those enjoyed by other foreigners."

The appearance on January 14, 1934 of a Russian language edition of the "Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Berenson, and the main underlying points of the article appearing in this issue were carefully planned steps to obtain support, morally and financially, for his "Pro-Bangkok Group." Viewing this campaign in retrospect and knowing in mind Berenson's previous ventures into the world of finance, there appears to be little doubt that his carefully thought out schemes were in the nature of a business proposition in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Bangkok Circle," a local Russian daily favorably commented on Berenson's schemes and agreed with the basic statements of the "Group," namely, that the time had arrived and was opportune for Russian refugees to participate in the administration of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Globe," another local Russian daily, registered with an unqualified emphasis the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an almost unknown foreigner to secure Russian emigrants as

a time when the latter, without assistance, showed a strong tendency towards unification in the face of political events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants was greater by far than any local affairs.

As a result of this article no support for Beaumont's campaign was forthcoming from responsible Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Changhai Group," Beaumont was nominated for the post of a 1934-5 Changhai Municipal councillor by Dr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. H. Heinsinger on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Beaumont and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of consummation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Beaumont was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Beaumont's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Kopeika," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V.A. Chilikin. The bonafides of Beaumont's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to prejudice Beaumont's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Beaumont were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934 Beaumont filed a private criminal prosecution against Hilikin in the Shanghai Second Special District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Kopelka" had been falsely manufactured to the detriment of his character and thus had seriously affected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was remanded sine die on March 29, 1934.

After his defeat at the Municipal election, Beaumont issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," intended calling a special satopayers' meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Carlton Theatre on April 18, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 18, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Studio d'Art Inc., No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Beaumont, who had been connected with Studio d'Art, Inc. since 1932, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that in spite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated cheques on the Chase Bank,

No. 6 Nanking Road, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 19, 1934 the total credit standing to the Studio d'Art Inc. was \$1.37. One of above mentioned cheques to the value of \$122.30 was presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Each cheque given to the sub-contractors bore the signatures of J. B. Beaumont and one J. H. Hume.

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Beaumont to various persons on the Union Mobilizer, Sun Montanion, for amounts totalling \$3414.00 were returned to the people to whom they were made payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Studio d'Art Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Shanghai First Special District Court, at the instance of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the company was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local District court by Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Studio d'Art Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company, believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Jeffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tsoong Yih (鍾 煥), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it 'Studio d'Art' and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tsoong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tsoong left for France on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of Studio d'Art Inc., and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his commission, as he had been assured

by Beaumont that he would be able to introduce a goodly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Tsoong received a telegram from Beaumont asking his consent to introduce foreign capital into Studio d'Art Inc. and following this it is known that Jerome Marx, American and Major T.F.G. Strubell, British joined the business as partners.

On April 20, 1934 - the date on which the premises were sealed - Beaumont, on behalf of Studio d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern at the local American Consulate-General but due to technical errors made at the time of the application another request for registration was made on April 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no decision having yet been reached by the American authorities.

The following particulars which appear on the application form for registration are of more than passing interest:-

M. Beaumont.....	Belgian.....	President
Jerome Marx.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.G. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.H. Battey.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as being directors of the company, whilst the stockholders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Marx.....	500 Preferred Shares
T.F.G. Strubell.....	10
F.S. Schuhl.....	10
Grant Mark.....	10
Paul J. Faizon.....	10

H. Westwood.....10 Preferred Shares
A.W. Beaumont..... 5 " "
J. Mercs.....200 Common Shares

There are 1,500 Preferred Shares with a par value of \$100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 common (Ordinary) Shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value \$55,500.00
- (2) 200 Common Shares..... " nil

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 Preferred shares at a nominal value of \$100.00 each of Studio d'Art Inc. brought by Mr. Tsoong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tsoong, represented by Me. Paul Iremet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of \$80,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tsoong. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tsoong asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tsoong transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Mercs, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

In consideration for \$1.00 (one Mexican dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
"I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight
"hundred) shares of preferred stock of "udio
"d'Art Inc. to Jerome Beumont."

"Signed...Y. Tsoong"

"Witnessed...J. Beumont"

Shown the document, Mr. Tsoong admitted that
it was his signature, but averred that he was not
aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tsoong
and Mr. Paul Fremet both pointed out to the court
that if the shares were transferred by the former on
September 11, 1933, why had Beumont cabled him in
France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00?
Mr. Tsoong further pointed out that Beumont had
offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Beumont,
who stated that his cable to Mr. Tsoong in
December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he
(Tsoong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934
when neither Beumont nor his attorney Me. d'Ar-
tion de Raffe appeared. At the opening of the
proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read.
Thismissive stated that the action was not subject
to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Consular Court,
whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the
manner in which the case was being conducted, it
pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal
suit. The attorney further indicated that an
appeal and an objection would be lodged with the
Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tsoong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tsoong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsoong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretences. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsoong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tsoong's power of attorney. Dr. Sun at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsoong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by M. Paul Premet against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian Consulate-General on May 26, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Messrs.

Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for China upon an attachment made by Messrs. Galatroni, Hsieh & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1934 amounting to over \$6,000.00. Messrs. Galatroni, Hsieh & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Holnick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his Citroen sedan automobile, licence No. 5138, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francois, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Frs.33,120.00 for the same and paying Frs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex.\$100.00 to Mex.\$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal ^{Beaumont} Election of 1934/ made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser No. d'Auxion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the I.S.S. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 310 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the Asia Realty company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Rabbiling Well Road until May 8, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs.

ameron, the manageress of the establishment, a cheque for \$64.00 on the Land Bank of China, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Beaumont, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Cameron, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiengso Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 285 Rue Ngr. Harson, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$310.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Mobiliers (Investment Bankers), Rue Montauban. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the notation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Beaumont.

A few days later Beaumont partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" now has its offices located on the 2nd floor,

No. 80 Bouling Road, it having removed during this year from No. 15 Museum Road to No. 126 Bubbling Well Road and from the latter address to its present venue.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Beaumont's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 509 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1939, Article 1):-

"Penalty of one month to two years

"imprisonment and a fine of from Pes.26

"to Pes.5000 shall be imposed on:

"1) any person who knowingly issues

"without sufficient provision (funds)

"available in advance, a cheque or any

"other document as payment in cash and

"at sight on available funds.

"2) any person who parts with one of

"these documents knowing that the

"funds are insufficient and are not

"available.

"3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws

"the whole or part of the funds of one

"of these documents, within three months

"of its issue.

"4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent

"or with the purpose of producing, renders

"unavailable, all or a part of the funds

"of one of these documents."

SECRET

Memorandum on . . . SECRET.

Adolphe Benjamin Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium of Polish parents on March 6, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Beaumont has claimed to be a naturalized American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognized as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-577 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, B.C. "

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.D. Hedger. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kiaochow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to close down. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Velodrome Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

ican Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Valodrome ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Reumont next appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the pseudonym of Ajax viciously attacking the administrations of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Reumont's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator," he employs tactics which smack of blackmail. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap weekly publication termed the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Muscovy Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese impasse came to a halt. Reumont is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a portfolio of the machine type entitled "Sporting Life."

Whilst in Paris during 1928, Beaumont under the name of Ierselwicz, was the instigator of a ca. 3,000,000.00 fraud (jewels, precious stones, etc) upon Messrs. Himmelfarb Bros. Upon the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest, but was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of Frs. 88,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named M. S. Bursash, No. 457 Kiangsu Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owes considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicate that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the consulate during the summer of 1933 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of \$40.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Wade, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

Several times during the same month Beaumont was near to visit the new Detroit Pacific Club, No. 550 Hart Road, which was established for purposes of gambling. On January 31, 1933 the local French Police raided No. 503 Avenue Tech having received information to the effect that gambling was being conducted there. One of the persons apprehended was Beaumont, who was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but the lack of evidence he was eventually released and was not charged.

In June 1933, a former Canadian employee of the Asia Realty Company, No. 50 Parkview Road, visited the Belgian Consulate-General and declared that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company's activities, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use those in an article in the "Spectator." When summoned to the consulate for purposes of investigation regarding this report, Beaumont admitted having prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain the approval of Dr. Bellett, United States District Attorney, as he did not desire to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Co. were true, he declared, and after Dr. Bellett had seen the article, he (Dr. Bellett) saw no objection to its being published.

The article in question which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated to cause the Asia Realty Company embarrassment; a similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 26, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of . . . Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss ^Aidge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Kiangso Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civic Reform Movement." An article

entitled "Workers, awake!" appeared in a November issue of the "Spektor," and apart from criticizing the system of municipal administration in the International Settlement, entreated an appeal to local 'White' Russian ratepayers to overcome the inferiority complex from which they were suffering, to unite and organize themselves prior to the 1934 Election in order to secure on the Municipal Council a seat for their representatives who would assist them in acquiring civic rights in the Settlement equal to those enjoyed by other foreigners.

The appearance on January 14, 1934 of a Russian language edition of the "Spektor" was another phase of the campaign launched by Demarett, and the main underlying points of the articles appearing in this issue were carefully planned steps to obtain support, morally and financially, for his "Pro-Chinese League." Viewing this campaign in retrospect and bearing in mind Demarett's previous ventures into the world of finance, there appears to be little doubt that his carefully thought out schemes were in the nature of a business proposition in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Morgentaler Kurier," a local Russian daily favorably commented on Demarett's schemes and agreed with the basic statements of the "Group," namely, that the time had arrived and was opportune for Russian ratepayers to participate in the administration of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Globe," another local Russian daily, regarded with an undiminished suspicion the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an almost unknown foreigner to save Russian emigrants at

a time when the latter, without assistance, showed a strong tendency towards unification in the face of political events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants was greater by far than any local affairs.

As a result of this article no support for Beaumont's campaign was forthcoming from responsible Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," Beaumont was nominated for the post of a 1934-5 Shanghai Municipal councillor by Dr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. H. Holmström on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Beaumont and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of consummation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Beaumont was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Beaumont's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Sepeika," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V.A. Chilikin. The bonafides of Beaumont's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to prejudice Beaumont's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Beaumont were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934 Beaumont filed a private criminal prosecution against Philikin in the Shanghai Second Special District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Koreika" had been falsely manufactured to the detriment of his character and that had seriously affected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was remanded sine die on March 29, 1934.

After his defeat at the Municipal election, Beaumont issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," intended calling a special "satyagraha" meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Carlton Theatre on April 12, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 12, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Studio d'Art Inc., No. 156 Bubbling Bell Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Beaumont, who had been connected with Studio d'Art, Inc. since 1931, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that in spite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated cheques on the Chase Bank,

No. 8 Wai King Road, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 19, 1934 the total credit standing to the Radio Art Inc. was 1.37. One of above mentioned cheques to the value of \$12.30 was presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Each cheque given to the sub-contractors bore the signatures of W. Baumann and one J. B. Lee.

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Baumann to various persons on the Union Mobiliers, the Kontubin, for amounts totalling \$313.00 were returned to the people to whom they were made payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Radio Art Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Hongkong First Special District Court, at the instance of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the concern was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local district court by Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Radio Art Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company. Believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Jeffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tsoong Yih (鍾 煥), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it Studio d'Art and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tsoong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tsoong left for France on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of Studio d'Art Inc., and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his commission, as he had been assured

by Deumont that he would be able to introduce a
 greatly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Tsoong received a
 telegram from Deumont asking his consent to intro-
 duce foreign capital into Studio d'Art Inc. and
 following this it is known that Jerome Marcos, Amer-
 ican and Major T.F.G. Strubell, British joined the
 business as partners.

On April 26, 1934 - the date on which the
 premises were sealed - Deumont, on behalf of Studio
 d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern
 at the local American Consulate-General but due to
 technical errors made at the time of the application
 another request for registration was made on April
 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no
 decision having yet been reached by the American
 authorities.

The following particulars which appear on
 the application form for registration are of more
 than passing interest:-

J. Deumont.....	Belgian.....	resident
Jerome Marcos.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.G. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.H. Entey.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as
 being directors of the company, whilst the stock-
 holders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Marcos.....	500 Preferred Shares
T.F.G. Strubell.....	10 " "
F.S. Schuhl.....	10 " "
Grant Mack.....	10 " "
Paul J. Faiss.....	10 " "

H. Westwood.....10 Preferred Shares
A.W. Beaumont..... 5 " "
J. Mercs.....200 Common Shares

There are 1,500 Preferred Shares with a par value of \$100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 common (Ordinary) Shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value \$55,500.00
- (2) 200 Common Shares..... " all

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 Preferred shares at a nominal value of \$100.00 each of Studio d'Art Inc. brought by Mr. Tsoong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tsoong, represented by Me. Paul Fremet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of \$80,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tsoong. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tsoong asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Me. d'Auxion de Suffle, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tsoong transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Mercs, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

In consideration for \$1.00 (one Mexican dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
"I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight
hundred) shares of preferred stock of Studio
d'Art Inc. to Jerome Deumont."

"Signed...Y. Tsoong"

"Witnessed...J. Deumont"

Shown the document, Mr. Tsoong admitted that
it was his signature, but averred that he was not
aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tsoong
and Mr. Paul Basset both pointed out to the court
that if the shares were transferred by the former on
September 11, 1933, why had Deumont cabled him in
France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00?
Mr. Tsoong further pointed out that Deumont had
offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Deumont,
who stated that his cable to Mr. Tsoong in
December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he
(Tsoong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934
when neither Deumont nor his attorney Me. d'Ambrion
de Ruffe appeared. At the opening of the
proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read.
This missive stated that the action was not subject
to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Consular Court,
whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the
manner in which the case was being conducted, it
pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal
suit. The attorney further indicated that an
appeal and an objection would be lodged with the
Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tsoong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tsoong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsoong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretences. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsoong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tsoong's power of attorney. Dr. Sun at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsoong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by Mr. Paul Promet against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian consulate-General on May 26, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Messrs.

Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for him upon an attachment made by Messrs. Galatoni, Haich & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1934 amounting to over \$8,000.00. Messrs. Galatoni, Haich & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Holnick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his Citroen sedan automobile, licence No. 5138, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francaise, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Pcs.35,120.00 for the same and paying Pcs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex.\$100.00 to Mex.\$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal Election of 1934/Beaumont made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the 1,500 Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 510 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the Asia Realty company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Rabbling Well Road until May 2, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs.

Cameron, the managersess of the establishment, a cheque for \$64.00 on the Land Bank of China, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Beaumont, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Cameron, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangso Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Marsson, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$310.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Mobiliere (Investment Bankers), Rue Montauban. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the notation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Beaumont.

A few days later Beaumont partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" now has its offices located on the 2nd. floor,

No. 80 Babbling Road, it having removed during this year from No. 15 Museum Road to No. 126 Babbling Well Road and from the latter address to its present name.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Deumont's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 508 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1929, Article 1):-

*Penalty of one month to two years

*imprisonment and a fine of from 200.26

*to 200.3000 shall be imposed on:

"1) any person who knowingly issues

"without sufficient provision (funds)

"available in advance, a cheque or any

"other document as payment in cash and

"at sight on available funds.

"2) any person who parts with one of

"these documents knowing that the

"funds are insufficient and are not

"available.

"3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws

"the whole or part of the funds of one

"of these documents, within three months

"of its issue.

"4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent

"or with the purpose of producing, renders

"unavailable, all or a part of the funds

"of one of these documents."

File No. D 3307

SUBJECT

A. D. Beaumont prosecuted by one
Mr. F. Scheng re Studio D'Art
shares

China Press, May 24, 1934.

Consul Looks Into Charge Vs. Beaumont

Criminal Charge Made In Connection With Share Recovery Action

Criminal charges made against Mr. A. W. Beaumont (Harlequin) in connection with the civil action brought against him in the Belgian Consular Court by Mr. P. Tchong, former owner of the Studio D'Art, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, for the recovery of 800 preferred shares of the nominal value of the 20,000, are being investigated by the Belgian consul.

The decision in the civil action has been held up pending the investigation of the criminal allegations made against Mr. Beaumont. It was alleged at the civil trial that Mr. Beaumont obtained the 800 preferred shares of the furnishing company from Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tchong's, during the latter's absence in Paris, under false pretence.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday at the Belgian Consulate-General. The hearing was held in camera. In the civil action which was heard at two hearings, Mr. Paul Premet appeared on behalf of Mr. Tchong, while Mr. d'Audon de Ruffe represented Mr. Beaumont.

All the furniture of the Studio D'Art was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, by order of the United States Court for China upon an attachment made by Messrs. Chaitroni, Hsieh and Company, the landlords of the premises at 128 Bubbling Well, who demand back rent since the beginning of the year amounting to about \$1000.

aw. Beaumont's

File

20. Piers

P.S.

24.5.

Furniture Of Studio D'Art Is Attached

U.S. Court Order Gives Landlord Opportunity To Recoup Back Rent

A crucial point in the history of Studio D'Art, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, at 126 Bubbling Well Road, was reached yesterday when most of the furniture in the show rooms was removed to the bonded godown of the Commercial Express and Storage Company, upon the order of the United States Court for China.

The attachment was made by Messrs. Calatroni, Hsieh and Co., the landlords of the premises, who claim back rent since the beginning of the year amounting to about \$6,000. The real estate firm obtained the attachment for landlords lien from the United States Court for China through their attorney, Mr. W. C. Watson, of the law firm of Franklin and Harrington.

Studio D'Art has been in the limelight during the last few weeks. On April 20, the premises were sealed by an order of the First Special District Court upon the request of Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works, who had obtained judgment against the company for about \$2,800 in December last. The seals, however, were taken off on April 25 upon the request of the American authorities, who informed the Chinese court that Studio D'Art, Inc., was an American company and registered in the state of Delaware as well as at the local Consulate.

On May 4, in the Belgian Consular Court, a suit for the recovery of 800 preferred shares of the company of the nominal value of Tls. 800,000 from Mr. A. W. Beaumont, president of the company, was filed by Mr. Fan Tchong, former owner of the furniture firm. The hearing of the case was concluded last Friday and judgment will be handed down tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Beaumont stated yesterday that he would have all the irregularities straightened out within the next few days.

FILE

China Press, May 12, 1934.

2
Final Hearing
Of Beaumont
Suit Is Held

Studio d'Art Case To Be
Settled By Belgian
Court Next Monday

Defendant Fails To
Appear In Tribunal

Notwithstanding the non-appearance before the Belgian Consular Court yesterday afternoon of A. W. Beaumont (Israelovitch) and his attorney, Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, the hearing of the civil action for the recovery of 800 preferred shares at the nominal value of Tls. 100 each of the Studio D'Art, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, brought against him by Mr. Paul Tchong, former proprietor of the company, was concluded before Consular Judge A. Houyet and judgment will be handed down on Monday afternoon.

The hearing of the civil suit in which Mr. Tchong, represented by attorney Paul Premet, claims the return of these shares, the nominal value of which is Tls. 80,000, from Mr. Beaumont, president of the furniture firm, had its first hearing on Friday, May 4. At the opening of the proceedings yesterday a letter from Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe addressed to the court was read.

Objects To Belgian Court

Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe pointed out in the first place that the action was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Consular Court. An objection was also recorded in the way the case was being conducted, pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal case. The attorney further indicated that an appeal and an objection will be filed with the Supreme Court in Brussels.

Before proceeding with the case the judge replied to the objections and complaints submitted by Mr. Beaumont's (Israelovitch's) attorney and quoted passages from law. He then also read out a number of questions he would have asked Mr. Beaumont if he were present in court. With this procedure gone over the court questioned Mr. Tchong and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tchong's, with whom the latter alleges he left the shares when he left for France.

A. W. Beaumont's Ownership

The suit for the recovery of the shares was filed on the ground that the certificates were handed over to Beaumont in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tchong. On the other hand Beaumont produced a document at the last hearing, signed by Mr. Tchong, in which Mr. Tchong transfers the shares in question to Mr. Jerome Marcs, an American citizen and present managing director of the Studio D'Art, for "one dollar in hand paid."

The various affairs of the Studio D'Art prior and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tchong. It was also alleged by him and by Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretences. Telegrams were produced showing that Mr. Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tchong in Paris in December offering him \$50,000 for the shares. Mr. Tchong accepted by cable and then upon the receipt of the telegram Mr. Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tchong's power of attorney.

Dr. Sun alleged yesterday that when he handed over the shares to Mr. Beaumont the latter promised to remit money to Mr. Tchong in a few days but never did so. After a couple of weeks Dr. Sun, who did not know very much about the procedure, began getting worried about the shares and cabled on January 4 to Mr. Tchong telling him

that he had handed over the shares, but could not obtain any money from Mr. Beaumont.

Action Started

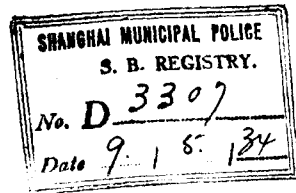
Mr. Tchong immediately left for Shanghai and arrived here on February 12. He told the court yesterday that upon arrival he went to see Mr. Beaumont and upon asking him how the business of the Studio D'Art was progressing, he was told that it was none of his business as the Studio D'Art was sold. After a number of attempts to get the shares back Mr. Tchong had filed proceedings against Mr. Beaumont either for recovery of the shares or payment of \$50,000.

Mr. Beaumont claims that he has nothing to do with the case and produced a transfer order at the first hearing dated September 11, 1933, by which Mr. Tchong transferred the shares to Mr. Marcs. During the hearing yesterday during which a number of agreements were produced Mr. Tchong was asked why he had signed an agreement with Mr. Beaumont under the name of "A. W. Beaumont" and not "Israelovitch," which the court held was the real name of the man. Mr. Tchong replied that he had always known Mr. Beaumont as "A. W. Beaumont" and never heard of the name "Israelovitch" before.

Dr. Sun testified that, knowing that Mr. Beaumont was a good friend of Mr. Tchong's, he signed and handed over the shares to him without worrying about getting a receipt for them or getting the

money immediately. The protracted session yesterday was brought to a close by an address by Mr. Paul Premet. The judge and the assessors discussed the matter for a few minutes and then decided to adjourn and will hand down judgment on Monday.

attach to
Beaumont
file.
Ja. Press
13/5



May 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Iron News (铁报), a mosquito paper, dated May 8:-

BEAMOUNT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the recent election of new Councillors of the S.I.C., Beamount, a Belgian, who was desirous of obtaining a seat on the Council, advertised on a large scale and issued statements. His efforts were unsuccessful and he was keenly disappointed.

Beamount is now being prosecuted at the Belgian Consulate. The case opened a few days ago and from a statement made by the Belgian Consul it is obvious that Beamount is a member of the loafer class.

Beamount's original name was Israelovitch. He has previous convictions. According to the Belgian Consul, Israelovitch was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment in 1930 in connection with a criminal case. Israelovitch was involved in the following cases which have not yet been concluded:-

- File*
- 1) Criminal case brought against him by Dallas regarding the Velodrome. Date: October 22, 1930.
 - 2) Case brought against him by Noans (?) (拿奥司) in November 1930.
 - 3) Illegally receiving and spending tailors fees on July 10, 1930. Tailors concerned did not receive the money and filed a petition against him.
 - 4) Obtaining by fraud several thousand dollars from a Spaniard in March 1930 for the purpose of organizing a newspaper agency.

The present case against Beamount was filed by a Chinese named Tsoong Yih (佟义) on a charge of fraud and having illegally occupied the premises of the Studio d' Art. Beamount told many lies during the hearing, but became silent when the Belgian Consul refuted his statements.

The case is remanded until Friday.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3307
Date	May 15 1934

May 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Iron News, a mosquito paper, dated May 8, 1934:-

BEAUMONT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the recent election of new Councillors of the S.M.C., Beaumont, a Belgian, who was desirous of obtaining a seat on the Council, advertised on a large scale and issued statements. His efforts were unsuccessful and he was keenly disappointed.

Beaumont is now being prosecuted at the Belgian Consulate. The case opened a few days ago and from a statement made by the Belgian Consul it is obvious that Beaumont is a member of the loafer class.

Beaumont's original name was Israelovitch. He has previous convictions. According to the Belgian Consul, Israelovitch was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment in 1930 in connection with a criminal case. Israelovitch was involved in the following cases which have not yet been concluded:-

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The present case against Beaumont was filed by a Chinese named Tsoong Yih (鍾煥) on a charge of fraud and having illegally occupied the premises of the Studio d'Art. Beaumont told many lies during the hearing, but became silent when the Belgian Consul refuted his statements.

The case is remanded until Friday.

at. S.B.

Information JBR 10/5.

A. W. Beaumont Faces Suit For Share Recovery

Ex-Proprietor Of Studio D'Art Brings Action; Hearing Is Adjourned

The hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 preferred shares at the nominal value of Tls. 100 each of the Studio D'Art, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, brought by Mr. Fan Tchong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A. W. Beaumont (Israelovitch) was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Tchong, represented by Mr. Paul Premet, claims the return of these shares at a nominal value of Tls. 80,000 from Mr. Beaumont, president of the furniture firm which is registered in the State of Delaware, on the ground that the shares were handed over to him in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tchong.

In the event the shares have not been sold Mr. Tchong asks for their return. Mr. Beaumont, through his attorney Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contends that he is in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by Mr. Tchong and witnessed by him in which Mr. Tchong transfers the shares to Mr. Jerome Marcs, an American citizen and the present managing director of the Studio D'Art, for "one dollar in hand paid." After a lengthy session the hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

Text Of Transfer

The note of transfer, which is dated September 11, 1933, reads as follows: "In consideration for \$1 (one Mexican dollar) in hand paid and other valuable consideration, I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight hundred) shares of preferred stock of Studio D'Art, Inc., to Jerome Marcs." Signed "F. Tchong." Witnessed "A. W. Beaumont."

Shown the document, Mr. Tchong admitted that it was his signature. He said that he did not know what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tchong and Paul Premet both pointed out to the court that if the shares were transferred by Mr. Tchong on September 11, 1933, why did Mr. Beaumont cable him in France on December 17, 1933, offering \$50,000. Mr. Tchong further pointed out that Mr. Beaumont was offering him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Dr. d'Auxion de Ruffe on behalf of Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont pointed out that his cable to Mr. Tchong while the latter was in France last December, was in respect of a con-

tract which Mr. Tchong had with the company.

Received Offer

It was pointed out by Mr. Premet that when Mr. Tchong left for France he signed all the share certificates in blank and gave them to Dr. Sun, a friend of his, for safe keeping. In December, while in France, he received an offer by cable from Mr. Beaumont to sell the shares and cabled his consent. It was alleged by Mr. Premet that Mr. Beaumont then went to Dr. Sun with the cable and asked him to hand over the shares, which Dr. Sun did, thinking that everything was in order.

The allegation was denied by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, who stated that if there was any claim it should be made against Mr. Marcs, who was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Court. Mr. Premet requested the permission of the court to call Dr. Sun as a witness, which was granted.

The shares over which the action was brought were produced in court by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe and examined. Mr. Tchong requested that they should be deposited with the court, but Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe pointed out that they were the property of Mr. Marcs, who is an American citizen, and was allowed to retain them.

File 72

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China Press, April 26, 1934.

Studio D'Art Opens Again After Closure

Harassed Furniture Firm Gets Bars Taken Down By District Court

With the question of jurisdiction over Studio D'Art Inc., furnishers and decorators, 126 Bubbling Well Road, cleared up as result of the American consular authorities having written a letter to the president of the First Special District Court informing him that the company was incorporated in Delaware and registered at the American Consulate, the seals placed upon the two show rooms of the furniture firm last Friday were taken off by the District Court officials yesterday morning.

The two show rooms of Studio D'Art were sealed upon the order of the Chinese court after a judgment had been obtained against the furniture firm by the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works for \$2,800 on December 9. The judgment was obtained by default and was in no way contested as regards the claim or jurisdiction by officials of the Studio D'Art.

Last Friday the electro-plating firm obtained an order from the court to execute its judgment and, not receiving payment of the sum due, an order to seal the premises was issued. The question of jurisdiction then came up. The American Consulate did not offer the firm proper protection as they had failed to register at the consulate although incorporated in Delaware.

However, due to their failure to register at the proper time, they were closed for business from last Friday until yesterday morning. It is understood that with the question of jurisdiction settled, Kong Shing will bring action against the Studio D'Art as soon as the United States Court for China begins to function again.

Mr. J. Marcs, managing director of Studio D'Art, however, claims that the debt to the Chinese concern was incurred by a former employee of the company.

Beaumont
file
2/14
J. P.

North China Daily News,
April 24, 1934.

**STUDIO D'ART SEALING
ORDER CASE**

With reference to the sealing order issued by the First Special District Court against the Studio D'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road, the local American Consulate-General yesterday forwarded a communication to the Chinese court authorities, requesting the latter to remove the sealing order against the Studio D'Art on the ground that, although this firm was not properly registered with the American Consulate, it remained an American corporation. The office of the Studio D'Art remained sealed yesterday, but, according to Mr. A. W. Beaumont, connected with the firm, the order is expected to be removed to-day.

NEON 2/14

Beaumont
file
25/4
20.9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <i>D</i>	
Date	/ /

COURT JURISDICTION DISPUTED

Studio D'Art Sealed: Opening Expected To-morrow

The premises of the Studio D'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road, were sealed up by the First Special District Court on Friday because, according to Chinese court officials, judgment in a civil case had been obtained by a Chinese firm against it.

Yesterday morning, officials from the Chinese Court re-sealed the premises of the Studio D'Art as plaintiffs in the case had complained to the Court that the scroll bearing the sealing order had been taken away from the Studio D'Art's premises after it was put up on Friday evening.

Chinese Court officials claimed that inquiries of the authorities concerned had revealed that the Studio D'Art had not yet been registered with the local American Consulate-General although it was said to be an American firm.

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, Belgian editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," who is connected with the Studio D'Art, declared that the Court judgment was not applicable to the company and that the indebtedness referred to a private debt of a Chinese former employee.

Reg. back to file.

A.W. Beaumont file.

SR 2374

China Press, April 22, 1934.

Studio D'Art Doors Resealed By New Order

American Jurisdiction
Over Corporation
Proved In Formalities

Beaumont Says Company Will Reopen Tomorrow

Upon being informed that seals placed on the two showrooms of Studio D'Art (Inc.) 126 Bubbling Well Road, on Friday upon the request of one of the creditors of the company, had been removed, officials of the First Special District Court together with officers of the Sinza Station were sent down yesterday morning to execute a court order and re-seal the doors.

A letter was drafted by the American Consulate-General to the First Special District Court yesterday morning informing the latter that Studio D'Art is an American company and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Court and at the same time asking that the seals placed upon the premises of the company be removed. The letter will probably be forwarded tomorrow morning.

Delay Caused Trouble

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, editor of the Shanghai Spectator, who signs as "Publicity Representative of Studio D'Art, Inc.," in an interview yesterday denied having at any time been manager of the firm. He pointed out that the neglect to register the company at the American Consulate until the actual day of the sealing, had caused all the trouble.

Mr. Beaumont admitted during the interview that the irregularity was probably due to officials of Studio D'Art overlooking having received a District court notification that judgment had been given against them by default for about \$2,800 in favor of Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works. The judgment was given on December 9, 1933.

The statement issued by the company, however, reads, "Studio D'Art strenuously contests this claim, according to Mr. J. Marcs, managing-

director, who states that it grew out of a sub-contract unsatisfactorily executed for chromium work in the Grand Theater. Mr. Marcs says this item has nothing to do with the present company, which is controlled by Jerome Marcs, an American citizen."

Mr. Beaumont himself denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but said that it was incurred by a former Chinese employee. He also pointed out that the firm was in a sound financial position.

"We will probably be open again on Monday," he said.

Attach to
Beaumont
file
HSC
20, 9

China Press, April 21, 1934.

Studio D'Art Is Sealed On Court Order

Creditor Forces Action
Against Firm Under
Beaumont Management

Delaware Concern Said
Not American-Registered

The offices and stores of Studio D'Art (Inc.) furnishers and decorators, 126 Bubbling Well Road, were sealed by an order issued by the First Special District Court yesterday, upon the request of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the company was registered at the American Consulate, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action accordingly was taken by Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works against the company in the District Court.

The Studio D'Art has been for the past year or more been managed by A. W. Beaumont, editor of the Shanghai Spectator and the defeated "Pro-Shanghai Group" candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It was ascertained yesterday that several of the Studio D'Art creditors had up to the present failed to file suits against the company in the Chinese court, believing it to be an American-registered company.

Mr. Norwood F. Allman, local American attorney, who had acted on behalf of Studio D'Art in the United Theaters, Inc. receivership proceedings, stated yesterday that the company was incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A., but that he could not say whether it was registered at the local American Consulate.

An official of the American Consulate stated that Studio D'Art was not registered at the American Consulate, although perhaps being incorporated in Delaware. The official pointed out that not being registered at the consulate the company was not entitled to protection from the United States authorities.

It was revealed yesterday that the Chinese firm, who had applied for a court order to seal the furniture firm, had obtained judgment against it in the First Special District Court about six months ago for about \$2,800. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal was granted by the court some time ago but was not enforced until yesterday.

The first public indication that Studio D'Art was financially embarrassed was given last Wednesday when a group of coolies and workmen at Studio D'Art on Bubbling Well Road, where the workshops are also situated, created a near riot, demanding their overdue pay.

The furniture firm was first started by two Europeans in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Joffre and run on a small scale. In 1926 or 1927, Mr. F. Tchong, Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it Studio D'Art and gradually commenced widening the business.

Mr. Tchong agreed to have Mr. Beaumont organize the firm for him on sounder basis in 1931, in order to be able to expand.

Press 20/1

A.W. Beaumont
file.
2/2/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3307
Date May 18, 1934

Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 18, 1934

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont alias Israelovitch, Belgian subject.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

J.B. Kim S.I.

A.W. Beaumont alias Israelovitch who vacated, or rather, was ejected from, the Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road on April 20, 1934 for non-payment of rent, is at present residing at Apartment "J," The Yafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca. He entered this flat on May 10, having for some days previously stopped at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. The agreement for his new apartment he signed on April 30 and entered into arrangements whereby he leased the place for two years. The rent is \$280 per month, in addition to which he pays \$30 per mensem for the hire of two garages adjoining the premises in question.

On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road, the agents for The Yafa Court, a cheque drawn on the Union Mobiliere (Investment Bankers), No. 35-37 Avenue Edward VII for \$310 in respect of his first month's rent. This cheque which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers was returned to the latter by the bank with the annotation "refer to drawer." It was signed in the first place by "A.W. Beaumont, Managing Director of the Shanghai Spectator."

It is the intention of Mr. Brandt of Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers to give Beaumont one more chance to pay his rent, and failing this he will have Beaumont ejected immediately, in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian Court.

J. a. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Add to
history sheet
J.B.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date May 16th. 1934.

Subject (in full) Further report re attached file,

Studio D'Art, Mr. A.W. Beaumont and Mr. Jerome Marcs.

Made by D.S. Gigarson

Forwarded by *Imp. Marcs*

Sir,

I beg to report that in the course of further enquiries made with a view to obtaining information regarding the disputed ownership of the Studio D'Art between the former owner Mr. Tsong Hung and the present shareholders, Mr. Beaumont alias Israelovitch, Mr. Jerome Marcs and Major Strubel, the following proceedings were taken.

D.S.I. Moir interviewed Mr. C.D. Meinhardt, Land office of the U.S.A. Consulate and ascertained that Jerome Marcs was registered as an American Citizen.

The Studio D'Art although incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. had not been registered with the U.S.A. Consulate in Shanghai, but that an application for registration of the above firm had been received, but not yet approved. Mr. Meinhardt explained that before the approval of the application he would like to speak to Mr. Tsong Hung personally. Therefore in the forenoon of the 2-5-34, D.S. Gigarson located Mr. Tsong and asked him to come to the U.S.A. Consulate, where Mr. Meinhardt and Mr. Tsong had a conversation lasting about two hours. When Mr. Tsong left the U.S.A. Consulate, he stated that Mr. Meinhardt promised to give any information wanted concerning the case to his lawyer Mr. Paul Fremet and Mr. Tsong proceeded then to see this lawyer immediately. On the 4-5-34, at the Belgian Court was the second hearing of the case against Mr. Beaumont, the proceedings of this hearing were published in all Shanghai Newspapers. The case was remanded to the 11-5-34, on which date neither Mr. Beaumont nor his lawyer d'Auxion de Ruffe, R. appeared, but objected in writing, the jurisdiction over the case in the Belgian Consular Court. The case was remanded for judgment to the 14-5-34 P.M.

Oy. Sp. B.

*I
C.P.*

*II
E.C.P.*

*re. Mr. Strubel
d'Art*

*I propose to
close the enquiry
for the time being
with your approval
Yds
Kim Bann*

D.C. (Comm)

17 May 1934

My

17/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Sinza Station,

(2)

Date May 16th. 1934.

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

on which date owing to the sickness of one of the Counsellors of the Court judgment was not passed and remanded to an indefinite date.

On the 1st of May 1934, Mr. M. Berg, manager of the "Little Club" asked Mr. Tsong to come and see him on business. The latter named thought that Mr. Berg wished to order furniture etc. and proceeded to the "Little Club", when he was approached on behalf of Mr. Beaumont in order to settle amicably the case out of Court. Mr. Tsong flatly refused to talk about the matter and left.

At 1.45p.m. on the 12-5-34, the Studio D'Art commenced to remove furniture from the showrooms. The furniture was loaded into four W/trucks, licence Nos. 16942, 16943, 16946 and 16947 of the Commercial Express and Storage Co., Ltd. and removed to their godown, Lane 125, House No. 30, Szechuen Road. In all about 10 truck loads of furniture were removed. Mr. Marcs stated that the firm was under liquidation.

Mr. Tsong has now lodged a complaint against Mr. Jerome Marcs in the U.S.A. Court for, as far as could be ascertained, obtaining shares of the Studio D 'Art by fraudulent means.

Another complaint against Mr. Marcs has been lodged with the U.S.A. Court for the recovery of \$6000.00 against cheques issued to workmen of the Studio D'Art.

Mr. Beaumont has now removed from the "Embassy Hotel" to French Concession, address at present unknown.

D. E. (Eximus)

Matters seem to be very complicated

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. 91.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 25: 11: 1934.
To: Sen. Det. 1c (Singer)

For report as discussed
with you on 23/4/34
H. Robertson
D. D. O'B.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
23 APR. 1934

Shanghai,

To D.D.O. B

Please check recognition
in return of Major Strubell
a Jerome Marcos by respective
Consulates.

Is Studio d'Hot registered
as an American Company?

Obtain return of the
situation from Tsong Hong.

Wm. B. Brown

D. C. (CRIME)

P.A. Please put up files re
above men if any.

File D. 3465

a. Major Strubell attached no file
no. 101. R.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Confidential. REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date 21st April, 1934

Subject (in full) Re Activities of A.W. Beaumont, Shareholder of Studio D'Art,
126 Bubbling Well Road, and Editor of The "Shanghai Spectator."

Made by D.S. Gigarson.

Forwarded by

Inspt C Bishop

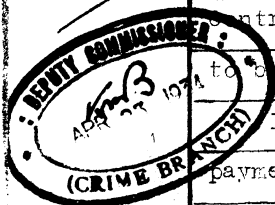
Sir,

I beg to report that at 4.50 p.m. on the 18/4/34, a telephone message was received from the Studio D'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road, informing that a disturbance was in progress.

Similar telephone messages were received at this Station at 11.20 a.m. on the 19/4/34 and at 11.30 a.m. on the 20/4/34. In all three instances the Police proceeded to the above address when it was ascertained that there was no disturbance whatsoever, but from enquiries made it was learnt that sub-contractors, such as carpenters, painters, upholsterers, brass-smiths etc (about 10 in number), were demanding payment for their work completed for the Studio D'Art at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other places, situated in the International Settlement and French Concession. On the first and second above mentioned dates the President and the Managing Director of the Studio D'Art, Inc., Mr. A.W. Beaumont and Jerome Marcs respectively stated that the sub-contractors were in the wrong, as they had signed contracts with the Studio, and had not completed their work, but were demanding full payment for same.

On the third above mentioned date on arrival of the Police (D.S. Gigarson and C.D.C. 71) the sub-contractors were found quietly sitting on wooden stools near the main entrance, whilst the offices are on the 1st floor. D.S. Gigarson interviewed Mr. Marcs, who stated that he wishes to settle accounts with the sub-contractors, but does not wish them to crowd the office and asked to bring them in one by one.

In accordance with the request assistance was rendered and payment was made by postdated cheques on The Chase Bank, 6 Kiu-kiang Road, payable on the 31st of May 1934. Each cheque, bearing



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

(2)

the sum from 200.00 to 500.00 approximately, was signed by the President, Beaumont, and the Managing Director, Mares.

The sub-contractors received these cheques and left the premises without causing any disturbance.

Mr. Mares then approached D.S. Gigarson and stated that he wished to take action against the sub-contractors on a charge of intimidation of the workmen at the Studio D'Art, but when asked to produce evidence to that effect or to name any workman at the Studio, who had been intimidated, failed to do so and stated he did not wish to proceed further into the matter.

At the same time, at about 11.45 a.m. on the 20/4/34, officials of the 1st S.S.D. Court accompanied by the Judicial Police arrived and proceeded to the President's Office, but left without sealing up the premises, they however, returned at about 2.30 p.m. even date, and affixed sealing orders to the show room door and to the front and rear doors of the shop, leaving open the front gate and staircase, leading to the offices unsealed.

Owing to the strange happenings and the rather strange behaviour of the management by issuing cheques postdated to over a period of one month and calling out the Police from this Station three times without any apparent reason, further enquiries were made by D.S. Gigarson and C.D.S. 309 with the following result.

It was ascertained that before May 1933, the Studio D'Art was owned by one named Tsong Hung (), who approximately in May or June 1933 left with his French wife for France, leaving A.W. Beaumont in charge of the Studio D'Art, with 25% of net profit as his share, having been assured by the latter named that he had excellent connections in Shanghai and that he had very good

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(F)

succeeding prospects.

Tsong Hung introduced to Beaumont one named "Yong" and a Dr. "Sung" as his representative, who quitted after certain arguments with Beaumont. Later Beaumont sent a telegram to Tsong Hung in France asking his consent to introduce foreign capital in the business and it is understood that Jerome Marcs, American(?) and Major Strubell, British, then joined as partners in the business.

When Tsong Hung returned to Shanghai (date unknown) Beaumont refused to hand over the Studio D'Art, but asked him not to make any trouble before the election of Counsellors to the S.I.C., in which Beaumont failed.

Now Tsong Hung has lodged a Civil Case against Beaumont, which case was heard at the Belgian Consular Court in the afternoon of the 20/4/74, and as far as it could be ascertained the Court advised both parties to come to a mutual agreement and addressed Beaumont with a reprimand, that in case this was not forthcoming that he might be charged in the open Court with "Fraud" or "Abuse of Confidence", and that the case will be heard again either on the 26th or 27th of April 1974.

Two lawyers, Paul Fremet and Francis Liu appeared for the complainant.

During the hearing of the case at about 5 p.m. Beaumont was called to the telephone and was overheard to say "remove them immediately", which sentence may be related to removing the sealing orders affixed by the S.S.D. Court, as at about that time the sealing orders were torn off from the doors of the Studio D'Art.

There are two Chinese witnesses that this was done by Marcs as the description of the foreigner, who did it answers to that of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(4)

the latter named and who also mentioned to D.S. Gigarson, who had occasion to be on Bubbling Well Road, that the sealing orders will be removed soon.

After the report made at this Station that sealing orders had been removed D.S.T. Moir informed D.D.O. "P" and was advised to communicate with Superintendent Whiting, who gave instructions to see that no property was removed from the premises. Police duties were posted at the front and rear doors.

Beaumont was recognized by the Belgian Consular Court as Belgian subject, but under the name of Israelovitch, not Beaumont. Mr. Francis Liu is in possession of many cheques, to the amount of about \$10,000.00 some of them postdated and some of them were due for payment in March 1954, and he is now awaiting the results of the present case in the Belgian Court before taking any action against Beaumont.

At 8.40 a.m. on the 21/4/54, Inspector White of the Judicial Police arrived and proceeded together with Sub-Inspector Firth and D.S. Gigarson to the Studio D'Art, entering by the front gate and then to the offices on the 1st floor. They were met by Major Strubell, who stated that he was the manager of the Sales Department and assured that the Studio D'Art had 51% shares belonging to American citizens and the firm incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. No documents to that effect were produced.

In the afternoon on the 21/4/54, Officials of the S.S.D. Court resealed the two showrooms of the Studio D'Art.

It has also come to the knowledge of D.S. Gigarson that Beaumont is eight months in arrears for rent at No. 310 Majestic Apartments and has secretly left this address, removing to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(5)

French Concession.

The Studio D'Art is also four months in arrears of rent to Calatroni, Hsieh & Co.

The offices of the "Shanghai Spectator", of which magazine Beaumont is the editor, have been removed from Museum Road to 126 Bubbling Well Road, Studio D'Art.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. H. 22/4.

G. J. H.
D.S.91.

D. C. (Serime)

Information

H. R. H.

22/4/34

Rev
18/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Traffic Office Station,

Date April 18, 1934.

Subject (in full) Trouble between Mr. Beaumont and Chinese on B. Well Road.

Made by F.S. 223 Parker

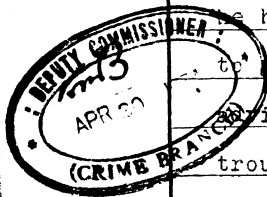
Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that at about 5 p.m. 18-4-34, I was on duty on Bubbling Well Road in the vicinity of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. attending to the Ranking of motor cars for the Rate-Payers Meeting at the Carlton Theatre, when I observed a Foreigner being held by a well dressed male Chinese and surrounded by about 20 other Chinese people, at that moment the Foreigner broke away from the Chinese and attempted to run, therefore I crossed the roadway and stopped him, the first thought entering my mind that he was a Foreign Pickpocket, as he could not have been termed as being well dressed. The Chinese kept stating "He has my money", and on being questioned as to the trouble the Foreigner would not reply, until further questioning of the Chinese, whereupon about twenty of them all stated he owed them money for work that they completed for him, at the "Studio D'Art".

The Foreigner then gave his name as Mr. Beaumont and stated he had to attend the ratepayers meeting, therefore I told him to go, he then entered the premises of the "Studio D'Art". I advised the crowd of Chinese people to refrain from causing trouble on the roadway, and if they had any complaint to make against Mr. Beaumont to do so at Sinza Police Station, as they could not fight in the roadway over debts; these people then dispersed.

Some time later I was called to the "Studio D'Art" as these Chinese People had returned and were threatening to make trouble, I entered the premises accompanied by P.S. 148 Aston, and found about twenty Chinese people upstairs, who stated they would not leave without interviewing Mr. Beaumont. On being told he had



Copy
Pearl
m3

Copy
Police
20-4-34
m3
h/p

(2)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)

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

left for the Ratepayers Meeting via the rear door these
people quietly dispersed, in various directions.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

John W. Parker
F.S. 223.

O.C. S.B.

Forwarded as requested

19 APR 1934

Rich
A.C. (Traffic).

Rich
1/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date January 23, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. A. R. G. 111
No. D. 3307
Date 2/1 1934

Subject (in full) The "Pro-Shanghai Group".

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by D. P. Ivanov

With reference to the report of D.S. Wittinsky (Boarding House Section) dated January 22, 1934, on the subject of the "Pro-Shanghai Group", I have to state that the campaign of this group started with a view to interesting the local Russian community in the so called "Civic Reform Movement" began about the middle of November 1933, when article entitled "Russians, awake!" appeared in the "Shanghai Spectator" of which W.A. Beaumont is the editor. Apart from critical remarks on the present system of the municipal administration in the Settlement the article contained an appeal to the local "White-Russian" ratepayers to overcome the "inferiority complex they are suffering from", to unify and organise themselves before the coming municipal elections in order to secure in the Council a seat for their representative, who would defend the interests of the Russian community and assist them in the acquiring of civil rights in the Settlement equal to the rights of foreigners of other nationalities.

The appearance, on January 14, 1934, of the Russian edition of the "Shanghai Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Beaumont. On this occasion the editor's address to the Russian public reads as follows:-

"In beginning the publication of the Russian edition of the 'Shanghai Spectator' our object is to assist, as far as we can, in bringing about the unification of Russian residents in Shanghai in order that they might acquire rights equal to the rights of other foreign residents of this city, and have their own representative in the Council, their own municipal schools, charitable institutions etc.

"The pages of our journal will be open to all who wish to express their opinion on this most vital and painful for foreign

24/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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

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

residents of this city subject, and especially for Russians who would like to express their opinion regarding the necessity of granting them civil rights which up to the present time they did not enjoy.

"We are especially interested to hear the opinion of Russian jurists as well as that of large circles of the Russian public regarding the legal aspect of the existing system of the administration of the Settlement.

"Our slogan is the slogan of the 20th century :

ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW

"Russians, unify yourselves under the colours of our group:-
"For Shanghai's better future!"

The Journal contains several articles in which Beaumont reiterates the main points of his November appeal to the Russian residents in Shanghai and urges them to back up the movement of the "Pro-Shanghai Group", which according to him, is a question of "to be or not to be" for this great city.

The "Shanghai Zaria" was the only Russian newspaper which commented on Beaumont's original article. An editorial of this journal dated November 17, 1933, contains, inter alia, the following statement :-

"Having no reasons to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Beaumont's appeal to the Russian community we cannot but agree with the basic statement of his article, namely, that time has arrived for the Russian ratepayers to participate in the solution of the local municipal problems".

"In the course of the past few years the authorities of the Settlement on several occasions openly expressed their wish that Russian ratepayers should take an active interest in municipal

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full) -3-

Made by Forwarded by

affairs. On several occasions, through the medium of this journal, they urged the Russian ratepayers to participate in the ratepayers' meetings and municipal elections".

Pointing out that a change in the status of the International Settlement on the lines indicated in the report of Justice Peetham is becoming a problem of the day, the "Shanghai Zaria" at the same time gives a warning to local Russian residents to abstain from any unorganised action in order not to fall victim to the forces hostile to the Russian emigrants.

"Slovo", another local Russian newspaper, in the editorial article of January 14, 1934, regards with an undisguised suspicion the "strange efforts on the part of some mysterious foreigners to 'save' Russian emigrants precisely at the time when the latter, without any assistance of such foreign friends, show a strong tendency towards unification in the face of the coming events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants cannot be compared with the importance of any local affairs".

It is possible that Beaumont will succeed in recruiting individual supporters among the Russian residents, but it is certain that he has no support whatever on the part of responsible Russian circles, by whom he is generally regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the local Russian community is much resented by these circles.

With regard to the slips purporting to have emanated from the "Pro-Shanghai Group" which are being distributed among the Russian residents in the Settlement, their object, according to our information, is to discover persons who have right to participate in the municipal elections and who have not been included in the official list of the ratepayers enjoying this

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-4-

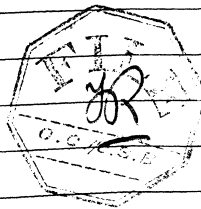
Made by.....Forwarded by.....

right. He will then endeavour to persuade such persons to exercise their privilege and, possibly, to secure their support of his candidature in the coming municipal elections. It is alleged in this connection that Beaumont is under the impression that his candidature will be backed up by a part of the local Japanese community.

Attached herewith are a copy of each of the "Shanghai Spectator" dated November 16, 1933 and January 14, 1934, respectively.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.



Handwritten initials Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
<i>Thos Robertson</i>
for O. i/c S. B.

PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP

Individual Data

15 Museum Road, Shanghai.

The information furnished to PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP on this form is entirely voluntary, implies no obligation and will be used to further the Civic Reform Movement.

Please print name in full

Business

Address

In whose name is the lease on your : store :
: house : and what is the
: apartment:

monthly rental : you : pay ?
: tip:

Other information or remarks

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Boarding House Section,

REPORT

Date 22-1-34 19

Subject (in full) Pro - Shanghai Group, 15 Museum Road.

Made by D.S. Wittinsky Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report, that at 10a.m. 20-1-34 whilst calling at 4 Astor Terrace, Astor Rd, Lodging House owned by Mrs E.Babekashvily, Russian, he was informed by her, that at about 3p.m. 19-1-34 a male Russian visited her house and presented the attached slip, which he requested her to fill in. Mrs E.Babekashvily on asking him who he was and what the slip was for, was told that the particulars contained in the slip were required by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Being suspicious of the Russian, Mrs E.Babekashvily refused to comply with the request. The visitor then gave her several slips asking to fill in one of them and stating that he would call again departed, without divulging his name.

At 9.30a.m. 22-1-34 the undersigned paid a visit to 15 Museum Rd, where on the ground floor the sign of the "Shanghai Spectator" was observed. On entering the office situated on the 3d floor the undersigned was approached by a Russian woman, to whom the slip was shown and particulars asked as to the Pro - Shanghai Group.

It was elicited, that the slips were being distributed to all shops and houses with a view to obtaining information required by Mr.A.W.Beaumont in his work of organizing a Pro - Shanghai Group which will "defend the interests of the Russian Shanghai residents."

For further information re above, it was suggested to the undersigned to have a personal interview with Mr.A.W.Beaumont.

A.C. (Sp B-)

I am, Sir,

Please add any information

your obedient servant

2 Jan 1934 C.P.

W. C. (CRIME)

D.S. Wittinsky, H.J.S. 22

D.S.

D.C. (Crime).

22 JAN. 1934

3307
26-11-36

November 26 36.

Acting Consul General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No. 1719/Cl:343 dated November 21,
1936, and to state that Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias
A. W. Beaumont resided at Apt. J., Yafu Court,
No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca, up to September of 1934
when he removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter
Road, where he stayed until his departure from
Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

DC.

F Commissioner of Police.

mb.

2.C

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch *Adh/*

REPORT

Date November 26, 1936.

Subject Last address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by *J. Lyons D. S. I.*

With reference the further letter dated November 21, 1936, from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the last private address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias Beaumont, I have to state that Police records give this as "Apt. J., Yafu Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr Maresca." However, enquiries show that he was obliged to leave this address in September of 1934 following his inability to settle arrears of rent and removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter Road, where he resided up to the time of his departure from Shanghai.

D. S. Jones
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

2.C

Section 2, Special Branch /////

November 26, 36.

Last address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.

With reference the further letter dated November 21, 1936, from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the last private address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias Beaumont, I have to state that Police records give this as "Apt. J., Yafu Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr Maresca." However, enquiries show that he was obliged to leave this address in September of 1934 following his inability to settle arrears of rent and removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter Road, where he resided up to the time of his departure from Shanghai.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIOUE
N°1719/C1:343

Shanghai, the 21st November 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. DEPARTMENT
No. S. S. D. 3307
Date 22-11-36

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter D.3307, of the 19th inst., and to thank you for the information it contains concerning the present whereabouts of M. Ad. Israelowicz, alias A.W. Beaumont.

I regret to say that my letter of the 16th November was not sufficiently explicit, as the information which I am trying to obtain concerns the last private address of Mr. Israelowicz in Shanghai before his departure from this town on the 19th March 1935.

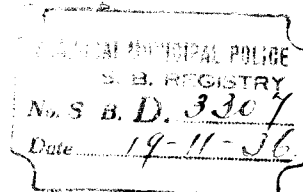
I trust that this information may be easily obtained from your files.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Acting Consul General for Belgium.

M. Gerrard, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,,
S.M.C. Shanghai.



November 19 36.

Acting Consul-General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter
No. 1703/C1:343 dated November 16, 1936, and to state
that the present whereabouts of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz
alias A. W. Beaumont are not known to the Municipal
Police. Israelowicz left Shanghai on March 19, 1935,
and it is reported that he and his wife were admitted
to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8,
1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for
about two months.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

2.C

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch *blabbl*

REPORT

Date *November 19, 19 36.*

Subject *Present whereabouts of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.*

Made by *D.S. Jones*

Forwarded by *J. Coyne D.S.I.*

With reference the letter dated November 16, 1936 from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the latest private address of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont, I have to state that this information is not available.

left
Israelowicz *left* Shanghai for the United States of America on March 19, 1935. It is reported that he and his wife were admitted to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8, 1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for about two months. Subsequent to this his movements are not known.

D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

November 17, 36.

Acting Consul-General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1703/Cl:343 dated November 16, 1936, in regard to the present whereabouts of one Ad. Israelowicz alias A.W. Beaumont, and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention. The result of action taken will be conveyed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


f Commissioner of Police.

KMC

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIQUE

Shanghai, 16 November 1936.

No.1703/C1:343.

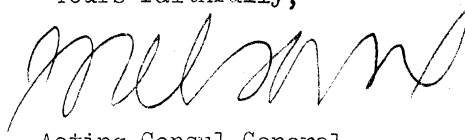
Dear Sir,

I would much appreciate if it were possible for you to ascertain from your files the latest private address of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz, a Belgian citizen, better known here as A.W. Beaumont, former editor of the "Shanghai Spectator" who left Shanghai during March 1935.

Thanking you beforehand for any information you may be able to give me on this subject, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,



Acting Consul General.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

TELEPHONE 1760

The SPECTATOR

P. O. Box 604

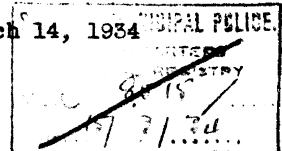
A Journal of Civic, Social and Sporting Events

A. W. BEAUMONT
Publisher

上海民視報
電話二〇六〇
博物院路十五號

15 Museum Road
Shanghai, China

March 14, 1934



Major F.W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police
Municipal Bldg.
Shanghai

My Dear Sir:-

I have been informed that an attempt will be made upon the premises which I occupy on the third floor of 15 Museum Road, to rifle my files and extract certain documents.

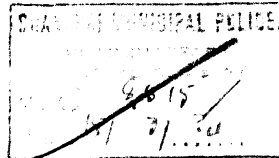
I furnish you with this information so that up to the municipal elections you might give my office such protection as you may deem advisable under the circumstances.

Of course no publicity will be given by "The Spectator" to this confidential matter.

Yours faithfully,

A.W. Beaumont
A.W. Beaumont
Editor

PUBLISHED IN THE BEST INTEREST OF A GREAT COMMUNITY



March 15, 34.

A. W. Beaumont, Esq.,
15 Museum Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated March 14, 1934 and have to inform you that I have passed the information on to the Central Police Station for such action as may be necessary and possible.

I would, however, point out that the protection the Police can ordinarily afford is in the nature of general police supervision in the streets such as they afford to all residents generally.

I have to suggest that you take steps to secure your files from interference, and, if necessary, protect your office, when closed, by the employment of watchmen.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sd) F. W. Garrard
Commissioner of Police.

C 6166

C.R. Keep. Ref.

RECEIVED
No. 866
Date 18/10/33

Mr. Beaumont - Ref.

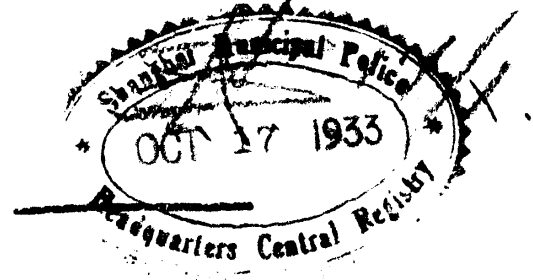
of Spectator. Interviewed.

17 OCT. 1933

Ref.
18/10

W. Lee

Attest. R. S. S. S.



18/10/33

9307
7-2-36

March 7, 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated February 27, 1936, and to state that nothing has been heard of Adolph Weissman Beaumont, alias Israelovitch, by the Municipal Police since March 19, 1935, when he departed from Shanghai for the United States.

A few local residents, who were formerly friendly with Beaumont, and officials of the Belgian Consulate have been interviewed, but they are unable to give any information which would be helpful in tracing his present whereabouts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

C. E. Gauss, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
of America,
Shanghai.

JW

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET
REPORT

Special Branch S.2.6. ~~SECRET~~

Date March 6, 1936

Subject Inquiry from American Consulate-General re A.W. Beaumont alias
Israelovitch.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

D.B. Ross D.I.

With reference to the attached inquiry from the American Consulate General regarding the present whereabouts of Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias Israelovitch, I have to state that nothing has been heard of this individual since March 19, 1935, the date of his departure from Shanghai for the United States of America.

Certain local residents who were formerly on intimate terms with Beaumont have been interviewed, but were unable to give any information likely to assist in tracing his movements. A rumour, the truth of which it has been impossible to confirm, points to Manila as being the most likely place in which to look for the wanted man.

Officials of the Belgian Consulate are also unable to throw any light on his present whereabouts.
D.C. Special Branch

C.H. Jones
D.S.

J.H.S.
7 MAR 1936

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 811.11
JBS:JAC/Wcl.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3307
27 1936

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai, China, Feb. 27, 1936.

Subject: Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias
Israelovitch.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
185 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to request any available information regarding the present whereabouts of Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias Israelovitch, formerly engaged in journalistic work in this city. It is reported that Beaumont and wife were admitted to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8, 1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for about two months, subsequent to which their movements are not known. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont traveled on a Belgian passport.

Your assistance in this matter will be appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
C. E. Gauss
American Consul General.

1.6
draft answer
phone

27/✓

C. D. J. Grubb
(S2)

For data please

JBS 29 FEB 1936

S. J. Jones
JBR

February 28, 36.

Sir,

Reference:- No. 811.11.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 27, 1936 and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention. The result of action taken will be conveyed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

C. E. Gauss, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States of America,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. M. REGISTRY.

File No.

No. D

Special Branch - 1922 Station, 135

REPORT

Date March 20, 1935.

Subject..... A.W. Beaumont leaves Shanghai.

Made by..... D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by.....

DBRm

A.W. Beaumont, or to give him his correct name, Israelowicz, together with his wife, left Shanghai for Kobe on March 19, 1935 on the s.s. President McKinley. It is reported that he later intends to continue to the United States to take up business. It is extremely unlikely that he will return to Shanghai in the near future.

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

DB (Brine)
Information and
forward of passing to
Commissioner of Police,

JWS

20 MAR 1935

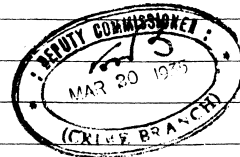
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21/3

File

JWS

1935

C.P.



MUNICIPAL PARTY
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 330
Date 1

Beaumont, Spectator Editor, Makes Hasty Exit For Japan

Have the vested interests of Shanghai forced fiery Mr. A. W. Beaumont — (or Israelovitch) — Belgian citizen, man-about-town, publisher of the flamboyant Shanghai Spectator, muck-raker, crusader, one-time candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, to leave Shanghai for good? Or has Citizen Beaumont just toddled off to Japan for a little pleasure jaunt, soon to return to the scene of his various exploits?

Apparently nobody knows—or will tell—but it is established that Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont left Shanghai for Japan on the President McKinley early yesterday morning, telling some of his friends that he "was going to sell advertising and take care of some business."

Mr. C. D. Alcott, editor of the Spectator, told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that he has plans to continue the publication of The Spectator but

under an entirely different policy. He could shed no light on Mr. Beaumont's departure.

Mr. Beaumont, since defeated in last year's elections for the S.M.C., has been more or less quiescent except in the pages of The Spectator where he has pushed campaigns against prostitution and gambling in the city, particularly against the I. S. S. and Hai-Alai. His articles brought two slander suits against him in the Belgian Court but he was not committed, having filed an appeal in the Supreme Court in Belgium.

If Mr. Beaumont is gone for good, Shanghai just won't be the same. He was practically the only wave in the calm waters of placid life here and owning his maglet, didn't hesitate to attack those for whom he had no love. Perhaps the unloved ones proved his undoing and have forced him, directly or indirectly, to seek fortunes elsewhere.

File
JMS
20 MAR 1935

S. B. REC

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TWO SENTENCES ON A. W. BEAUMONT

Charge Of Defamation
Heard In Belgian
Consular Court

Mr. Israelowicz, alias A. W. Beaumont, who is managing director of the "Shanghai Spectator," was sentenced yesterday to 21 days imprisonment and fined Frcs. 50 by the Belgian Consular Court, for defamation, upon the complaint brought against him by Mr. T. Jauregui, a Spanish citizen. The Court also awarded to plaintiff \$1 damages as claimed by him, and ordered Mr. Israelowicz to pay the Court fees.

Me. de Goth of the Etude Du Pac de Marsoulies was counsel for Mr. T. Jauregui, and Me. P. Premet, counsel for Mr. Israelowicz.

Mr. Israelowicz, by a second judgment delivered on the same day by the Belgian Consular Court, was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment and fined Frcs. 50, upon the complaint of Mr. J. Llado, a Spanish citizen, also for defamation. Damages in the sum of B. Frcs. 50 was awarded to Mr. Llado, as claimed by him, and Mr. Israelowicz was ordered to pay the Court fees.

Mr. F. Sarda was counsel for Mr. Llado.

A judgment ordering 21 days imprisonment and a fine was awarded against defendant in yet another case some two weeks ago. He appealed, however, during the ten day limit and this appeal will be heard shortly.

Defendant, it is understood, is allowed the same privileges of appeal in respect to the judgments yesterday. During this time he is at liberty without bail.

File
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5

A. W. Beaumont Sentenced To 21 Days In Prison

Belgian Consular Court Imposes Sentence On
"Shanghai Spectator" Executive For Slander
And Defamation Of Character

Mr. Valles, a Spanish citizen, filed a complaint with the Belgian Consular Court of Shanghai, against Mr. Israelowicz, alias Beaumont, of the "Shanghai Spectator," for defamation and slander. The case came for hearing before the Court on Monday, the 11th inst., and judgment was delivered yesterday.

This judgment first refers to the publication in the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" of January 11, 1935, of the affidavits of Corveth and others which accuse Mr. Valles. This publication was repeated in the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" of January 31, where the retractions of the said affidavits were also published. The judgment also mentions the complaint filed by Israelowicz with the Spanish Consular Court, on January 4, 1935.

The judgment further states that Israelowicz is the President of the "Shanghai Spectator" Inc., and that although Mr. Alcott declared that he is responsible for the articles appearing in the "Shanghai Spectator," there are other responsible persons; that it is known to everybody that Israelowicz is the animator of the "Shanghai Spectator" and that an action for defamation has been already brought against him as such by a Mr. Barbash; that the publications made were accompanied with commentaries, although anonymous, but accused cannot claim that he had no knowledge of same, and to decline any responsibility of his is contrary to the evidence.

Serious Injury

The judgment goes on further to say that by this publication, the honour of plaintiff was seriously injured; that the complaint filed by the accused with the Spanish Consular Court cannot be justified by the necessity of self-defence, as alleged by Israelowicz; that Valles is mentioned in the aforesaid complaint, and that the

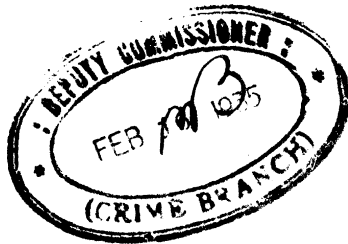
absence of bad faith on the part of Israelowicz has not been established by this latter.

Wherefore, Israelowicz comes under the application of Articles 443 and the following, and of Articles 40, 41, 45, 66 and 67 of the Criminal Code, and is accordingly sentenced to 21 days in prison and 50 francs fine.

If the fine is not paid within two months, same will be converted to six days in prison. Israelowicz has also been ordered to pay to Mr. Valles as damages, the equivalent of \$1, as claimed by "plaintiff, and also to pay the Court fees.

Counsel for Mr. Valles was Me. C. L. de Goth, of Aze Etude Du Pac de Marsoulies. Israelowicz had no counsel.

It is understood that Mr. Beaumont is at liberty during a ten-day period which is allowed for the filing of an appeal. If an appeal is filed, he will also be at liberty until final decision is rendered. Under Belgian law, no bail is necessary during this time.



Sh. (br.)

Information and
please return.

MAH

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ASSAULT CHARGE IN SPANISH COURT

Verdict For Beaumont
In Accusation Made
Against Llado

A fine of 15 pesetas and costs was imposed on Mr. J. Llado yesterday by Consul J. de Larracochea, sitting as Judge of the local Spanish Court, in the assault hearing of Mr. A. W. Beaumont versus Mr. J. Llado, J. Valles and T. Jauregui. Charges against the last two named were dismissed.

Mr. Beaumont accused the three defendants of hiring members of a loafer gang to attack him and do him bodily harm. The hearing opened last Monday.

At the initial hearing witnesses for both parties were heard and the case was adjourned until Wednesday to enable complainant to locate several persons whose testimony was expected greatly to influence the hearing. At the second hearing, these witnesses refused to appear, but sent written denials of their first affidavits sworn against the three accused. After a hearing featured by a violent exchange of personal remarks, judgment was reserved.

The verdict was handed the press yesterday after a closed session of the court.

Mr. Paul Faison represented the complainant while Mr. F. Sarda was attorney for the defence.

File
JWS

Ruling Reserved In Assault Case

Spanish Court To Give Beaumont Trial Decision Soon

Judgment in the Beaumont assault case, hearing of which was concluded in the Spanish Consular Court yesterday afternoon, will be delivered by Judge J. de Larracochea in a few days, he indicated after hearing the evidence of the complainant, Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator, two Shanghai Municipal Police officers and Mr. J. Llado, one of the three Spanish defendants charged.

The three Spaniards, Messrs. J. Llado, J. A. Valles and T. Jauregui, jointly are charged with conspiring to hire thugs to assault Mr. Beaumont while Mr. Llado additionally is charged with assaulting Mr. Beaumont, an offense he admitted and ruling on which also is to be given by Judge de Larracochea in writing in a few days.

Police Testify

Yesterday's hearing was featured by testimony of Sergeant R. Wilkinson and a Japanese detective of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Sergeant Wilkinson stated that, when he called to the offices of the Shanghai Spectator, he questioned a Japanese named Suzuki, who declared that he did not know Llado or the other accused Spaniards. The Japanese detective testified that Suzuki told him he had come to the Spectator offices on behalf of a friend to place an advertisement. There was nothing menacing in Suzuki's attitude.

Suzuki, one of the seven persons upon whose affidavits Mr. Beaumont based his case against the Spaniards, again failed to appear at yesterday's session of the Spanish Consular Court.

Beaumont On Stand

At opening of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Beaumont was examined by his attorney, Mr. Paul Faison. In detailing the assault by Llado, Mr. Beaumont sought to involve the Auditorium, alleging the Hai Alai organization was behind the alleged conspiracy. He was halted by Judge de Larracochea, who ruled his testimony irrelevant. Attorney Faison then insisted that J. G. Corveth, the Portuguese whose original affidavit, since retracted, forms the basis of Mr. Beaumont's charges, be brought into court to testify, declaring the truth could not be reached unless Corveth were heard.

Judge de Larracochea, however, held Corveth's appearance to be of no importance in view of the sworn statement he had made at the Portuguese Consulate-General repudiating the affidavit and alleging that Mr. Beaumont had offered him \$10,000 to make the conspiracy allegations it contained.

Llado Assails Beaumont

J. Llado, testifying in his own defense, spoke heatedly of a number of transactions with Mr. Beaumont involving shares in the Shanghai Spectator, Inc., the value of which he declared to be nil. Charging he had been cheated of his money, allegedly a not inconsiderable sum,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTER

No. **D** 3307
Date 15 / 1 25

Mr. Llado alleged that Dr. Beaumont had a criminal record and had been sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of Francs 85,000 for fraud by the 11th Court of Correction of the Seine on December 28, 1928. Mr. Llado proceeded to dilate upon Mr. Beaumont's alleged criminal record, but was checked by the court.

His accusation brought Mr. Beaumont to his feet with the blunt report that it was a lie, a lie Mr. Beaumont declared he was able to prove. Mr. Beaumont declared Mr. Llado's statement to be part and parcel of a campaign to "blacken" him.

Judgment Reserved

No further testimony and no arguments by any of the attorneys involved being offered, Judge de Larracochea took the case under advisement and announced he would deliver a written judgment in the immediate future.

In addition to Attorney Faison, there appeared yesterday Mr. F. Sarda for Mr. Llado and Mr. C. De Goth for Mr. Jauregui. Mr. J. Halm served as prosecuting attorney appointed by the court.

File
GM

Hearing Ended In Beaumont Assault Case

Judge Larracoechea De-
lays Decision; Suzuki
Fails To Give Testimony

Separate Ruling Expect-
ed On Llado Assault

The hearing of the charges of conspiracy to assault brought by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator against three Spaniards, Messrs. J.A. Valles, J. Llado and T. Jauregui, the latter being an official of the Auditorium, were concluded before the Spanish Consular Judge yesterday afternoon.

In adjourning the case for judgment Consular Judge J. de Larracoechea indicated that charges against Valles and Jauregui would be dismissed, while he would probably deal with Llado in connection with the assault charge which the latter admitted, having had strong words and struck Mr. Beaumont outside Jimmy's Kitchen on Szechuen Road a number of weeks ago.

In filing his complaint against the three Spaniards Beaumont alleged, supporting his allegations by affidavits signed by a Portuguese and a Japanese, that the three Spaniards had hired the Portuguese, J. G. Corveth, and the Japanese, J. Suzuki, to injure Beaumont so that the latter would not be able to publish any further attacks against the Parc des Sports (Auditorium) in the Shanghai Spectator.

When the case first came up for trial last Monday the judge read out an affidavit sworn by Corveth before the Portuguese Consulate General in which the latter retracted the affidavit he had previously given Beaumont and stated that he had been promised \$10,000 by Mr. Beaumont to sign the affidavit. Corveth stated in the affidavit sworn to before the Portuguese consul that he was intoxicated at the time he signed the first affidavit.

The hearing was adjourned last Monday so that Mr. Beaumont could produce Suzuki as a witness at yesterday's hearing. Suzuki, however, failed to appear yesterday. Evidence was given by two Settlement police officers, who, however, failed to add any relevant information to the case.

Before adjourning the hearing for judgment the judge asked Mr. Beaumont what were his complaints and grudge against Llado. Beaumont commenced a statement attempting to bring Hal Alai into the case, but was stopped by the judge. Llado in his turn stated that Mr. Beaumont had "razzed" him in the Spectator last October and that further he had bought shares in the Spectator corporation, which he alleged did not exist. Llado closed by mentioning that Mr. Beaumont owed him a large sum of money.

Mr. F. Sarda appeared on behalf of Llado, Mr. de Goth represented Valles and Jauregui, while Mr. Paul N. Faison was present on behalf of Beaumont yesterday.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT
S. B. REGISTRY

No. D-3307

Date 1/24/35

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Jan 25 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
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A.W. Beaumont Assault Case Is Held Over

Witnesses Retract Their Affidavits On Which Complaint Was Based

The trial of three Spanish citizens on conspiracy and assault charges filed against them by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator, took a novel turn in the Spanish Consular Court on Monday afternoon when the presiding judge read affidavits in which witnesses retracted statements on which Mr. Beaumont based his complaint against J. Llado, J. Valles and T. Jauregui. Mr. Jauregui is the general manager of the Parc Des Sports (Auditorium). The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

In his complaint and backed by affidavits signed by Mr. J. G. Corveth and Miss Rosalie Remedios, Portuguese, and Suzuki, a Japanese, Mr. Beaumont alleged that the three persons named by him had attempted to bribe the Portuguese and the Japanese to injure him so that the Shanghai Spectator would

not be published any longer. Mr. Beaumont has, in the last few issues of the Shanghai Spectator, been attempting to disclose alleged crookedness in the Auditorium organization.

Judge Larracoechea, presiding at the hearing, wished to dismiss the case as two of the affidavits upon which Mr. Beaumont based his complaint had been retracted, but allowed a remand until this afternoon in order that the Japanese witness, Suzuki, could be brought to the court. In retracting his affidavit given to Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Corveth stated that Mr. Beaumont had promised him \$10,000 if he would make the allegations contained in the affidavit. He added that he signed the affidavit while intoxicated.

A rather curious sequel to the court proceedings took place on Monday night, when Miss Pestovsky, a stenographer, who had taken verbatim notes of the trial, had her bag and notes snatched from her on Avenue Dubail at 10.30 p.m. The notes had not been transcribed at the time.

File
MS

92

Mexican Consul Resigns Post

Fresco Leaves Town; Sudden Move Said Due To New Book

Mr. Mauricio Fresco, honorary consul for Mexico in Shanghai and author of "Shanghai: The Paradise of Adventurers," has resigned his post and left for New York via Europe. The reason he gave here before he left is that this will safeguard his government from any diplomatic complications which might arise following publication of the book.

The Mexican Legation in China was advised by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations that Mr. Fresco's resignation was effective yesterday and it had been accepted. Mr. Norwood F. Allman, prominent American attorney, has been appointed to fill the post.

Takes Office

Mr. Allman took over the office today, establishing the Consulate at 208 Hamilton House.

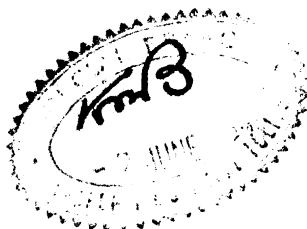
It is understood that Mr. Fresco left Shanghai Saturday aboard the Aramis.

Mr. Fresco was recently abroad visiting his home in Mexico City, and then went to New York where it was reported that he was concluding arrangements for the publication of the new book about Shanghai.

"G. E. Miller"

The book is to appear under the signature of "G. E. Miller." The disclosure of the real authorship was made in the Shanghai Evening Post on May 24.

The volume, from advance notices, deals with various aspects of life in Shanghai, allegedly exposing considerable sensational material about local residents, politics, crime, scandal, etc.



FILE
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Dr. S.B.

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Fresco Issues Statement On "Miller" Book

Says Threats Against Him Made As Result Of Volume

"I am leaving China in order to safeguard myself against certain plots against my person"

Thus declared Mr. Mauricio Fresco, retiring Honorary Mexican Consul in Shanghai, and author of the book "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers," in a statement issued yesterday after his departure from this city.

Writing under the name of "G. E. Miller," Mr. Fresco in his book deals with the life of Shanghai, allegedly exposing sensational material regarding local residents, crimes, scandals and other topics.

Off For New York

He handed over his duties to Mr. N. F. Allman, who took over the office of Honorary Mexican Consul yesterday. Mr. Fresco left the city Saturday on the Aramis for New York, via Europe.

In his statement, entitled an "Open Letter to the Chinese People," the author said in part:

"I am leaving China in order not to cause any inconvenience to the Government which I represented here, and also in order to safeguard myself against certain plots against my person; for it seems to be a crime for a foreigner to write in defense of the Chinese people."

In the introductory remarks of his statement, Mr. Fresco expressed his keen affection for China and his deep sorrow for being compelled to leave.

He went on to say that when he was discovered to be author of the book, newspaper articles were published chiefly with the purpose of "hurting me and of inciting the authorities, whose conscience seems to be overloaded, and to prevent the circulation of the book here."

Continuing, he stated that his book "attacks nobody . . . If those facts and abuses (prevailing in Shanghai) are not praiseworthy, that is the fault of the perpetrators. It is not my purpose to hurt anyone, either foreigner or Chinese, certainly not the latter."

"On Level Of Equality"

"The book offers to the Chinese people a most extraordinary opportunity of effectively demonstrating to all classes of foreigners that on both the intellectual and moral planes they stand on a level of equality . . . 'Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers' aims at putting an end or at least curtailing, nefarious activities of exploitation systematically practiced by foreign adventurers of all classes and types . . ."

After stating the two reasons prompting him to leave the city, Mr. Fresco said that "in uncovering unjust practices to the world, I knew I would expose myself to danger; but I am glad of taking the risk."



FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~ 3307

Date May 25 19 37.

Subject (in full) Author of Book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of
Adventurers".

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

In connection with an article published in the
Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of May 24, 1937, regarding
a book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers",
Mr. Mauricio Fresco, Consul for Mexico in Shanghai, has been
interviewed and denied that he was the author of this book.

Did
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

be framed.

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*Inform U.S. authorities
officially as before.*



21976

Mexican Consul Getting Out Book About Shanghai

M. Fresco Gets Credit
For Penning Latest
Tome On City

LOCAL RESIDENTS
RAPPED IN STORY

Adventurers Described
Here; G. E. Miller
Nom De Plume

"Shanghai laughs, drinks and
...loves outrageously, impudent-
ly."

This statement is credited to
"G. E. Miller," whose name is given
as author of a new book on
Shanghai entitled "Shanghai, the
Paradise of Adventurers."

"G. E. Miller" appears to be a
nom de plume. And from "Jueves
de Excelsior," for December 10,
1936, which is published in Mexico
City, it would appear that the
author's real name is Mauricio
Fresco, Mexican consul in Shang-
hai, whose offices are in the
Hamilton House.

Illustre Persona

Under a cartoon of Fresco pub-
lished in that paper, the follow-
ing appears:

"Esta vez, el lapiz magnifico
de Garcia Cabral ha sorpren-
dido el gesto y la psicología de
un ilustre persona. En primer
termino, la sonrisa bonachona
de nuestro Consul en China,
don Mauricio Fresco, de quien
Garcia Cabral dice: Mauricio
Fresco, a quien sorprendi feliz
en esta cosmopolita Nueva
York va a esa capital invidi-
able en busca de una novia
..... Mi gran amigo Fresco,
ademas de sus labores diplo-
maticas muy estimables, es
corresponsal de 'Ahora' de
Madrid, 'L'Illustration' de Paris,
'Illustrazione' de Italia y de
varios periodicos de Berlin.
Ha llegado a Nueva York para
editar su magnifico libro
'Shanghai, Paraiso de Aven-
tureros' que ha de ofrecer al
mundo revelaciones importan-
tissimas y sensacionales.
Habla siete idiomas—caracoles!
—y es mas mexicano que un
ropal."—Jueves de Excelsior
December 10, 1936. Published
in Mexico City.

Roughly translated, this
reads:

"This time the magni-
ficent pencil of Garcia
Cabral has recorded the
expression of an illustrious
person, the smiling face of
our Consul in China, Don
Mauricio Fresco, of whom
Garcia says: Mauricio
Fresco, may fortune fol-
low him in cosmopolitan
New York, goes to this
capital in search of a wife.
My great friend Fresco,

besides his valuable diplo-
matic labors, is the corres-
pondent of the 'Ahora' of
Madrid, the 'L'Illustration'
of Paris, 'Illustrazione' of
Italy and various Berlin
periodicals. He has arrived
in New York in order to
edit his magnificent book
'Shanghai, Paradise of Ad-
venturers', which offers to
the world important and
sensational revelations. He
speaks seven languages—
caracoles!—and is more
Mexican than a cactus."

Quoted Thursday

Extensive quotations from this
book appeared on the editorial
page of the Evening Post last
Thursday under the heading
"Open Letter to the Police."

The publishers' advance notice
states that "G. E. Miller" is a
diplomat and special investigator,
and an eye-witness of the Japan-
ese adventure in Manchuria.
"Three hundred and twenty pages
of ACTION, unbelievable and yet
incontrovertible, daring chapters
of adventure and crime.... The
year's sensation, revealing the
unscrupulous and immoral prac-
tices of 'respectable' people and
otherwise regular criminals....
The whole world will talk about
it.... Adventures high and low
presented with unimpeachable
authority, unmasked relentlessly
in this fearless non-fiction book—
.... The greatest hotbed of ex-
ploitation; a city where schemers
flock eagerly from all parts of
the world; a metropolis where
criminals thrive with a minimum
risk of punishment; such is the
City of Shanghai...."

City of Concessions

The 11 chapters deal with "A
city of concessions, adventurers
high and low, any nationality for
sale, graft and diplomacy, Japan
grabs Manchuria, at last the Le-
ague of Nations arrives, pirates
smugglers and opium traders
mixing business with religion
master adventurers, New York
tricked by Shanghai graduate, and
El Sabido."

There has been much specula-
tion in Shanghai since the an-
nouncement of this book about
the possible author. Many peo-
ple were of the opinion that he

is A.W. Beaumont, formerly editor
of the now defunct Spectator
magazine and at one time dark-
horse candidate for a seat on the
Municipal Council.

"I Don't Know"

Mr. Fresco, interviewed at the
Palace Hotel by the Evening Post
today, blandly denied authorship
and disclaimed any knowledge of
the book. He had read about it
in the local papers, he said, but
added, "I don't know anything
about it."

"How did you happen to pick
out the name Miller, Mr. Fresco?"

"I don't know anything about
it."

"When will the first copies of
the book arrive?"

"I don't know anything about
it."

"What is the publication date?"

"I don't know anything about
it."

But Mr. Fresco was grinning
wisely and appeared to have his
tongue in his cheek.

New Author Of Shanghai Scene Said Found Here



(Josepho Photo)

Don Mauricio Fresco, consul
for Mexico in Shanghai, who
is credited with being author
of the new book "Shanghai,
Paradise of Adventurers."

Handwritten marks and scribbles at the bottom right of the page.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3307

REPORT

Special Branch-CS6 station,

Date May 21, 1937.

Subject. Extract from "The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" dated May 20, 1937.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by K. Medvedeff, D.S.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached newspaper cutting, I have to report that there is no record in Municipal Police files of one G.E. Miller.

Information acquired from various local sources, however, indicates that G.E. Miller is identical with A.W. BEAUMONT, who forms the subject of Special Branch File D. 3307 (File attached - memorandum on Beaumont flagged).

Beaumont was definitely seen in San Francisco some 9 - 12 months ago by a number of Shanghai residents who were acquainted with him during his stay locally; he was then working on a San Francisco newspaper under the name of MILLER, and to one, at least, of his erstwhile acquaintances, expressed his intention of writing a book on Shanghai life.

I have interviewed several local foreign journalists who invariably make a point of meeting any writer of consequence, but not one remembers ever having heard of a G.E. Miller passing through Shanghai in search of copy. On the other hand, some of these journalists have also received, in some roundabout way, the information that Miller is identical with Beaumont, who it must be remembered, during his sojourn in Shanghai, was in an ideal position to collect the necessary material for "Shanghai, The Paradise of Adventurers."

DC (Dir)

DC (G)

C.P.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE



P. A.

What do we know of
G. E. Miller?



D.S. Litt.

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Open Letter To The Police

DEAR POLICE: This is to suggest that you get your reservations in early for "Shanghai, The Paradise of Adventurers", by one G. E. Miller, "diplomat and special investigator, eye-witness of the Japanese adventure in Manchuria", which is being published by the Orsay Publishing House, Inc. of New York City. We haven't seen our promised copy yet but advance notice indicates that it will be good.

Being police, you are doubtless interested in any volume promising "320 pages of ACTION; unbelievable and yet incontrovertible; daring chapters of adventure and crime." We are told that this book will prove "the year's sensation, revealing the unscrupulous and immoral practices of 'respectable' people and otherwise regular criminals." Come to think, some of the rest of us may be interested too! In fact, the publishers say that "the whole world will talk about it"—obviously some swell general publicity for Shanghai—and we are earnestly told that "you must read this provoking book."

Somehow, gentlemen of the police, we believe that for you it probably will prove a "provoking" book in all senses of the word. For we are told that Shanghai is "the greatest hotbed of exploitation—a city where schemers flock eagerly from all parts of the world" and of special interest to the police: "A metropolis where criminals thrive with a minimum risk of punishment!" Exclamation point by this writer.

"Such," concludes the introduction with a big thump of the bass drum, "is the City of Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers."

Chapter I is headed "a City of Concessions" and the publishers assure us that "you will learn how you can eat and drink without ever paying, and why you can get away with it. The utter unconcern of European residents about moral standards can be adduced from the following lines:

"Shanghai laughs, drinks and... loves outrageously, impudently. This odd phenomenon may be due to the climate or to a peculiar something in the air which induces in its eager victims an uncontrollable amorousness commonly known as the 'Sport of Love.' Much like other forms of competitive exercise in which physical prowess and fitness play an important part, this popular sort of amusement is, from start to finish, a tempting game of deception played by husbands and wives who merrily jump, back and forth, over the bonds of conjugal fidelity."

Chapter II deals with "Adventurers High and Low", telling how "G. E. Miller is invited to a reception of one of the most prominent notables of Shanghai where he watches a parade of crooked lawyers, bankers, military attaches, narcotic traders, passport forgers, etc., etc. What G. E. Miller discovered among the so-called 'respectable' people is, beyond doubt, the most astounding revelation of human conditions. Its existence will make even a hardened American criminal wonder." And we are given a sample of Shanghai society by this description of Mr. Miller's hostess, not named:

"Twenty years ago this same lady and her sisters conducted an 'Establishment'.... They used to stand at the door and boost the trade by yelling, 'Come on in... hey you, sailor'.... Today, she and another sister.... are among the local four hundred...."

Chinese passport authorities receive a kind word in the third chapter, headed "Any Nationality for Sale", for we are told that anybody can come in, passport or not: "here is no one to say NO. No one exercises any right to refuse you a visa if you are prepared to pay the Chinese consul's fee. Shanghai is therefore entirely different from any other place on earth. Merchants, industrialists, bandits, adventurers, loafers, and all the members of any kind of holy or unholy tribe, all, without exception, can come and join in the work for the 'betterment of the Orient.'" It seems that "if you have no passport, don't let that worry you; you can still get off at Shanghai." The author would appear to be a conspicuous example of this alleged rule of promiscuous admission.

When one speaks of the "gentlemen of the diplomatic body" it is obviously a misnomer, according to G. E. Miller. Shanghai's diplomats, he says, enjoy a "unique position of power and prestige due to the labyrinthic conditions created by the rights of extraterritoriality" and he explains "how some of these Officials abuse their authority to aid and abet in smuggling, to get a slice in gambling concessions, and even to engage in activities that betray the interests of the countries they represent." An example of Mr. Miller's vividness is given by remarks allegedly overheard by the author as they were addressed by a newly appointed diplomatic representative to the creditor of the diplomat's predecessor, as follows:

"My dear sir, you are wasting your time and mine. Your firm has brought this upon itself by ignoring, or preferring to ignore, the fact that Diplomatic Representatives should not be allowed credit, for... if they refuse to pay... as Government Representatives, which they are, you cannot bring them before the Court. They are 'Untouchables,' but... of the highest caste. To trust them is positively bad business."

The fifth and sixth chapters rather stray from Shanghai by dealing with how "Japan Grabs Manchuria" and "At Last, the League

of Nations Arrives". The customary vividness is in evidence as he quotes Japan as saying "Stick 'em up!" and the Lytton Commission as taking things easy while "the Chinese nurse their illusion while the Commission is having a good time."

Now, gentlemen of the police, we get back to ground with which you are more intimately familiar, for Chapter VII, headed "Pirates, Smugglers and Opium Traders", is quoted as containing the following:

"Several prominent residents of Shanghai have suddenly departed for other places on urgent business, due to the San Francisco opium disclosure. However, if one is to believe the recent statement of a high official of the French Concession, there really was no reason for the sudden departure of these notables, for the Shanghai Police Department was extremely unlikely to take any drastic action in opium cases involving Britons, due largely to the fact that many of Shanghai leading family fortunes owe their inception to the opium traffic."

The next chapter touches off the missionaries and according to the horrified publishers, "one never would suspect the existence of the sordid enterprise that indicates the effect Shanghai has upon some of the men sent to China for missionary work. You may find them in a million dollar a year business."

25.8.13.
JBR
20/5

W.F.
20/5

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, May 20, 1937

Mr. Miller deals with men who, he alleges, "have apparently forgotten their original mission" and he quotes this purported conversation in point:

"Pardon me, Mr. Gordon, but you won't believe me when I tell you that the owners of these machines whom you are bidding to go to hell are none other than the Reverend and Holy Missionary Fathers. They have hundreds of them all over Shanghai." "Impossible, you must be mistaken."

"Just wait a minute. You are going to see something. I'll call the mission up now."

In the matter of "rackets" the ninth chapter allots Shanghai "priority over any other place on the face of the earth." We have, says Mr. Miller, "banking rackets, religious cult rackets...." and one may perhaps get some idea of the identity of one man described as follows but, as usual in this book, carefully not named:

"Who could be this man whom the British Empire has relentlessly attacked and pursued with its traditional bulldog tenacity? Is he the greatest adventurer of the twentieth century, as has been written; or is he of such enigmatic and complex personality that it is impossible to pronounce him as either a genius of Charlatanism or a sincere seeker after political utopias whose soul gropingly yearns to find a place of rest in Oriental Mysticism?"

Policemen should find Chapter X of special interest because it tells how a New York slicker was tricked "on a grand scale by a Shanghai graduate":

"A graduate of the Shanghai School of Adventuring plays with the law as a kitten with a mouse. He is a master bluffer, a plausible deceiver, a smooth plotter, a clever and daring performer for whom the most fantastic schemes have an unquenchable appeal. Even lower-class men often give distinct evidence of the superior technique which Shanghai drills into its students."

Finally there is Chapter XI, headed "El Sabido". This time there is no direct quotation but we extract the publisher's throbbing periods in full:

A ship loaded with deportees from Argentine sails the seven seas. No port would accept her "strange cargo." At last, the leader of the criminals discovers that Shanghai is an open port and their quandary ends in the most dramatic manner.

The throbbing of the huge turbines and the humming of the propeller were the sweetest music this gang had ever heard. For, indeed, the machines were laboring for their progress toward the Land of Promise, the Land of Milk and Money, where a fellow with brains and ideas can engage in the most fantastic schemes of deceit without interference.

That night, resting in happy anticipation everyone concerned went to sleep with their hearts singing a hymn of thanksgiving to Destiny which had pointed the way to salvation and future success.

All hope, promise and illusion lay ahead.
SHANGHAI!... the Paris of the Orient!
SHANGHAI!... the Home of the "Homeless!"
SHANGHAI!... the Haven of "Undesirables!"
SHANGHAI!... the PARADISE OF

ADVENTURERS!!!

Gentlemen of the Police, it pains us to tip you off (speaking in Mr. Miller's probable concept of your native argot) to the fact that you are to see yourselves as at least one other sees you. The publishers promise in addition to the text matter "an appendix of about 40 pages with more than enough material to support and substantiate the statements of the author."

All in all it should give you a nice summer's reading, with plenty of food for meditation and a nice farewell gift for your friends who will no doubt leave this Shanghai hell-hole in large numbers when they find out the "facts". I must now close as I have a date to be measured for a new bullet-proof vest.

Cordially,

THE EDITOR.

21913

20/5

Shanghai Quakes As New Expose Volume To Be Off Press Soon

"Shanghai—The Paradise of Adventurers! The year's sensation, revealing the unscrupulous and immoral practices of 'respectable' people and otherwise regular criminals."

Yes, you've guessed it. Another new book about this so-called glamorous and "wicked" city is just about to emerge from the presses of a New York publishing concern.

From the advertising literature sent out to local book dealers and reviewers, the volume promises to be extraordinary inasmuch as it claims to be an expose of the lives of some of our best citizens.

The man who wrote it is hiding behind a nom-de-plume. He calls himself G. E. Miller and his publishers indicate that if he came out in the open, something unhappy might happen to him. They do state that he was a special investigator in Shanghai as well as a diplomat. They also claim that he was "eye-witness to the Japanese adventure in Manchuria."

Interesting Ballyhoo

Looking over the advance bally-

hoo, one finds several interesting extracts from the volume itself. Here are a few samples:

"Several prominent residents of Shanghai have suddenly departed for other places on urgent business due to the San Francisco opium disclosures. However, if one is to believe the recent statement of a high official of the French Concession, there really was no reason for the sudden departure of these notables."

Speaking of love and booze . . . "Shanghai laughs, drinks and loves outrageously, impudently. This old phenomenon may be due to the climate or to a peculiar something in the air which induces in its eager victims an uncontrollable amorousness commonly known as 'The Sport of Love.'"

Mr. Miller discusses a "Master Adventurer." Let Shanghai try to pick this man out. The advance literature doesn't say who he is.

"Who could be this man whom the British Empire has relentlessly attacked and pursued with its

traditional bulldog tenacity? Is he the greatest adventurer of the twentieth century, as has been written; or is he of such enigmatic and complex personality that, it is impossible to pronounce him as either a genius of Charlatanism or a sincere seeker after political utopias whose soul gropingly yearns to find a place of rest in Oriental Mysticism?"

An "Establishment"

The author devotes a paragraph to another type of adventurer:

"Twenty years ago this same lady and her sisters conducted an 'Establishment.' They used to stand at the door and boost trade by yelling 'Come on in . . . hey you, sailor.' . . . Today, she and another sister . . . are among the local four hundred."

There is a great deal more, even on the ballyhoo sheet. Some of it sounds like dynamite. Maybe it is. At any rate, the book is supposed to be off the press within the month. But that won't answer the question, "Who is G. E. Miller?"

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October 2, 1937

Received from The Shanghai Spectator

1 Statement of Ania Account for April

1 Account Book.

I was treated at the Blue Hospital and the \$1,500 were paid by Madge Kennedy but ~~immense~~ although I contracted the sickness for her profit all of the expense money was debited to me. The man Ciraldi, of whom I was compelled to buy all my clothes, sold them at half, since their value. It is this expense with Madge Kennedy taking half of my money and all the other things I was ~~unwillingly~~ compelled to buy through the boys that kept me always stone broke during my three and one half years at this house.

Several years in this three and one half years I wanted to commit suicide. But the thought of my baby always held me back. During the 30 months I stayed in this house I made over \$1,200 per month. But I received never any money. I sold many champagne bottles at \$50 a bottle and whisky sodas at 10 per pound of drink. But I received nothing of it. Madge Kennedy is very brutal with all the girls. She kicks them when they are sick. Once taken by disease, she kicks them right into the street without any pity. If any of the girls apply for some help in case of sickness she also discharges them into the middle of the street. The Ciraldi shows up and takes them to his house, tries to nurse them well and sells them to the low houses in Hankow and Tientsin. At one time I stopped buying from Ciraldi. That was the time I was kicked out but even then I did not receive any money.

All of the above has been translated to me by Mr. C. L. Ivanoff, agent of the Morris L. Anshelovich Export Company, and I swear that this is correct.

AN AFFIDAVIT MADE SEPTEMBER 16th, 1933

by Maria Kulevskaya

I arrived in Chefoo in the Spring of 1927 quite destitute, a widow. For one year I worked as a maid in an American family, owners of a cabaret. But I could not support myself and a four year old baby, so went to cabaret life in 1929. There, after a few days, I met a Russian man named Giraldi who told me that he was engaged in the business of selling womens' clothes. This man became friendly with me and soon engaged me to come to Shanghai. He told me in Shanghai cabarets a girl like me could make much more money, that plenty of my Russian compatriots were so engaged as taxi girls and that all were doing very well. He also said he was sorry for my plight and would help me with my travelling expenses and clothes. I accepted and was much glad to find such kindness and help after all my troubles. When the time for departure came, he recommended a boarding house in Shanghai to me. This was Madge Kennedy's house at 14 Soochow Road, and ever since I entered it in October 1929, on my arrival in Shanghai, I have been a virtual prisoner there without chance of escape, until I was no more use to the house mistress and I was kicked out.

In this house I was compelled to split my income with Madge Kennedy on a half and half basis. But I never had a chance to draw a cent of the other half. I was compelled to buy all my clothes from the man Giraldi who I found out since is queer and is well known as a white slave trafficker plying his trade from Harbin and Chefoo to Shanghai, and then re-exporting the girls to Hankow and Tientsin after they were no more use for Shanghai houses. If I ever refused to have intercourse with a man I was compelled by threats and if I further refused because repugnant I was beaten. This happened several times. Having no money I did not know how to escape from my exploiters. Once I was contaminated by venereal diseases. It costs 1,500 dollars to cure me.

& S. B. Registry

File No. Q 3312

SUBJECT

Anniversary of International Women's Day
March 8, 1932.

Communist raid on Kwong Lee Primary
School, No 1267 Robeson Rd - 11 students
arrested

CCP

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D-3312.

S.2, Special Branch/8/6/64.

REPORT

Date October 18, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist raid on the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School,
1267 Robison Road on 7.3.32.

Made by D.I. Kun Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

Old Everett

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached copy of a Pootoo Road Station report dated 10.10.33 on the ruling by Judge Yuen of the Shanghai Special District Court to the effect that time expired prisoners Huang Pah Yoong (黃伯庸) and Zi Bah Doo (漆白都) be temporarily detained in the Civil House of Detention pending an inspection to be made by representatives of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, I have to state the following :-

It will be recalled that the two prisoners were arrested on 7.3.32 together with nine others in the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League," located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School, No. 1267 Robison Road, while they were discussing plans to hold street demonstrations on March 8 (1932) - the Anniversary of "International Women's Day." They were each sentenced to 1 year and six months imprisonment on May 2, 1932 and were due for release on October 15, 1933.

The provisions of Article 5 of the "Regulations Governing House of Reflection" promulgated by the National Government on December 2, 1929, reads as follows :-

"Counter-revolutionists who comply with any of the

"following conditions shall be sent to a House of

"Reflection :-

"(2) Where he has been convicted of an offence

"against the State and has completed his term of

"imprisonment, but there is fear of his committing

"a further offence against the State."

The court ruling in this case is in accordance with the existing regulations governing counter-revolutionists and the House of Reflection.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Kun Pao-hwa

0-1

File

18/10

OCT. 18 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

C. 2.

2. 10. 33. ~~1933~~

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner Huang Pah Yoong (黄伯庸) Age 23.

Native of Kweichow.

Last known address French Town.

Arrested on 7. 3. 32. Charged with Distributing
Communist Literature.

Station No. P.R. 2837. Gaol No. 7417.

Sentenced on 2. 5. 32. To 1 year and
6 months imprisonment.

Will be Released on the Morning of 15. 10. 33.

S. I. Ross. *D. S. Jones.* *3/10.* *Edwards* *25.1.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

C. 2.

2. 10. 33. ~~77~~

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner Zi Bah Dau. (徐白度) Age 25.

Native of Szechuan.

Last known address French Town.

Arrested on 7. 3. 32. Charged with Distributing

Communist Literature.

Station No. PR. 2838. Gaol No. 7420.

Sentenced on 2. 5. 32. To 1 year and

6 months imprisonment.

Will be Released on the Morning of 15:10.33.

L. Ross. / *J. S. Jones.*
St. B. 10 / *Ed. Dickson*
551

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 74/32.

"B" Division.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

16.10.33.

Diary Number: 13

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

14.10.33.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

2nd Branch Kiangsu

High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Charge Sheet in this case were endorsed in Chamber by Judge Yuen, p.m. 14.10.33 ruling that 1st and 2nd accused be temporarily detained in the Civil House of Detention pending inspection to be made by Kuomintang.

$\frac{16}{10}$
D.D.O. "B"

Officer i/c. S.B.

\$2, For comment
please. *WJ*

D.D. Kuhl
WJ 17/10/33

1333
D.S.I.

See

Special Branch,

October 5, 1933.

D. C. (Crime).

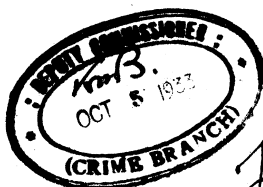
I have to inform you that a letter dated September 29 written by Convict No. 7420 Zi Bah Doo (徐白渡) and addressed to Zee Shoh (徐旭) c/o Zung Chong Yoong (陳昌傭) of the Tung Woo Law University (東吳), Quinsan Road, was received on September 29 from the Superintendent of Gaols.

Enquiries regarding this letter leave little room for doubt that Zung Chong Yoong (陳昌傭) to whom it is addressed is identical with a person of the same name who was arrested by detectives of Hongkew Station on September 28⁸, 1933, at the instance of the Nantao District Court on a charge of forging the seals of the Education Bureau on bogus school diplomas. An order to have Zung Chong Yoong handed over to the Chinese authorities was made on September 30.

*See Hongkew
MISC 421/33.*

KmB.

The facts which have now come to light indicate that the arrest of Zung Chong Yoong may have had some political significance as was at first suspected.



J. H. Emms
Officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch.

*File
MS
OCT 5 1933*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.1(Liaison) Station,

Date October 3, 1933

Subject (in full) Students Charged With Forging School Diplomas.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya.

Forwarded by

Sir,

* Hongkong MISC 42-1/33.

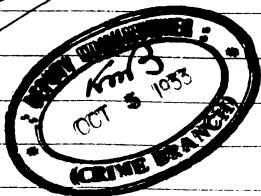
With reference to the attached, the following information was secured on October 2 from Yue Liang Fu, 于良輔 Chief Secretary to the Criminal Division of the Nantao District Court:-

"Both Zung Tshang Yoong 陳昌鏞 and Shih Ding Nyih 余定業 were charged with forging the seals of the Education Bureau which had affixed to bogus school diplomas. The warrant for their arrest was issued by the Court in accordance with instructions received. Shih Ding Nyih, a student of the Kwang Hwa University on Great Western Road, was arrested on September 29. He is a native of Szechuen, aged 21."

Mr. Yue added that the case is under examination by the Procurator and will be set for public trial. There is no political significance.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.



Ch. (Crime)

Information.

J. L. Ling
i/c Sp. Br.

OCT. 3 1933

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 29:9:1933
SI,

Please note
with a view to
ascertaining if
there was any
political motive behind
this arrest and return
to the h.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D-3312

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 3, 1933.

Subject (in full) Letter dated 29.9.33 written by convict No. 7420 Zi Bah Doo
(徐白渡).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S.B. Kim S.I.

I forward herewith a summarized translation of a letter dated 29.9.33 written by convict No. 7420 Zi Bah Doo (徐白渡), addressed to Zee Shoh (徐旭), 6/G Zung Chong Yoong (陳昌儒) of the Tung Woo (東吳) Law University, Quinsan Road.

It is interesting to note that Zung Chong Yoong of the Tung Woo University was arrested, on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Nantao District Court, by detectives attached to Hongkew Station on 29.9.33 on a charge of forging school diplomas and was extradited to the Chinese authorities on 30.9.33.

The letter which contains nothing of interest as police intelligence is attached here for return to the Gaol authorities.

* Returned to Gaol
on 6/10/33. A.C. Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Particulars recorded on card of Zi Bah Doo.

Reg. Please put file in "A" S.B. 3/10.
J.H.G.

Sir File Hongkew MISC 421/33 attached
C.I.C.

Dealt with
in Special
Branch
(6 name)
J.H.G.

put
5/10.

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A LETTER DATED 29.9.33 WRITTEN
BY CONVICT NO.7420, ADDRESSED TO ZEE SHOH (徐旭), c/o
ZUNG CHONG YONG (鍾昌涌), TUNG YOO (東吳) LAW UNIVERSITY,
MUNISAM ROAD.

Dear Brother Shoh,

Please do not worry about my health as I am
getting on well in the Ward Road Gaol. Please come
and meet me at the Gaol on October 14 when I shall be
released.

(Sgd) Zi Bah Doo (徐白渡)

Particulars of Communistic prisoners.

Convict No.....1981.
Name.....Wong Tah Sung.
Age.....20.
Station.....Yulin Road.
Station No.....A1727.
Crime.....Abduction & Communism Art.257.
Admitted.....4-4-33.

Convict No.....7420.
Name.....Ze Bah Doo.
Age.....24.
Station.....Pootoo Road.
Station No.....2838.
Crime.....Distributing Communistic
Literature Art.106.
Admitted.....15-10-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S2, Special Branch

Date September 26, 1933.

Subject (in full) Letter addressed to convict No. 7420 Zi Bah-doo (徐白度)
from one Shoh (徐).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S. B. Lin S. I.

X
Letter at Sub
Station at
282 King's Road
Rt. Chapin.
S.B.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo dated 19.9.33 relating to the above subject, I have to state that according to discreet enquiries made by C.D.C.75 the writer of this letter is one Zee Shoh (徐旭) who is the younger brother of convict Zi Bah Doo (徐白度). He graduated from the Pih Shan (璧山) Middle School at Pih Shan (璧山) Hsien, Szechuen, in May 1929, following which he proceeded to Chenju where he entered the Chinan University. Here he studied until June 1931 when he returned to his native place. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai about a month ago with the object of seeing his brother (Convict No. 7420) who is at present undergoing a sentence of 18 months imprisonment in the Ward Road Gaol on a charge of propagating communism. He is staying with different friends in Shanghai but has no fixed address. Occasionally he visits a student named Zung Chong Yoong (陳昌鏞) of the Tung Woo (東吳) Law University, Quinsan Road.

It will be recalled that the convict in question is one named Zi Bah Doo (徐白度) who was arrested on 7.3.32 together with ten others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing plans to hold street demonstrations on March 8 (1932), the anniversary of "International Women's Day". A search of the premises resulted in the unearthing of a large quantity of communist literature bearing on the occasion.

The original letter is attached herewith for return to the Gaol authorities.

Returned to Gaol 27/9
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Reg.
Please
return
letter.
J.H.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 19:9:1933
S2,

For comment
please.

WY

S2 Kufu
Please obtain
file *20/9.*

TRANSLATION

Dear brother, Bah Doo,

I arrived in Shanghai about a month ago. I came to see you several times, but I could not see you because I don't know your number. I came from a far distance of several thousand li. I earnestly hope to see you once. Members of your family are anxious about you. Please send me a reply after you receive this letter. I shall stay in Shanghai to wait until you come out of prison. With good wishes. "Shoh" brother, 17/9

Supt. of Kola, etc.,

I came from Szechuen with intent to see my second brother. I came to you several times but I could not see him because I don't know his number. Now I give you his particulars, date of arrest, offence, sentence, etc as follows :- Will you kindly find out his number for me?

Zee Bah Doo, native of Ka Hsien, Szechuen, 25 yrs. of age, student of Chi Nan University, arrested with ten others at the Kwang Kwa Primary School, Robinson Road, on 7/3/32nd detained at the Pootoo Road Station, charged with offence against the State and sentenced either on April 2 or 5, to 1 year & 6 months imprisonment by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court. He is now imprisoned in Your Kola.

Send Reply to the following address :- c/o Tung Chong Yoong, Tung Woo University, Quinsan Road, H. Szechuen Rd.



F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
3342
Date 11/6/33

CRIME REGISTER No:— 74/32

Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
June 10th, 1933.

Diary Number:— 12

Nature of Offence:— 52

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. 10-6-33	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Kiangsu High Court 2nd Branch
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, this case came up for re-hearing before the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, this A.M., when owing to the fact that none of the accused appeared, the case was ordered to be remanded "Sine Die" pending the summoning of the accused.

~~D.S.I. Division.~~

Officer i/c Special Branch.

JUNE 12 1933

Information

SBK 12/6

Reg.

Passed to you.

SBK 12/6

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER

33/2
1315 13

CRIME REGISTER No:— 74/32.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
May 12th, 19 33.

Diary Number:— 11

Nature of Offence:— 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

12-5-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

C.B. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, a re-hearing notice and six summons were received on the 11-5-33, the case having been set for re-hearing of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 10th and 11th accused at 1 p.m. on the 5-6-33. The summons are being served and all witnesses will be warned to attend Court, after which a further report will be submitted.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

X Red

20/5/33

J.P.S.

F. 22F
G. 7500-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. B. REGISTRY

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: 74/33.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

May 9th, 1933.

Diary Number:— 10

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

A.M. 9-5-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Kiangsu Second Branch
High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, this case came up for re-hearing at the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court on the forenoon of 9-5-33 when none of the accused appeared. The case was remanded pending the summoning of the accused. A further report will be submitted when a further hearing notice is received.

Officer i.c. Special Branch

D.D.O. "B" Division.

J. S. L.
D.S.A.

N. S. L.

File
W. S.

W. S. L.

F. 22F
G. 750-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME REGISTER

7.3/2

CRIME REGISTER No: 74/32.

"E" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
April 26, 1933.

Diary Number: 9.	Nature of Offence: 52.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
24. 4. 33.	Kingsu Second Branch High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, this case came up for Judgement on the afternoon of the 24-4-33 when the 6th accused was found not guilty the other accused having failed to appear.

In connection with this case on the morning of the 25-4-33, a further re-hearing notice and four summonses were received for the 3rd, 4th, 8th and 10th accused to appear at Court at 9 a.m. on the 9-5-33. The summonses have been served and all witnesses will be warned to attend, after which a further report will be forwarded.

[Signature]
D.S.I.

D.D.C. "E" Division.

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please show to D.S. Moore (S.4)
JBR 27/4
Sent to Moore

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24/4

Political Section

19 33 F. I. R. No. 74/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Sta. No. 28374

Reg. No. 5/ 52384-94 Stn. Pootoo Rd.

Procurator Tsong

Date 1/1/33 Judge Yeeh, Zau Kyang

Sheet No. 14.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceedings

Nil

Mr. K. S. Kum appeared for the police,

Here accused was called, but failed to appear.

Judgement
Only

6th, accused. NOT GUILTY.

A. G.

at 8-13

*Information - Further action
in this case does not appear
to be necessary. J.B. 26/4.*

File
Pol
APR 26 1933

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: 74/32.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

April 18th, 1933.

Diary Number: 8

Nature of Offence: 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

18-4-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Kiangna Second Branch

High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, the case came on for hearing at 1 p.m. on the 18-4-33 only one of the seven accused appeared in Court, the others being represented by Council, after evidence had been given, the case was adjourned for judgment until 24th inst.

[Signature]
B.S.I.

Officer in charge Special Branch.

S2, Further report please
in due course.

Ren

Noted - J.B.R. 19/4

APR 19 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
V. D. 3312
No. 814123

74/32.

"B"
Posteo Room
7th. April 33.
52.

Re the above numbered file, a hearing notice and seven summonses have been received. The hearing of the case has been set for 1.00.p.m. on 18.4.1933 in the Jiangsu Second Branch High Court. The summonses were served by C.D.C.252 on the 5.4.1933 and all witnesses have been warned to attend Court. After the hearing a further report will be submitted.

For Japlin

D.O."B" Division.

Off.I/c. Special Branch.

Please inform D.S. Moore.

S2, For necessary action

Reg.

D.S. Moore informed.

SBR 8/4

[Signature]

APR 8 1933

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER
No. 3312
Date 4/1/33

CRIME REGISTER No:-- 74/32.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
3-4-33 19

Diary Number:-- 6

Nature of Offence:-- 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

31-3-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

S.S.D. Court

High Court Appeal.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file only one of the seven accused appeared in Court, three others being represented by guarantors, the Judge remanding the case "Sine Die."

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. J. J.
D.S.I.

Rev.

S2,

*For necessary action
and please pass W. Reg. W. file*

Reg.

D.S. Moore notified.

File passed to you.

S.B.R. 5/4

W. J.

APR. 4 1933

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 31.3.33 19 F. I. R. No. 74/32 Stn. No. ...

Reg. No. 5/52384-94 Stn. Pootoo Rd Procurator Tsang Judge Yoh Zau Kyung

Sheet No. 11.
HIGH COURT.

Proceedings.

Mr K.S.Kum Appeared for the Police.

Tsang Su Koh :- I am the cousin of the 5th accused who has surrendered himself to the Government at Nanking and is now working for them. Letter handed to Judge.

Kau Loo :- I am the garauntor of the 3rd accused. I have sent the summons to him at Pukow.

Koo Kyung Seu:- I am the garauntor of the 4th accused and have sent him an express letter in Szechuen.

6th accused :- I reside at 524 Carter Road.

Decision .

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th accused remanded Sine Die.

C.T.F.

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY.

3312
16/3/33

CRIME REGISTER No: 74/32.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
March 15th. 1933.

Diary Number: 5

Nature of Offence: 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, the following seven accused named, "Zung Nyung", "Li Kwei Ying", "Tsang Sai Ying", "Li Mei Lee", "Chwang Tsung Ts", "Koh Wei" and "Zung Pih Zu" having appealed against their sentence and at present released on security. A hearing notice and seven summons was received on the 14-3-33 to the effect that the case had been sent back to the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court for retrial at 2 p.m. on the 31-3-33. The summons were served by C.D.C.252 on the 15-3-33 and all witnesses have been warned to attend court.

Req: D.S. Moore notified accordingly. SDR

For information of D.S. Moore

S. S. I. 16/3.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Noted D. I. Kuh, hope. SDR 16/3

Indeply
S2, 16:3:33
For attention
please. JPK
8/10/3 16:3:33

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 14 1932
To Reg.

Please pass
letters to S2
to check before
you send them
out. *MB*

S2 As above please.
Reg. *CR 14/5/32*
checked by S. K. K. and found to be
correct. *SKK 14/5.*

D. 3312.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D 3312. Date 14/5/32

May

14,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information eleven tabulated statements regarding Huang Pah Yoong (黄伯庸), Li Bah Doo (李白度), Zung Nyung (郑仁), Li Kwei Ying (李桂英), Tsang Siu Ying (法秀英), Li Mei Lee (黎曼廉), Wong Ai Tseng (王爱珍), Chwang Tsuh Ts (章淑之), Wong Yoong (王荣), Zung Pih Zu (陈碧火) and Koh Wei (柯薇), who were arrested at 3.40 p.m. on March 7, 1932, at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光华) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road, together with a list of the literature seized at the address in question.

On May 2, 1932, the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court sentenced the first two accused to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment each, the last accused to 4 months', and the others to 5 months' each. All the prisoners were charged with propagating communism.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

&
French Police.

* Encl:- 12.

查燈者敝部於本年三月七號下午三點四十分鐘在二二七號勞教生路
光華小學內所設之中國婦女反日救國大同盟總辦事處拘獲人名
黃伯庸徐白度鄭任李桂英張秀英黎曼麗王愛珍章澈之王榮
陳碧如郭徽計十一名並抄出共產文件清單一紙遂以宣傳共產
一罪起訴於江蘇第二高等法院於本年五月二日奉判處第一
刑被告以一年六月之徒刑又第十一被告處以徒刑四個月其餘被告
各處以徒刑八個月在案茲以案回共產相應將該犯等供單送
上以改

上海市公安局局長 溫

特務處長祁文司

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 3312.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
Special Branch S. 2. x Station x

REPORT

No. D. 3312.
Date May 11, 1932.
Date 13/5/32

Subject (in full) Case against Huang Pah Yoong (黄伯庸) and ten others charged with Propagating Communism.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by *[Signature]*

Regarding the case against Huang Pah Yoong (黄伯庸) and ten others who were arrested at 3.40 p.m. March 7, 1932, at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on May 2, when two were sentenced to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment, eight to 8 months' and one to 4 months by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I forward herewith 11 tabulated statements referring to these individuals, a list of the literature seized, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

\$2,

Please prepare usual letter

[Signature]

13/5/32.

*File
14/5/32*

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information eleven tabulated statements of Huang Pah Yoong (黄伯庸), Zi Bah Doo (徐白度), Zung Nyung (郑任), Li Kwei Ying (李桂英), Tsang Siu Ying (张秀英), Li Mei Lee (黎曼麗), Wong Ai Tseng (王爱珍), Chwang Tsuh Ts (章澈之), Wong Yoong (王荣), Zung Pih Zu (陈碧祖) and Koh Wei (郭薇), who were arrested at 3.40 p.m. on March 7, 1932, at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No. 1207 Robison Road, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature seized.

On May 2, 1932 the first two accused were each sentenced to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment, the last accused to 4 months' while the remaining eight to 8 months' each by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch.
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety,
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

: Po too Road.

Huang Pui Young (黄伯庸)

Kweichow.

: 2

: Ale.

About 1 year.

About 2 months.

Student.

Nil.

18 Avenue du Roi Albert, French
Concession.

Kweichow.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at 1267 Robison
Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

1 year and 6 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the head quarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華)
Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the
premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist literature.

: Pootoo Road.

Zi Bah Doo (徐白度)

Szechuen

: 24

: Male.

About 5 months.

From Feb. 2, 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32).

Student.

N₁1.

No. 36 Avenue du Roi Albert,
French Concession.

Szechuen.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

1 year and 6 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華)
Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the
premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist literature.

: Footoo Road.

Teang Siu Ying (張秀英)

Kiangse

: 19

: Female.

About 6 months.

From Jan. 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32).

Nil.

Nil.

No. 16 Yu Ching Lee, (餘慶里) Paoshan
Road, Chapel.

Kiangse.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華)
Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of
the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist handbills.

: Postoo Road.

Li Kwei Ying (李桂英).

Szechuen.

: 21

: Female.

About 1 month.

About 1 month.

Student.

Nil.

N.F.A.

Szechuen.

3.40 p.m. 7.8.32 at No.1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the headquarters of the 'Children Women's Anti-Jap Core and National Salvation League' located in the Chung Hua (光華) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 1, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

: Pootoo Road.

Chwang Tsui Ts (章啟之)

Chili.

: 21

: female.

About 1 year.

About 1 year.

Student.

Nil.

No. 25 Hung Yu Lee (恆餘里),
Chowulpo Road.

Chili.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwe (光華) Primar. School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

ation : Pootoo Road.

Zang Pih Zu (陈碧如)

Fukien.

: 25

: Peralo.

About 4 months.

About 4 months.

Teacher.

Nil.

No.240 Route Prosper Paris,
French Concession.

Fukien.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.38 at No.1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

: Pootoo Road.

Zung Nyung (鄭仁).

Shantung.

: 28

: Married Female.

Born in Shanghai.

From Jan. 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32).

Nil

Nil

No. 10 Zung Tuh Paang, (仁德坊), Wang
Pang Road, Chapei.

Shantung.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1237
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Yuen Hwa (九華)
Primary School at No. 1237 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the
premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist literature.

: Pootoo Road.

Zung Nyung (鄭任).

Shantung.

: 28

: Married Female.

Born in Shanghai.

From Jan. 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32).

Nil

Nil

No. 10 Zung Tuh Faung, (仁德坊), Wang
Pang Road, Chapei.

Shantung.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華)
Primary School at No. 1267 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the
premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist literature.

: Pontoo Road.

Li Mei Lee (黎曼麗).

Hopeh

: 26

: Married Female.

Born in Shanghai.

From Jan 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32)

Student.

Nil

No.78 Yoong Lok Poong (榮樂坊),
North Szechuen Road.

Hopeh.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No.1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the head quarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

: Pootoo Road.

Wong Ai Tsong (王愛珍)

Hunan

: 19

: Female.

Born in Shanghai

From Jan.1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32)

Student.

Nil

No.10 Rue du Dubail.

Hunan.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No. 1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

: Postoo Road.

Wong Young (王榮)

Hunan.

: 19

: Female.

Born in Shai.

From Jan. 1932 to date of
arrest (7.3.32)

Student.

Nil.

No.36 Koo Bu Lee (古魯里), Avenue
Ru Roi Albert, French Concession.

Hunan.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No.1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10
others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong H a (大華)
Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing
ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8,
the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of
the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of
communist handbills.

: Pootoo Road.

Koh Wei (郭微)

Yunnan.

: 17

: Female.

About 7 months.

2 days.

Student.

Nil.

No.15 Garden Terrace, Route Pere
Robert, French Concession.

Yunnan.

3.40 p.m. 7.3.32 at No.1267
Robison Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

4 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested together with 10 others at the headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League" located in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road while they were discussing ways and means to hold demonstrations and processions on March 8, the anniversary of the International Women's Day. A search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of communist handbills.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

Political Section
1932 F. I. R. No. 74/32

Sta. No. 2037-4

Reg. No. 1/2037-4-24 Stn. 2037-4-24 Procutor.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 10.

No. D 3312
Date 5.1.32

Proceed-
ings

Mr. Lee appeared for the police.
" The Yang Mr. for the six accused.

Judgment

1st. & 2nd. accused each one year & 6 months inpris, for
attempting to overthrow the government by illegal means.

3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. & 11th. Each 6 months
inpris, for attempting to overthrow the government by
illegal means.

10th. accused. 4 months inpris, for attempting to overthrow
the government by illegal means.

2 days detention prior to this judgment counts as one
day inpris.

2,500 pamphlets & three letters confiscated. Those who
have already furnished securities may be released on orig-
inal securities.

4th & 7th. accused. May be released upon furnishing \$500
shop security each.
The 9th. accused waives right of appeal & sentence to be
executed immediately.

Mr. Yue:- I ask that the 6th. accused be allowed out on
security as she wishes to appeal.

9th. accused:- I don't wish to appeal, only if the court
will release me on security.

Judge to Mr. Yue:- Those accused who are on security can
stay on the same pending appeal.

Mr. Lee:- The police leave it in the hands of the court, as
to if accused should be released during the period of appeal
or kept in custody. The police will not appeal against
ANY judgment.

Procutor to Mr. Per Tsung Ya gi:- The 9th. accused has
stated that she does not wish to appeal & as her counsel
you should have thought before you made a decision. So she
will serve her sentence.

A.A.G.

Reg.
Please put up file

Mr. Attached

\$2, usual letters please
\$5

5:5:32

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 3/5/32

Communist Propaganda - Court Proceedings

Eleven persons, including 9 females, arrested at the Headquarters of the "Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League", 1267 Robison Road on March 7, on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 8/3/32), appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on May 2, when two of them were sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment, eight to 8 months' and one to 4 months.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3312.
Date	3. 5. 32.

74/32.

Pootoo Road

May 2, 32.

4.

52.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
2.5.32.

Second Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

Further to the above numbered file, the eleven
accused in this case again appeared before the Court
this P.M. when the following sentences were handed
down:-

1st accused, Huang Pah Yoong	} 1 year 6 months each.
2nd accused, <u>Zi Bah Do</u>	
3rd accused, Zung Nyung	} 3 months each.
4th accused, Li Kwei Ying	
5th accused, Tsang Siu Ying	
6th accused, Li Mei Lee	
7th accused, Wong Ai Tseng	
8th accused, Chwang Tsuh Ts	
9th accused, Wong Yoong	
11th accused, Zung Pih Zu	
10th accused, Koh Wei, -----	4 months.

1.R. 3/5/32
B.

J. J. P. L.
D.S.I.

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Robertson

S.I. Kuh.
JHR 4/2

*(S2) Please prepare unal. letters
to outside authorities.*

Wb 3/5/32

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 15/4/32 19 F. I. R. No. 74/32 Stn. No. 887/47

Reg. No. 1 Stn. Pootoo Rd Procuration. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTER

Reg. No. 5/52384-94. Sheet No. 6, D 3512.
HIGH COURT.

Proceedings. Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr. Yih Tsong Yi for the 2nd accused/
Mr. Sung Seahn Jang for the 4th and 11th accused.
Mr. Yeu Nyang i for the 6th accused.
Mr. Tsang Ts Zung for the 1st accused.
Mr. Poo Shung Yeh for the 9th accused.
Mr. Wong Chik appointed for those not defended.

Mr. Lea :- Outlined the charge and added. On March the 7th the Police with a Search Warrant went to the Kwang Hwa School 1 67 Robinson Rd as the Police received information that the place was communists headquarters. Papers and property was found on the premises and they were prepared to disturb the peace. Altogether two men and nine females were arrested and 12 different kinds of papers were seized. All the accused were around a table writing on flags and letters, and it was ascertained that they were going to hold a procession on the 8th of March. These accused were arrested on the 7th of March. All the accused stated that they went there to see their friends, but the Police found them writing and also when the Police entered the premises they stood up. The Police could not say who was actually writing. The 9th accused has been charged before and was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment.

D.S. Moore:- At 3.40 p.m. on the 7th of March with a Shanghai Special District Court Warrant and detectives from Pootoo Rd Station, we went to 1267 Robinson Rd the "Kwang Hwa School" and in the room on the ground floor we found the 11 accused, and in the room we also found 3,500 pamphlets and cloth which is in Court. Copies were handed to the Court before. At the time the 11 accused were round 2 tables and engaged in writing. In answer to Judge : Did or 7 Chinese pens were found, I could not say the actual number. I could not see who was writing. They were all in the room which was closed but not locked. Anyone could have entered. There was a court-yard. If anyone opened the gate they could go in. When we arrived it was not locked we just pushed the door open. Pamphlets were found in the back room on a shelf and also some were found on the table. The cloth also was on the table. We found the bamboo box near the pamphlets.

C.D.C. 283:- Corroborated and added. The upstairs room is rented

Reg. No. Stn. No. Rd. Procurator Judge
 Pm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Exhibit No. 7

out to people. The upstairs people were refugees from Chapel. All the accused stated that they went to see friends. I did not see them making speeches. Some of them were sitting down two and four together. They stood up when the Police entered. Some of the pamphlets were found in the kitchen. I could not say who was writing at the time.

1st accused in answer to Judge :- I went there to see a friend named Li Lei Kyi (female) I met her a few days ago and she asked me to go and see her. I went there at 3 p.m. I sat down for a few minutes and then the Police came. My friend was not there when I had arrived so I waited for her. I do not know the other accused. I went to borrow some money from my friend. My friend is a student in the Chin An University. I did not go upstairs she comes from the same place as me. My family did not send me any money so I asked her to lend me some. We were not holding a meeting. I saw something on the table. I do not know who looks after the place.

2nd accused :- I only know the 9th accused. I did not go there for any special purpose. I met the 9th accused on Avenue Joffe and she asked me to go with her. I saw several persons going in and out of the school but I do not know why the 9th accused went there. I met her and she wanted to go to the Jessifield Park and then she asked me to go to the school. I know nothing regarding the meeting. I did not see the pamphlets because I did pay any attention. I did not hear any lectures given, only a general conversation, but then I did not pay any attention to that.

3rd accused in answer to Judge :- I went to the school to see a friend to obtain a job as a nurse. I do not know what anniversary the 8th of March is. Someone told me that they saw the advertisement in the paper regarding the job as a nurse. My husband has returned to Shantung because we were living in Chapel. I met my friend whose name is Mrs Li and she told me of the job. The reason that I did not go with my husband was that we had not enough passage money. He was

Chart No. 3

working in Shanghai Bank branch office. His name is Tsung Yi Zeu. I arrive in Shanghai on the 11th moon last year. At that time the fighting was on and the Bank closed and then my husband went home. I saw the papers in the school but I did not know that they were used for. I do not know the other accused. I went to the school at about 3.p.m.

4th Accused in answer to Judge :- I saw in the newspapers that a job was open for a nurse, so I went to the school to get the job. I had just arrived when the Police came. I went there to make enquiries as how to get the job. The advertisement was in the "Sun Pao". I did not get a chance to open my mouth, when the Police came. I cannot remember the date of the advertisement.

5th Accused:- I went to the school to see my stepfather. His house had been burnt down and I went to find him at the school to borrow some money. He is not living in the school but he goes there to see a nurse. I lost all my property during the fighting, and I have no friends or relatives in Shanghai. I told my stepfather that I wanted to go back home and he told me to stay in Shanghai. I have been with him to the school before. He told me to go to the school and that he would give me some money. I had been there about an hour when the Police arrived. I do not know what was going on in the school. I went there at 2.p.m. I cannot read and I did not see anyone writing.

6th Accused:- I went there to see Yang Ts Waa, she asked me to go there. I did not know where she lived and she told me to meet her at the school. I went there at 2.p.m. I did not go there to hold a meeting. I waited there for the teacher because I do not know the roads. She said that she was going to buy something and asked me to wait for her.

7th Accused:- I went to the school to see a girl named Kyung Kyi Ming as I had received a letter from her through my friend named Yang Kyung Kyi Ming had just arrived in Shanghai. After the fighting I lived with my friends and she lived in a lodging-house. I did not meet her in the school. I do not know the other accused. I did not see

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 26/4/32 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Photo Rd. Procurator Judge
Fm. L. D. L. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 9

the writing on the flags.

8th Accused :- I went to the school to learn English. I was asked by my friend named Wang Ching Chien to go to the school as she was going to give me some books and to tell me what time I could study. My friend has been in Shanghai for some time. She came to my house as she knows my sister's husband. I went to see her as it was inconvenient for her to come to see me and to study. I met her in the school and she asked me to wait till she obtained the books, that was at 3 p.m.

9th Accused :- I was waiting for a friend there, as she asked me to wait for her. I went there about 3 p.m. and my friend was due at 4 p.m. so I waited. My friend's name is "Xia Ping". I did not go there for the purpose of a meeting.

10th Accused :- I went to the school to see a friend of mine named Lieu Yih Tsing, to borrow some money but she was not there. I was there at 3 p.m. I do not know where she lives now.

11th Accused :- I went to the school to see one named Sung Siao Yin to get some money. I was informed that the school was a good school. I was a school teacher in Fokien before. I had just arrived at the school when I was arrested. I did not know who was in charge of the school so I was going to ask anyone. Just as I was going to ask someone, I was arrested. I do not know the other accused. (In answer to Judge :- The 9th accused just asked me to hold her parcel whilst she gave evidence.

Lawyer Sung in answer to Judge :- The 11th accused is my relation.

C.S.C. 283 in answer to Judge :- I could not say if the ink was dry or not, the flags were not dry. They were not folded up but open.

D.S. Moor in answer to Judge :- There were 4 tables in the room. The 11 (eleven) accused were round the table. The table was about 6 ft long and there were two vacant tables in the room.

Decision. Pleading closed. Remanded till 2/5/32 1.30 p.m. for Judgement.

W.B.

P2, for disposal of J.P.

27.4.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3312
26.4.32.

P

74/32.

Pootoo Road

3.

April 25, 32.
52.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
25.4.32.

2nd Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

Further to the above numbered file, the eleven
accused in this case again appeared before the Court
this P.M. when they were remanded to the 2.5.32 2 p.m.
for Judgment.

*By Saps
D.S.I.*

Copy for Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

*File
27.4.32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
S. D. I. 7314
Date March 14, 1932.

Subject (in full)..... Alleged Advertisement re
..... Chinese Nurses in the "Shun Pao".
Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Inquiries at the office of the "Shun Pao" and
search of our files of daily issues of the "Shun Pao", show
that no advertisement, regarding Chinese Nurses, as stated was
published in that paper.

C. D. I.
C. D. I.

O/C Special Branch.

File
7/16
14: 3: 32.

10:3:32

6 D. J. Prince,

Please see post marked,
and verify statement made.
Has the item in question been
translated?

J.H.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

Political Section
8/2/32 F. I. R. No.

70/285
JUDGE 33/2
10 3 1932

Reg. No. 1/52834-24 Stn. Police Road, Procurator.

Pm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Accused

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------|
| 1. Huang Ch Young | (|) | 21. Student. |
| 2. Zi Shu too | (|) | 22. do. |
| 3. Chung Young | (|) | 23. do. |
| 4. Li Wei Ling | (|) | 24. Student. |
| 5. Tsung Shu Ling | (|) | 25. Student. |
| 6. Wei Wei Lee | (|) | 26. do. |
| 7. do | (|) | 27. do. |
| 8. Huang Tsung Ts | (|) | 28. do. |
| 9. Tsung Tsung | (|) | 29. do. |
| 10. Koh Wei | (|) | 30. do. |
| 11. Tsung Shu | (|) | 31. do. |

Charge

Distributing Anti Government and Communistic Literature, Contr. to Art 2 sec. 2 of the law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China and Art. 106 of the C.C. S.C.
For that they concerned to their on the 7th March 1932 at the Chung Hwa Primary School, 1267 Robison Road did have in their possession a large quantity of literature for the purpose of distributing same.

Proceedings Mr T.C. Lea for Police:- The accused are charged under article 2 sec. 2 of the law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China and Art. 106 of the C.C. S.C. The police obtained information that the Communists had their headquarters at 1267 Robison Road, and that they were preparing to hold a demonstration on the 8th of this month, which is a Communist anniversary, and so a warrant was obtained on the 7th and at 3.40 p.m. on the 7.3.32 a raid was made on the headquarters and therein 11 persons were arrested. 23 kinds of literature were found in the place and also a number of letters which were ready to be sent to newspaper offices. A number of flares and bamboo collection boxes were also seized. All the literature are of a Communist nature and also Anti Hou King Tang. The 9th accused has one previous conviction of a similar nature.

D.C. Moore:- The police received information that the organisation to which the accused belongs had opened at 1267 Robison Road on the 1st of this month and that they were going to hold a demonstration on the 8th which is a Communist anniversary. A warrant was therefore obtained and the place raided by a large party of police at 3.40 p.m. on the 7.3.32 wherein the 11 accused were all arrested in a downstairs room which to all intents and purposes were used as a school room. All the accused were round 2 tables

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge.
 Pm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 5/52384/94 Sheet No. 2.

and some of them were writing on the flags which were seized. There were in all 3500 pamphlets of an anti 'You'ing Wang and Communist nature seized. I cannot say which of the accused were writing at the time we entered. All the pamphlets, flags, etc. were found in this downstairs room.

1st acc:- corroborated and added that at the time of entry no meeting was in progress. Some were standing and some sitting round the tables.

1st acc:- I went to this place to see a friend named Li Wei Yung who comes from the same place as I do. He asked me to go there and see him and as he was not there, I waited for him to come. I arrived at this place at about 2 o'clock and I did not see the pamphlets on the tables nor do I know what is transacted in this place. I did not know that it was the headquarters of the Communist party, nor did I know that today was a Communist anniversary. I do not know where this friend of mine can be found.

2nd acc:- I met the 9th accused in v. Joffre at 1 p.m. and she asked me to accompany her to this place. I arrived there at about 3 p.m. 3 p.m. and was just about to leave the place when the police arrived. I did not know that it was the headquarters of the Chinese woman's anti Japanese and national liberation league. I only met the 9th accused once before as she knows one of my friends. I am a student of the Chi Nan University and I know nothing about the pamphlets or flags. The 9th accused was engaged in a conversation with some of the other people in the room, whom I do not know. This is the 1st time I have been to that place and I did not see any one writing on the flags.

3rd acc:- I went to this place at 3 p.m. to see a Mrs Ma, who lives in French Town. I do not know the names of the road as they are very long. Mrs Ma was going to recommend me a job as a nurse and she gave this address as the place to see her. I met Mrs Ma yesterday on the road and she told me to go this place and she

Reg. No. _____ Stn. _____ Procurement _____ Judge _____
 Pm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 5/52384/94 Sheet No. 3.

was going to see about getting a job as a nurse. I did not go to this place in order to attend a meeting, and I do not know who is in charge of this place. I know nothing about a demonstration about to hold. I saw the flags but do not know what they were for, as I cannot read. My husband left Shanghai yesterday to join his mother-in-law and I have no other friends in Shanghai.

4th acc:- I had just arrived at this place by myself. I saw in the Shanghai paper, that this place could recommend people as a nurse and so I went there in answer to the advertisement, as I had no food. I do not know the other people in the room and was about to leave when the police arrived and prevented me from going. I did not see the pamphlets nor flags and do not know what it was all about. I am a native of Szechuan and have no relations in Shanghai, so I am unable to obtain security.

5th acc:- I am a refugee from the Shanghai district and went to this place to borrow some money from a Miss Lieu, who told me to go to this place where she would lend me some money. As she was not in I was asked to wait for her arrival. I do not know anything about this place, nor can I read or write. I do not know where this Miss Lieu lives. I used to live in the Canton Road and my husband brought me to Shanghai. I am unable to obtain security.

6th accused:- I met Yang Jz Fah on the road and was asked to go to this place to see Yang. I do not know where Yang lives. I did not see the pamphlets or flags. Yang left the place on some business and said he would return for me later. It was at 11 a.m. that I went to this place. I have a brother-in-law who works in a shop in Canton Road but have no other relations besides him.

7th acc:- I received a letter from my friend Chi Ling asking me to go there and see him. I do not know where the letter has gone to, I may have thrown it in the waste paper basket. Perhaps the letter is still in my home. I arrived there at 2 p.m. but Yang had not arrived. I did not see any pamphlets or flags, as I went

Case No. 5/52384/94 Vol. 4

into an inside room. I can obtain security.

8th accused:- I went there to see an English teacher named Yeh Yeh. He who said she would give lessons in English. I did not take any English book with me. I have been there very often in order to see this lady. I did not see any pamphlets or flags and do not know for what purpose this place is used for. I did not go there to attend a meeting. I live in the same house and have relations and get security.

9th acc:- I know the 8th accused since this year and only met him twice. I went there to see him and was waiting for him. The 8th accused was going to take me to the Jossfield area. I did go there to attend a meeting, and I did not see any pamphlets or flags. This man lives in Buckill Road somewhere, but I don't know which house it is. I did not know this was the headquarters of the Communists. I have relations and can get security. I admit being before the Court before.

10th acc:- I went there to see Lee Yeh Ching in order to borrow some money from her but I do not know where she lives. I was waiting for her and had just arrived in the place. I do not know the other people and am not a member of the Salvation League. I have no friends and cannot get security.

11th acc:- My relation wanted to his son to school and Mr. Yeh Lung told me of this place so I went there to make enquiries about sending this boy to school. I was about to leave when I got arrested.

Mr. Lee:- This case seems strange as all the accused say they went there to see friend and it seems funny that none of them know the addresses of these friends. It is for them to bring clear proof for what purpose they went to this place. I ask that the 1st & 2nd accused be detained and also the 9th accused. As to the remainder, I leave it to the Court to decide whether they be detained or let out on security.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for _____ 19____ F. I. R. No. _____ Stn. No. _____

Reg. No. _____ Stn. _____ Procurator _____ Judge _____

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case 5/52384/94 Sheet No. 5

Judge:- During the hearing, will the police endeavour to try and find this letter that the 2nd accused mentions. I will have to consult with the other judges as to who may be released on security or not.

Decision

1st, 2nd, 9th accused to be detained in custody
3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th accused each to put up 500. and security, failing which they are to be temporarily detained in custody.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, March 12, 1932.
To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Vide your instructions, I forward herewith together with translation a copy of the handbill entitled "Summarized Regulations of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese & National Salvation League", which was seized during the course of a raid on 1267 Robison Road on March 7, 1932.

D. I.
D. I.

File
12:31 PM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. E. RECORDS
S. E. D. 3312
12 3 32

Translation of regulations governing the Branch
Offices of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and
National Salvation League seized at 1267 Robison
Road on March 7, 1932.

Summarized Regulations governing Branch Offices
of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National
Salvation League.

- 1) The name of a branch office is affixed as ".....
Branch Office of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation League".
- 2) The appendix to the general principles of this League
are attached to the list of General Regulations.
- 3) Anyone who agrees with the general principles of this
League, and is introduced by more than one member of
this League and is also approved by the Executive
Committee of a branch office, is allowed to become
a member of this League.
- 4) Branch offices which are organized in the same district
and each of them consists of 3 to 5 League members can
form another branch office, which will then have
secret relations with the League. Every branch office
can elect 3 executive members provided the number of
membership allows the organization of an Executive
Committee. If the affairs of the branch office
warrant, a General Affairs Department, an Organization
Department and a Propaganda Department may be organized.
The duration of office of a committeemember will last
for half a year but she may be reappointed.
- 5) If the membership of a branch office has reached an
adequate number, a number of cells of 5 members each
may be organized. A chief should be elected to take
charge of the affairs of the cell.

- 6) The general meeting of a branch office should be convened once every half year (but meetings may be also held at anytime which are deemed urgent by the Executive Committee). The Executive Committee and the cell will also hold weekly meetings.
- 7) The funds of a branch office is stipulated in the General Regulations.
- 8) These summarized regulations will come into force after they have been approved by the Executive Committee.
- 9) The discipline of a branch office is similar to that of the League.
- 10) Amendments to these summarized regulations may be made either by the Executive Committee or by a general meeting of the entire body of members of a branch office.

中國婦女反日救國大同盟分盟簡章

- 一、各分盟定名為「中國婦女反日救國大同盟○○○分盟」。
- 二、本盟綱領附錄於簡章後。
- 三、凡贊同本盟綱領，經盟員一人以上之介紹由分盟執行委員會通過後得為本盟盟員。
- 四、各分盟組織在同一區域內有盟員三人至五人以上即可成立分盟，與總盟發生密切關係，各分盟得依人數多寡選出執行委員三人組織執行委員會並可依事務之繁簡，分為總務，組織，宣傳三部，各委員任期以半年為限，但連選得連任之。
- 五、各分盟發展至相當人數外，可分若干小組，平均五人為一小組，每組推出租長一人，領導全組一切事宜。
- 六、各分盟全體會每半年開一次，但經執委會決定認為必要時，得隨時召集之。執委會及小組每週各舉行一次。
- 七、各分盟經費同總章。
- 八、本簡章經本盟執委會通過始得發生効力。
- 九、各分盟紀律同盟章。
- 十、本簡章如有未盡善處，得由執行委員會或全體會議修改之。

Y
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. D. REGS.
D. D. 3912
14. 9 32

March 11,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch bearing character Tseng (政) of March 7, 1932 on the subject of possible happenings on the Anniversary of the International Women's Day, March 8. and to state that the anniversary passed off without anything untoward occurring in the Settlement.

On the eve of the anniversary the Municipal Police made a search at the headquarters of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League, in the Kwong Hwa (光華) Primary School, No. 1267 Robison Road, where they seized some 3,500 inflammatory leaflets of more than a dozen different kinds and arrested 11 persons whose names and descriptions are as follows:-

1. Huang Pah Yoong (黃伯庸), age 22, male student.
2. Zi Bah Doc (徐白波), age 24, male student.
3. Zung Nyung (鄭仁), age 28, married female.
4. Li Kwei Ying (李桂英), age 21, girl student.
5. Tsang Siu Ying (張素英), age 19, married female.
6. Li Mei Lee (黎曼麗), age 26, girl student.

7. Wong Ai Tseng (王爱珍), age 19, girl student.
8. Chwang Tsuh Ts (章淑之), age 21, girl student.
9. Wong Yoong (王荣), age 19, girl student.
10. Koh Wei (郭微), age 17, girl student.
11. Chung Hih Zu (陈碧如), age 25, female teacher.

The ~~persons~~ ^{persons} appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 8 when the case against them was remanded "Sine die". The first three accused were ordered to be detained in custody while the remaining eight were allowed bail in the sum of \$500. The Court stipulated that this bail could be put up in cash or in the form of shop security.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Swens

Officer i/c Special Branch
for Commissioner of Police.

Col. Wen Ying Hsing

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

逐案者案准

貴局五月七日改字第十五號密函稱據報共黨擬於全樹婦女部
舉行示威運動臨防嚴防并由查三月留婦女部以共租界內
並未發生滋擾事情其故實因該警務部於七月前派捕到滬
西勞動生等一三六人等志華小學內抄查中國婦女及日松國聯合會
之總機關抄查之結果共獲傳單三千五百份共約十二種並拘捕左列
男女犯土名

黃伯庸 二十三歲 男 學生

徐白度 二十三歲 男 學生

鄭任 共歲 女性

李桂芳 二十一歲 女 學生

張秀芳 十九歲 女性

張愛麗 共歲 女 學生

王愛珍 十九歲 女 學生

章敬之 廿歲 女 學生

王夢 十九歲 女 學生

郭徵 十九歲 女 學生

陳碧如 廿歲 女 教員

右犯均於五月八日解送上海高等第二法院審訊當經承審推事諭令展期
再審並諭黃徐鄭三犯還押餘各人交五元保釋出聽候傳審
此案即希查照為荷此致 上海市公安局 長官 謹啟 特報備案 計共四

8:31:32

\$2. Please draft
reply giving details of
amounts effected.

Draft. Receipt. W. H.
H. H. 10/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.)	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date.....	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REC'D
D. 3314
8. 3. 34.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Despatch bearing Character No. 15 from the Public
Safety Bureau, Shanghai.

March 7, 1932.

Confidential

To

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Extra Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

According to information received by the secret service, the local Communists, under the pretext of giving vent to the retreat of the 19th Route Army, have decided to further their propaganda on the emancipation of the labouring people and the support of Sovietism, and to stage demonstrations with a view to creating disturbances, on the "Women's Day", March 8.

In view of the foregoing, apart from precautionary measures being taken by this Bureau, I would request you therefore, to be good enough to have instructions given to the men under your command for due precautions to be taken as you may deem necessary.

(Signed):

Wen Ying Hsing

Chief of Public Safety Bureau

SKHO:

Rec'd
2/3
4
93

音通

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上海市公安局 公函 政字第 15 號

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上海公安局公密函

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漢書卷之九十五

附

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收文 字第

張

中華民國



月

七

日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI File No. 101
& S. D. REGISTRY
Section D2. 334
Date March 9, 1932.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Seizure of literature at 1267 Robison Road on March 7, 1932.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

ABK 51

Regarding the memo of Officer i/c Special Branch calling for a list of books and papers other than propaganda literature seized during a raid made on March 7 at the headquarters of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League, 1267 Robison Road. A complete list of everything seized during the raid is attached to the appropriate file. Other than the items mentioned therein, nothing was taken to the Station following the arrest of the 11 persons found on the premises.

It must be remembered that according to the information received and already recorded, the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese League for National Salvation was established in the Kwong Hwa Primary School (光華小学), 1267 Robison Road only on March 1, 1932. Between the date of opening of this League and its closure following the Police raid on March 7, it is unlikely that any extensive record of its activities were maintained.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

Snapshot letter to Wen Yung being chief of P. S. B. is being prepared. ABK 9/3.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, All literature, books, papers, etc found in Communist bases should be brought to the station for inspection. Please pass to Reg. Wfile. Noted - passed to you. ABK 9/3. 9:3:22.

SECRET -- NOT FOR PAPER PUBLICATION

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 9/3/32

1. Citizens' Federation

Fifty-two members of the Citizens' Federation at a meeting held in their office, No. 21, Lane 73, Sinza Road, between 5 and 6.10 p.m. March 8, decided to continue the suspension of business pending the result of investigation by the Enquiry Committee of the League of Nations after its arrival in Shanghai.

2. The Anniversary of the International Women's Day - March 8

The anniversary of the International Women's Day, March 8, passed off without any untoward incident, there being no attempt to hold demonstrations in any part of the Settlement.

3. Raid on Communist Base - Result of Court proceedings

The eleven Chinese, including 9 females, who were apprehended during the course of a raid made on the authority of a Search Warrant on the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League, located at No. 1267 Robison Road, appeared before Court on March 8 when the case was remanded "sine die". The two males and one woman were ordered to be remanded in custody while the other eight were allowed bail in the sum of \$500 either cash or shop security.

4. Booklet entitled "Duel"

The Special Issue of a booklet entitled "Duel" purporting to emanate from the "Duel Society" with a correspondence office at 95 Tien Zung Li, Szechuen Road, dated March 6, made its appearance in the Settlement on March 8.

74/32.

"B"

Pootoo Road

March 8, 32.

2.

52.

9 a.m. to 12 noon.
8.3.32.

Second Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

Further to the above numbered file, the eleven accused in this case were arraigned before the Court this A.M. and remanded "Sine die". The 3rd accused Zung Nyung (鄭任), 4th accused Li Kwei Ying (李桂英), 5th accused Tsang Siu Ying (張秀英), 6th accused Li Mei Lee (黎曼麗), 7th accused Wong Ai Tseng (王愛珍), 8th accused Chwang Tsuh Ts (卓澈之), 10th accused Koh Wei (高薇) and 11th accused, ^{Zung Pih Zu (陳璧如)} may be released on furnishing Security (\$500.00 or chop).

The 9th accused Wong Yoong (王榮) had one previous conviction for Offence against Public Order, and was sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment on the 3.5.29, but on appeal on the 29.5.29 was found "Not Guilty".

sk. 9/3
Kuh.
Feb
21/3. 9/3.
Copy for Special Branch.
J. J. Laffin
D.S.A.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REC. STN.
D. 3314
3 3 32

Copies sent to the following on March 2, 1932 :-

Commissioner

Extra Commissioner

D.C. (Crime)

D.C. (Divisions)

D.C. (A. & T.R.)

D.O. "A"

D.O. "B"

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

S.1

Chief Staff Officer, Military Headquarters.

U.S. Marine Corps

French Police

Captain Field

Captain Harris, Royal Naval Office

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.

P.R. Josselyn, Esq.

C. Akagi, Esq.

H. Bos, Esq.

File
WJ
2:3:32.

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Resolutions of the International Relating to the Anniversary of the Women's Movement Day of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

The activities of the Party on the Anniversary of the Women's Movement Day of March 8 should include the following:-

- 1) To exploit the struggles of the workers of the following important factories:-

Doong Shing Cotton Mill.
Kiwa Cotton Mill.
Wing On Cotton Mill.
Poo Yih Cotton Mill.
Toyeda Cotton Mill.
Koong Dah Cotton Mill.
Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill.
Sung Sing Cotton Mills, Nos. 6, 7, and 9.
Wei Tung Cotton Mill.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. No. 5 Mill.
Silk Filatures.

The workers of the above mentioned factories should be urged (1) to organize Anti-Japanese societies and unemployed workers self-salvation groups for the purpose of absorbing the labouring masses, (2) to harass capitalists and the Bureau of Social Affairs in order to enforce a demand for food, clothing, and shelter, (3) to refuse to pay house rent, (4) to demand the re-opening of factories, (5) to confiscate factories and put them under the control of the workers anti-Japanese societies and (6) to demand general improvement in treatment.

- 2) To carry out activities in refugee shelters and hospitals (where refugees are quartered).
- 3) To hold separate meetings in factories to discuss propaganda work on March 8.
- 4) To organize groups to chalk slogans on walls and to paste handbills and posters bearing on the anniversary.
- 5) To issue a circular to all revolutionary organs urging them to participate in the celebration of the anniversary.

Translation of a handbill entitled "Resolutions Relating to the Anniversary of the Women's Movement of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

To all Party Branches,

The Central Committee of the Party has passed the following resolutions for the celebration of the anniversary of the Women's Movement Day on March 8, 1932:-

- 1) That literature describing the sufferings of women in "White" districts (districts under Kuomintang rule) and urging them to fight for their own welfare and support the Soviet Republic of China, be prepared for distribution on March 8, 1932.
- 2) That members of all Party Branches be mobilized for activities among female workers in factories, also unemployed female workers, and females in the families of all workers either employed or unemployed. They should direct the struggles and strikes of female workers and instigate female refugees to demand food and shelter from the Kuomintang Imperialists and capitalists.
- 3) That, on March 8, workers be urged to suspend work and to hold flying meetings, mass meetings and demonstrations whilst female peasants and refugees in the villages be instigated to steal rice from the rich.
- 4) That labouring women be organized into Red Cross Groups, Communications Groups, Contribution Collection Groups for work in the revolutionary armies.
- 5) That meetings of female workers be held from time to time in order to absorb females into the Party, and that Red Unions and strike committees of female workers be organized. These organizations are required to undertake preparations for the celebration of the Women's Movement Day.
- 6) That the Mutual Aid Society send male comrades to work among refugees and female comrades to deliver comforts to wounded soldiers so as to establish connection with the soldiers.

Summarized translation of a manifesto reporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Women's Department of the Chinese Communist Party, addressed to all revolutionary bodies in connection with the Anniversary of the International Women's Day, on March 8, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1938.

To all revolutionary sisters throughout the country.

The misery caused by the first world war has not yet vanished. The red-eyed beasts - the Imperialists - are again rushing at China which is regarded as a piece of meat, and stirring up a second world war. Japanese Imperialists have seized the North-East, the French are invading Yunnan and Kweichow, the British are attempting to make a prey of Sikong and Thibet, while the Americans are seizing control over the landing, naval and aerial communications.

The foreign Imperialists have jointly utilized the Kuomintang to deceive, to oppress, to massacre and to bleed the Chinese people and to attack the Soviet Areas.

The Anniversary of the International Women's Day, which falls on March 8, is rapidly approaching. We, toiling women, have long been under the yoke of the Imperialists and the Kuomintang Government, as well as the oppressive landlords and capitalists. Our mode of living is worse than that of cows and horses. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the entire body of women labourers has been exposed to cold and starvation. This anniversary, which has acquired a brilliant history and which possesses a political significance, was originated in Denmark in 1919 and the following are our slogans :-

1. Oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists !
2. Oppose the bombardment of Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists !
3. Oppose a second world war !
4. Oppose the attack by Imperialists on Soviet Russia and Soviet Areas.

5. Declare a general strike and let the people arm themselves to support the labouring masses!
6. Oppose the Chinese governments of the various Kuomintang cliques which betrays the interests of the Chinese people!
7. Oppose the closing of anti-Japanese organizations and the arrest of persons engaged in anti-Japanese movements!
8. Oppose the establishment of a neutral zone and oppose the collection of municipal rates!
9. Demand relief for unemployed workers, flood and war refugees from the Chinese Government and factories; besiege the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand shelter, food and clothing as well as non-payment of rents!
10. Unite with the Japanese women-labourers and overthrow our common enemy - the Japanese Imperialists and the Kuomintang Government!
11. Let the women-labourers throughout the world unite. Long live the Soviet and the Chinese women labourers!
12. Long live the International Women's Day!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
RECORDS
L. D. 3310
3 3 32

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Resolutions of the International Relating to the Anniversary of the Women's Movement Day of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

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Wing On Cotton Mill.
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Toyoda Cotton Mill.
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- 2) To carry out activities in refugee shelters and hospitals (where refugees are quartered).
- 3) To hold separate meetings in factories to discuss propaganda work on March 8.
- 4) To organize groups to chalk slogans on walls and to paste handbills and posters bearing on the anniversary.
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Translation of a handbill entitled "Resolutions Relating to the Anniversary of the Women's Movement of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

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- 3) That, on March 8, workers be urged to suspend work and to hold flying meetings, mass meetings and demonstrations whilst female peasants and refugees in the villages be instigated to steal rice from the rich.
- 4) That labouring women be organized into Red Cross Groups, Communications Groups, Contribution Collection Groups for work in the revolutionary armies.
- 5) That meetings of female workers be held from time to time in order to absorb females into the Party, and that Red Unions and strike committees of female workers be organized. These organizations are required to undertake preparations for the celebration of the Women's Movement Day.
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3. Oppose a second world war !
4. Oppose the attack by Imperialists on Soviet Russia and Soviet Areas.

5. Declare a general strike and let the people arm themselves to support the labouring masses!
6. Oppose the Chinese governments of the various Kuomintang Cliques which betrays the interests of the Chinese people!
7. Oppose the closing of anti-Japanese organizations and the arrest of persons engaged in anti-Japanese movements!
8. Oppose the establishment of a neutral zone and oppose the collection of municipal rates!
9. Demand relief for unemployed workers, flood and war refugees from the Chinese Government and factories; besiege the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand shelter, food and clothing as well as non-payment of rents!
10. Unite with the Japanese women-labourers and overthrow our common enemy - the Japanese Imperialists and the Kuomintang Government!
11. Let the women-labourers throughout the world unite. Long live the Soviet and the Chinese women labourers!
12. Long live the International Women's Day!

March 8, 1932.

POLITICAL

COMMUNIST MATTERS

The Anniversary of the International Women's Day March 8.

Communist leaflets bearing on the anniversary of the International Women's Day, which falls on March 8, have been found on several occasions in the Settlement during the past week. These handbills urge women of the working class to celebrate March 8 by declaring a general strike and by holding demonstrations for the purpose of demanding means of sustenance from public organizations and official bodies.

According to informations from a reliable source, the Chinese Communist Party were arranging to give effect to this policy by holding demonstrations near the Kawamura Memorial Tower on Robison Road to commemorate the anniversary either at 10 a.m. or 2 p.m. March 8. A raid made by the Municipal Police on the afternoon of March 7 on the headquarters of the Chinese "Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League, No. 1267 Robison Road, however, is likely to result in a change in the original plans, and that the demonstration will be abandoned in favour of flying meetings of all parties of "Red" sympathisers who will distribute communist literature and shout slogans. In the course of the raid mentioned above the Municipal Police arrested two men and nine women of the student type and seized 3,500 leaflets of more than a dozen different varieties. Leaflets and cartoons of four different kinds had previously been found.

The following is a summarized account of the contents of a number of the leaflets which are typical of the others:-
"A" Handbill entitled "Manifesto of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the Women's Movement Day of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League of Chinese Women". This pamphlet declares that the Sino-Japanese conflict is the forerunner of another world war and that the co-operation being arranged by "Anti-Soviet

battle lines is the precursor of an attack upon Soviet Russia. Reference is made to the sufferings caused to the people by Japanese aggression, and an allegation is made that these sufferings are the result of the non-resistance policy of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. The concluding sentence urges the people to rise and establish proletarian political rule.

"B" Handbill entitled "Letter to the male and female workers in connection with the Anniversary of the Women's Movement Day on March 8. It purports to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It urges male and female workers to go on strike on March 8, the anniversary of the Women's Movement Day, and submit the following demands:-

1. An 8-hour working day for adults, 6-hour working day for juveniles under 20 years of age, a 4-hour working day for juveniles under 13 years of age, one day's holiday in every week and pay for Sunday's the same as for working days.
2. 20% increase in pay and a minimum wage of \$18 per month; payment of wages monthly in advance, equal pay for equal work; irrespective of sex of operative; cancellation of the system under which fines and reduction of wages are imposed.
3. For female workers free medical treatment in case of sickness, one month's leave with pay at time of marriage, two months' leave with pay at times of confinements and institution of special arrangements for the care of sick workers, children of workers, etc.
4. That the closing down of factories, the abuse and dismissal of female workers cease and that operatives who have lost their employment, be reinstated.
5. That unemployed workers be given relief, shelter and food or remunerative work.
6. That compensation in the sum of \$5,000.00 be paid in respect of each worker who is killed, \$2,000 for each worker who is injured and measures be adopted to protect workers from bombs and shells.

The handbill concludes with an exhortation to workers to join the Communist Party and to support the Soviet Republic of China.

Two cartoons, entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial", special issues Nos. 2 and 3, bearing on the Anniversary of the "International Women's Day" March 8. They purport to have emanated from the propaganda department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Political 3.

They endeavour to demonstrate that female workers are obliged to suffer terrible hardships in places under Kuomintang and Imperial rule, and on the other hand point a resolute picture of the utopian happiness enjoyed by people of the working class in the areas where the Soviet reigns supreme.

In view of the incidents of the anniversary, the Chinese Authorities have decided to take special precaution in territory under their jurisdiction.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8:3: 1932

To

\$2,

Please make a list of books and other papers which were found in addition to the propaganda literature. It will be necessary to investigate the contents of these books and papers and report on their significance.

J. I. K. L.

J. I. K. L. 8/3

J. I. K. L.

Date March 8th 1932.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

Station .. Pootoo Road .. Station No. .. 2845 ..

Name .. Wong Yoong 王榮 ..

Date of Arrest .. 7-3-32 ..

Charged with .. Comaunist ..

Has been previously convicted under name of

.. Ling Soo Kong (林淑芳) ..

Photo No. .. Nil ..

CONVICTIONS

Offence against
public order. 5 months 3-5-29 P.R. 1356

Appeal Court Not guilty 3-1-29

D. I. Ross
J.B.S.

J. Dickson
D. S. I.

CONTINUATION OF ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM FOREIGN POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DATED MARCH 3rd 1932.

ACTIVITY OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

A New Pro-Communist Organisation has been established in the International Concession.

A new pro-communist organisation entitled "West District Branch of the Feminine Anti-Japanese League and National Salvation", has been established in the Kwang Hwa Primary School, 1267 Robison Road, on March 1st.

During the course of this inauguration meeting, at which some 20 Chinese women assisted, at the said address on March 1st, between 1.00 and 2.30p.m., the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Devote all efforts to gather funds for the establishment of new hospitals to care for wounded soldiers and civilians.
2. Send representatives to the different hospitals to "comfort" the wounded soldiers.
3. Organise the "International Anniversary of Women".

J. I. Kell.

Re 3/5

Daily Report - 2.3.32 -

Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese League for National Salvation - New organization established

A new organization entitled Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese League for National Salvation established on March 1, 1932 in the Kwong Hwa Primary School, 1367 Robison Road.

About twenty Chinese females who claimed to be members of this Branch held a meeting at this address between 1 and 2.30 p.m. March 1, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That efforts be made to raise funds for the establishment of hospitals to treat wounded soldiers and civilians.
2. That representatives be sent ^{to} ~~at~~ console wounded soldiers at various hospitals.
3. That arrangements be made to celebrate the International Women's Day, on March 8, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY

Section 2, Station 32

Date March 2, 1932

Subject (in full) Anniversary of 'International Women's Day', March 8.

Made by D.I. Kuh Tso-hwa

Forwarded by

JBR

I forward herewith copies of three communist circulars purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee and the Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party, bearing on the anniversary of the 'International Women's Day', which falls on March 8. These documents which describe in detail the activities to be carried out by women-labourers and the action to be adopted in commemoration of this anniversary, were obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

Attached to these documents are summarized translations of their contents.

Kuh Tso-hwa

D. I.

12 copies of each translation attached herewith
Officer i/c Special Branch. *JBR*

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. Copies
have been sent to S.C.S., S.O. and usual
interested authorities.

J.B. Gurney

O. i/c Sp. Br.

2:3:32

Rough

13

JBR

S2,

D.I. Kuh

JBR 3/3

Please report again in case anything
specific is likely to happen on March 8.

JBR

2:3:32

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Resolutions of the International Relating to the Anniversary of the Women's Movement Day of March 8", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 1, 1932.

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Silk Filatures.

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- 5) That meetings of female workers be held from time to time in order to absorb females into the Party, and that Red Unions and strike committees of female workers be organized. These organizations are required to undertake preparations for the celebration of the Women's Movement Day.
- 6) That the Mutual Aid Society send male comrades to work among refugees and female comrades to deliver comforts to wounded soldiers so as to establish connection with the soldiers.

三八婦女節決議

查婦女為人類中重要之份子，其對於社會之貢獻，實非淺鮮。惟因受封建社會之束縛，其地位往往被忽視。本會為爭取婦女之平等權利，特於今日舉行婦女節，並通過以下決議：

一、要求政府承認婦女之政治權利，包括選舉權與罷免權。

二、要求社會尊重婦女之職業地位，消除性別歧視。

三、要求加強婦女之教育，提高其文化素質。

四、要求改善婦女之生活環境，保障其身體健康。

五、要求婦女團結一致，共同為社會之進步而努力。

以上決議，望各婦女同胞踴躍參加，共同為爭取婦女之權利而奮鬥。本會將繼續關注婦女之權益，並為實現婦女之平等權利而努力。

中華民國三十三年十月十日

Transmitted to all branches of a manifesto reporting to the
emerged from the Jiangsu Women's Department of the Chinese
Communist Party, addressed to all Revolutionary bodies in
connection with the Anniversary of the International Women's
Day, on March 8, which was obtained by the Municipal Police
in the Western District on March 1, 1938.

To all revolutionary sisters throughout the country.

The misery caused by the first world war has not yet
vanished. The red-eyed beasts - the Imperialists - are
again rushing at China which is regarded as a piece of terri-
fied meat, and stirring up a second world war. Japanese
Imperialists have seized the North-East, the French are
invading Hunkan and Kweichow, the British are attempting
to make a prey of Sikong and Thibet, while the Americans are
seizing control over the landing, naval and aerial commu-
nications.

The foreign Imperialists have jointly utilized the
Kuomintang to deceive, to oppress, to massacre and to blind
the Chinese people and to attack the Soviet Areas.

The Anniversary of the International Women's Day, which
falls on March 8, is rapidly approaching. We, toiling women,
have long been under the yoke of the Imperialists and the
Kuomintang Government, as well as the oppressive landlords
and capitalists. Our mode of living is worse than that of
cows and horses. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai,
the entire body of women labourers has been exposed to cold and
starvation. This anniversary, which has acquired a brilliant
history and which possesses a political significance, was
originated in Denmark in 1919 and the following are our
slogans :-

1. Oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists !
2. Oppose the bombardment of Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists !
3. Oppose a second world war !
4. Oppose the attack by Imperialists on Soviet Russia and
Soviet Areas.

5. Declare a general strike and let the people arm themselves to support the labouring masses!
6. Oppose the Chinese governments of the various Kuomintang Cliques which betrays the interests of the Chinese people!
7. Oppose the closing of anti-Japanese organizations and the arrest of persons engaged in anti-Japanese movements!
8. Oppose the establishment of a neutral zone and oppose the collection of municipal rates!
9. Demand relief for unemployed workers, flooded and war refugees from the Chinese Government and factories; besiege the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand shelter, food and clothing as well as non-payment of rents!
10. Unite with the Japanese women-labourers and overthrow our common enemy - the Japanese Imperialists and the Kuomintang Government!
11. Let the women-labourers throughout the world unite. Long live the Soviet and the Chinese women labourers!
12. Long live the International Women's Day!

Copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY

83312

"B" Division.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

March 7, 1932.

Crime Register No. *74/32.*

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence: **Inflammatory Li-
terature (52).**

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

**3.45 p.m. to 8 p.m.
7.3.32.**

Places visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

**1267 Robinson Road.
Crime Branch Office.**

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of
premises.

1267 Robinson Road.

Time and date of offence.

3.40 p.m. on the 7.3.32.

Name, occupation and ad-
dress of complainant.

S.I.P. Pootoo Road Station.

Number of criminals with
full individual description.

11 (Arrested):

**1. Huang Peh Yoong (黄伯涌), 2. Zai Bah Doo (蔡白度),
3. Zung Nyung (郑仁), 4. Li Kwei Ying (李桂英),
5. Tsang Siu Ying (张秀英), 6. Li Mei Lee (李曼麗),
7. Wong Ai Tsang (王爱珍), 8. Chwang Tsuh Ts (章淑之),
9. Wong Yoong (王荣), 10. Koh Wei (柯薇),
11. Zung Pih Zu (陈碧如).**

Weapons used and shots
fired if any, persons
injured etc.

In cases 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, par-
taking 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.

Nil.

Value \$

Classification of property
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

11 by Detective Staff.


Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to
be commented on by investigating officer).

At 3.40 pm. D.S.I. Taplin, S.I. Ling and members of the Special Branch armed with a Special District Court Warrant No.4070 raided the Kwang Hwa Primary School at No.1267 Robison Road, and there arrested 2 Males and 9 Females of the student class and also seized a large quantity of Anti Government and Communistic Literature also a number of letters already addressed and stamped to the various newspapers, were obtained, asking for the meeting called for to-morrow 8.3.32 to be published in the Papers.

The accused have all been charged and will appear before the Court on the 8.3.32. Translation of literature seized attached.

List of Pro-Communist and Anti-Government literature seized during a raid on the Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese National Salvation League at No. 1267 Robison Road, at 3.40 p.m. and March 7, 1932 (11 Arrests)

1. Handbill entitled "Letter to Toiling women throughout Shanghai in connection with the Anniversary of the International Women's ~~Anniversary~~ Day on March 8" opposing (1) the partition of China by foreign Imperialists, (2) the attack on Soviet Russia by foreign Imperialists and advocating all women throughout the world to unite and secure emancipation of the ~~Chinese~~ female labouring masses.
1,500 copies.
2. Handbill entitled "Manifesto to toiling women in connection with the Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8", advocating freedom of speech, publication, and assembly, the emancipation of the Chinese people and the success of the world revolution.
150 copies.
3. Handbill entitled "Manifesto addressed to Soldiers opposing the 'sale' of Shanghai by the Kuomintang Government" advocating the overthrow of Japanese Imperialism and the Kuomintang Government and opposing the suppression of anti-Japanese movements.
30 copies
4. Handbill entitled "Letter to Refugees", advocating (1) Seize the Japanese goods in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, (2) Seize arms from the Kiangnan Arsenal, (3) Overthrow the Kuomintang Government which has betrayed the nation (4) Establish the political authority of labourers, peasants, soldiers and the masses.
135 copies.
5. Handbill entitled "Letter to all Women throughout the country in connection with the Attack of Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists" advocating improved working conditions to labourers and opposing the partition of China by foreign Imperialists. The commemoration of the Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8 is also exhorted in this document.
23 copies
- 6) Handbill entitled "Outline of Propaganda in connection with the Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8", advocating the declaration of a general strike to oppose the attack on China by Japanese and foreign Imperialists and urging all unemployed workers to rise and demand food and clothing from the Government and capitalists.
42 copies
- 7) Handbill entitled "Women's Light", issue No. 1, containing articles on the following subjects: (1) The occupation of Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists (2) Present condition of the Chinese Women's National Salvation League to Resist Japan" and (3) Struggle of the female workers of the Nanyang Tobacco Co.
28 copies
- 8) Handbill entitled "Regulations of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League".
140 copies.
-  Handbill entitled "Summarized Regulations of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League".
270 copies.
regulations governing
- 10) Handbill entitled "Outline of Activities of the Labourers and Peasants Education Section of the Propaganda Department"
45 copies.

- 11) Handbill entitled "Letter to Female workers in connection with the Anniversary of the Unemployment Movement Day on Feb.25", advocating improved working conditions to labourers, the overthrow of Japanese Imperialism and exhorting labourers to demand food, lodging and clothing from government authorities.
15 copies.
- 12) Handbill containing the following slogans:
 - a) Oppose the expulsion of workers from their dormitories
 - b) Oppose the sealing of the offices of the "National Salvation Association of Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan" and the organization of a People's Volunteer Army.
 - c) Oppose the Abrogation Clique, the Reorganization Clique and the Nationalist Clique that deceive the ~~unemployed~~ workers.25 copies
- 13) 7 written posters bearing different slogans advocating better treatment to female labourers.
- 14) Book entitled "Chinese Economics". 1 copy
- 15) envelopes addressed to the Sin An Pao, the Shun Ito, the Eastern Times enclosing copies of some of above handbills and requesting publication of a proposed general meeting to be held near the Kawamura Memorial Tower on March 8 to celebrate the Anniversary of the International Women's Day.
- 16) Three Subscription Receipt books for contributions towards the above League.
- 17) One white large white cloth banner bearing the inscription of "General Meeting to celebrate the Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8".
- 18) One wooden chop bearing the inscription of "the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League".
- 19) One white cloth banner bearing the inscription of "the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League".
- 20) A number of small white cloth banners bearing the inscription of "Propaganda Group", "Red Cross Group" and "Pacification Groups".
- 21) 9 bamboo receptacles (for contributions).
- 22) One nickel bell.
- 23) Handbill entitled "Summarized Regulations of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation League". 30 copies.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Huang Pah Yoong (182)
native of Kweichow taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Pootoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

My name is Huang Pah Yoong aged 22, native of Kweichow, single male. On February of last year, I came from Kweichow to Shanghai for the purpose of enrolling at the Chi Tse Academy. Owing to the Sino-Japan hostilities, I escaped from Kiangwan to Shanghai, and my present temporary address is No.18 Au Koo Lee, Avenue du Roi Albert, Frenchtown, the house of my friend. I can read and write, being graduated from Middle school. I have not a member of any society. Whilst I went to my fellow countryman's home at No.1267 Yu Yue Lee Robison Road today at 1.30 p.m. whose name is Lee who was not at home, shortly afterwards, a party of police came and arrested me. This is my true statement.

(Sd) Huang Pah Yoong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zi Bah Doo 2287
native of Szechuen taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Pootoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

MyName is Zi Bah Doo, aged 24, native of Szechuen, male and unmarried. On about October of 1931, I came to Shanghai from my native country for the purpose of enrolling with the Chinan University, however, on account of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I took refuge at Shanghai on February 2, 1932 and at present residing in my friend's home at No.36 Koo Bu Lee, Avenue du Roi Albert, Frenchtown. I can read and write and was graduated from middle school. I am not a member of any societies. Today at 3.00 p.m. I accompanied my girl friend named Wong Yoong to visit a friend at No.1267 Yu Yue Lee Robison Road. I do not know Wong Yoong's idea of visiting the aforesaid mentioned place.

This is my true statement.

(Sd) Zi Bah Doo.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Nyung. (215)
native of Shantung taken by me D.S.I. Taplin.
at P.Rd. Station on the March 7, 1932 and interpreted by Chang Wen Ta.

My name is Zung Nyung, aged 28, I am a native of Lichen Hsien of Shantung, married female and living at No. 10 Zung Tuh Faung, Wang Pang Road near N. Szechuen Road, with my husband Zung Li Ts, who was employed at the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Hongkew Branch. Owing to the Sino-Japanese Hostilities I together with my husband temporarily live in a friend's home in French Concession. As we knew that our property which left in our home was destroyed by shells, we borrowed some money from our friends, but the amount was not sufficient for us to go back to Shantung. At this juncture I noticed an article in the Newspaper stating that the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese National League at 1267 Yeu Yue Li Robison Road would introduce any woman to be a nurse. Therefore I went to this place this afternoon, where I met a Mrs. Ma,,who asked me to write a testimonial, when I was arrested by the Police. The above statement which I made is true.

Signed by Zung Nyung.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Kwei Ying (L'K)
native of Szechuen taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Footoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang.

My name is Li Kwei Ying aged 21 native of Szechuen, single female. I came to Shanghai on February of this year with the intention of enrolling with the Dong Tuh Sisterhood school as the said was closed down and also due to the hostilities all my belonging at No. 72 Kiu Lu Lee, Chung Hsing Road Chapei have been destroyed by fire and rendered me homeless, at present I am residing temporarily in my girl friend's house who has no fixed abode. The day before yesterday I saw an advertisement in the newspapers that Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese National Salvation League will undertake to recommend girls for service at various wounded Soldiers Hospitals as nurses, Board and lodging will be found, so this afternoon at 3 p.m. I went to the said League at No. 1267 Yu Yue Lee Robison Road for purpose of registering my name but contrary to my expectation the place is empty. I was told that the staff only added there in the morning, as I was thinking to make my way home, a party of Police arrived at the place and had me and several others whose I do not know arrested and brought all of us to the Police station, I do not know why I was arrested. This is my true statement.

(3d) Li Kwei Ying.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Siu Ying (Sik)
native of Kiangse taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Footoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang.

My name is Tsang Siu Ying aged 19 native of Kiangse, ~~mangled~~ ~~female~~. On September of last year my husband accompanied me to Shanghai Kiangse on account of turmoil which was prevailing there at that time and residing at No. 16 Yu Ching Lee Paoshan Road, Chapei. on account of hostilities in Shanghai, I again removed to fellow countryman's house in Frenchtown. The name of whom I do not know. On 5th of this month, a Miss Lieu came to the house and looked for me, as I was short of funds, I asked her for a loan of \$20 or \$30.00 for incidental use, the same day this Miss Lieu requested me to go with her to No. 1267 Yu Yue Lee, Robison Road where she made arrangements that I have to call again on the 7th to get the money, so today in the afternoon I made my way to the said place but I did not see Miss Lieu but waited there for a while and at about 3 p.m. a party of Police came to the place and arrested me, I do not know anything else. This is my true statement.

(Sd) Tsang Siu Ying.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Mei Lee (64)
native of Hopoh taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Footoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang.

My name is Li Mei Lee, aged 26, native of Hopoh, married female, student of Chih Chi University, at present residing at Dah Hua Boarding House, Rue Auguste Boppe, my room number is No. 78. Yesterday, March 6th about 9 or 10 p.m. a friend named Yang Tse Hua of Pootung came to the Boarding House to see me, I was very depressed as all my property in Yoong Lok Foong, No. 78 North Szechuen had been destroyed by fire, Yang Tse Hua asked me to go with her and forget the worries. Yang passed the night with me in my boarding house. The next day about 10 o'clock in the morning she left the boarding house with me, I asked her where is the destination, she replied to a friend's house, so I followed her and when arrived Robison Road we entered House No. 1267 Yu Yue Lee, a school premises, she asked me to sit down and waited for a while, as she wanted to go out and would be back soon. I waited there until afternoon she was not back yet. At about 3 p.m. a party of Police arrived at the premises and had me arrested. This is my statement.

(3d) Li Mei Lee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Ai Tseng (7/6)
native of Hunan taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Footoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

2 My name is Wong Ai Tseng, aged 19 native of Hunan single female, student of Manyang High middle school, which school I had been studying since June last year. On account of the Sino-Japan hostilities, the school was suspended which was within the firing line, therefore I took refuge and am at present residing with my friend at No. 10 Hsiao Yu Lee Rue du Bubail. I have not been graduated from middle school yet. Today at 2.00 p.m. I from Frenchtown went to visit my friend named Tsung Chi Ming at No. 1267 Robison Road, but it was found that he was not at home. The day before yesterday I received a letter from her asking me to call on her. On the point of leaving the aforesaid mentioned premises, a party of Police raided the place and arrested me. I am not a member of any societies. This is my true statement.

(Sd) Wong Ai Tseng.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chwang Tsuh Ts (22)
native of Chihli taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Pootoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

My name is Chwang Tsuh Ts, aged 21 native of Chihli, single female and student of Ching Hua Night Middle school. I came to Shanghai on April of last year and at present I am residing at No. 25 Hung Yu Lee Chemulpo Road, Yangtszepoo. On June of last year I was employed at No. 5 N.W.K. Mill as antyffice assistant and had been worked there for about 3 months and afterwards resigned my position and continued my study at the Ching Hua Night Middle school. Having been graduated from primary school. I am not a member of any societies. As I desired to enroll with a middle school, however being afraid that my English knowledge is not sufficient, I went to look for my old teacher named Yang Hang Tien for the purpose of better my English knowledge. This teacher Yang asked me to call on him today at No. 1267 Robison Road and waited him there. After I have seen him in the aforesaid mentioned premises, he asked me to wait for a little while, in the meantime a party of Police arrived and had me arrested and brought to the Police Station. I do not know anything else. This is my true statement.

(Sd) Chwang Tsuh Ts

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Yoong
native of Hunan taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Pootoo Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

My name is Wong Yoong aged 19, native of Hunan, single female, student of China College at Woosung. Owing to the Sino-Japan hostilities, I took refuge at Shanghai on February. At present residing in my friend's house at No. 36 Koo Bu Lee, Avenue Ru Roi Albert, Frenchtown. Can read and write and was graduated from middle college. I am not a member of any societies. Today at 3.00 p.m. I accompanied by a male friend named Li Buh Doo to visit my girl friend named Lia Ping at No. 1267 Yu Yue Lee Robison Road, but he was not at home, so we left. On the point of leaving a party of Police arrived and had me arrested.

This is my true statement.

(Sd) Wong Yoong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Koh Wei ⁷⁰⁴⁰
native of Yunan taken by me D.S.I. Taplin
at Pootoo Road on the March 7, 1932, and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

My name is Koh Wei aged 17, native of Yunnan, single female, student of Chihnan University. I came from Siam on 20th of August 1931 for the purpose of enrolling with the aforesaid mentioned University. Owing to the Sino-Japan hostilities, I escaped from Chenju to Soochow and only on the 5th of this month I took refugeed from Soochow to Shanghai. Through the kind recommendation of fellow school-mate named Chang Yu Yoh I am at present temporary resided in her friend's home at No.15 Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert, Frenchtown. Yesterday I met fellow school-mate named Loo Yu Choen on the road whom I asked for a loan with which to enable me to go back to South seas. He promised to advance me the loan and asked me to call at No.1267 Robison Road today and waited him there, but he could not be found in the meanwhile a party of Police raid the premises and brought me to the station. I do not know why I was arrested. This is my true statement.

(3d) Koh Wei.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

True statement of Zung Pih Zu //

FUKIEN taken by me D.S.I. Taplin

at 100 Road on the March 7, 1932. and interpreted by Interpreter Chang

My name is Zung Pih Zu aged 25 and native of Fukien. Single female, ~~teacher~~ of Wu Auen middle school. I came to Shanghai on November of last year upon the request of the principal of the aforesaid mentioned school. I, ~~was formerly~~ residing in my relative's home at No. 67 Ting Hing Lee, North Szechuen Road, whose name is Sung Hsiao Ziang. On account of the closing down of the said school, I took refuge in a Mrs. Chen's home at No. 240 Route Prosper Paris, Frenchtown. As the child of my relative desired to find a suitable school, the day before yesterday, I met a fellow friend named Zung Sook Zung who told me that the school named Kwong Hua situated at No. 267 Robison Road is a good school, upon hearing of this information, I took a tram to go to the said address this afternoon to make enquiries about the school. I am not a member of any societies, nor have I any friends connected with the various organizations. In the meanwhile a party of Police raid the premises and had me arrested, I do not know why. This is my true statement.

(3d) Zung Pih Zu.

D-3308

D-3311

D-3321

A MYSTERY WOMAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

gave up trying, and dismissed them by giving each a pile of propaganda literature. As Price left the building he saw and recognised a British soldier from Archangel, who was carrying a bundle of papers, and appeared to be employed in a clerical capacity.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

WON'T TRUST THE POST.

While the authorities are doing their best to strangle the propagation of Bolshevik doctrine in this country they are naturally confronted with many difficulties.

The Bolsheviks, seeking to permeate with their pernicious doctrines the labour classes of this country, do not make use, for obvious reasons, of the ordinary channels of communications such as the post and telegraphs, but invariably endeavour to send special messengers backwards and forwards from the Continent to England.

"The other day," said the high official, "we got information that a certain number of people came over as stowaways from Rotterdam with the collusion of the crew of the ship, who were to get £5 in each case.

Found in the East End.

"We managed to recover about eleven of these men, whom we found in the East End of London.

"They were all people who knew they could not get a passport, and they were sent over by a Jewish organisation in Rotterdam, which tries to assist people in evading the passport regulations.

"We also know that the chief Bolsheviks in Russia and Hungary have been trying lately to introduce agents into this country. It would be useless to say that we are always able to find them before they land, and we sometimes obtain knowledge of the fact only after certain Bolshevik material has been disseminated broadcast and brought to our notice.

Organisation in London.

"There is a certain organisation in London which assists in spreading these revolutionary views which are brought from abroad. We sometimes make the discovery in the form of a leaflet which somebody unknown has circulated, or it appears in the circulars of certain organisations of extremist tendencies.

"We have also got information after certain people have got in and got out of this country as stowaways. The only alternative to the present position would be to put on so stringent an examination at the ports that we could restrict travelling, and so speedily run these individuals to earth.

"But you cannot at this juncture put a very large check on travelling without doing damage to the interests of the country. People write and say 'Why don't the police stop all this,' but it is not so easy under present conditions.

"Another common practice is to endeavour to employ as a messenger a seaman on a boat running to this country.

"Have you got the situation well in hand?" asked the "Evening Standard" interviewer.

"The people who have got the situation in hand are the British public, who always decide right when they know the facts," was the reply.

REDS' CHANCE NOW.

NEVER HAS SITUATION BEEN SO REVOLUTIONARY.

"The situation has never been so profoundly revolutionary, and there has never been an opportunity so favourable as the present for building up the Socialist organisation, putting an end to capitalist exploitation, and insuring normal production as well as the equitable division of the products of the soil and labour," says a resolution proposed on behalf of the committee by the French delegate, M. Renaudel, at the International Socialist Conference at Berne.

Capitalists as God.

A German delegate, Herr Wels, declared that the economic control of the world, resting as it did in the hands of capitalist Governments, was the greatest danger because it was omnipresent and omnipotent as God.—Reuter.

Two Settlements.

As announced yesterday, Nottingham has settled its dispute and is resuming work. So now has Rhyl.

Operative bakers on strike at Southport decided that they will return to work rather than that children should be without bread or that riots should occur. They would work under the Food Controller, not under the employers.

General Booth has asked the Bakers' Union to permit bread to be baked in certain bakeries for the benefit of the sick and old age pensioners, the Salvation Army undertaking that the bread shall be distributed amongst those classes.

A MYSTERY WOMAN. CHIEF OF THE BOLSHEVIST SYSTEM OF PROPAGANDA.

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

STORY OF INTRIGUES AMONG BRITISH PRISONERS.

Day by day the widespread character of the Bolshevik plot to ensnare Europe, and particularly Britain, within the insidious toils of the "Red" revolutionaries is being revealed.

To-day the "Evening Standard" is able to place before its readers irrefutable evidence of the great conspiracy, which is practically world-wide. The facts have been obtained from one of the highest officials at Scotland Yard, whose knowledge of the situation is first-hand and whose facts are thoroughly established.

"It is extraordinarily difficult to catch these Bolshevik emissaries," said a high official to-day. "There has been a great outcry that passports and port restrictions are strangling British trade. There is a great deal of truth in that.

"While the traffic to and from the Continent daily is now very great, it is almost impossible to stop, search, and cross-examine everyone, as we are not now in a state of war.

"Even in the case of the most apparently reputable travellers it is always possible to carry a few hundred pound notes in their pockets or lining and satisfactorily account for their possession of the money and its ultimate disposition; but when we have knowledge of certain people coming in, as in the case of the young man from Norway, we are on the look-out for them, and act accordingly."

BOLSHEVISTS TRIED TO BRIBE SERGEANT OFFERED GOOD PAY IF HE WOULD SPREAD THEIR DOCTRINES.

Details have already been disclosed how the young Norwegian Zachariassen managed to elude the watch at the ports and to place £6000 at the service of the revolutionaries. Ostensibly he was coming over to study social conditions, and posed as a journalist representing a Norwegian paper.

The fact, however, remains that his first calls were on persons of extreme views, and, in one particular instance, on a person whose revolutionary tendencies are un concealed. In addition, he carried a number of addresses of persons suspected of German espionage during the war.

From the Chief Bolshevik Centre.

But it ought to be made clear that these names does not include those of any Labour leaders in this country, or, in fact, any responsible person. The fact that he came from the chief Bolshevik centre in Norway was, however, sufficient indication of, the general purport of his mission.

Then there is the revelation of the discovery of the "Programme of the Clyde Workers' Soviet Committee," which, among its fifteen points, set out as the third "the army of the entire labour population was a Red Army," and concluded with "Long Live the Revolution and the Red Army of Britain."

This document first came into the possession of Sir George Makgill, of the British Empire Union, and afterwards was brought to the notice of Lord Denbigh, by whom it was communicated to the authorities. Unfortunately, the only copy in existence is a typewritten sheet; there is no evidence of handwriting, and so far the authorities have been unable to trace the authorship.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Various clues are being followed up, and arrests may yet be made. More highly valuable and significant evidence has just come into the possession of the authorities.

This includes a photograph, profile and front view, of the chief international messenger between the different Bolshevik centres.

This messenger is a woman, still in her early prime, by name Angelica Balabanoff, but whether she is a Russian has yet to be determined. Her features, however, are of a pronounced Russian type.

This woman is known as carrying out much propaganda work in Berne, Stockholm, Berlin,

and Russia itself, under the direct orders of Lenin and Trotsky.

Unfortunately she has not yet risked an attempt to enter this country, which from the point of view of the authorities, is a pity. But she is known as one of the most violent of the "Reds," and it is already known that some of the women in the Russian revolution have been more bloodthirsty and dangerous than the men.

The Bolsheviks work in devious ways, and in order to further their nefarious schemes have even gone the length of endeavouring to suborn British prisoners in Russia.

SERGEANT'S STATEMENT

ATTEMPT TO MAKE HIM A BOLSHEVIST AGENT.

The authorities, the "Evening Standard" learns, have just come into possession of the sworn statement of Sergeant Price, of the Machine Gun Corps, who, while a prisoner of war in Russia, by bribes and promises of freedom, asked to become a Bolshevik agent in England. The statement of Sergeant Price says:—

At the beginning of May last he, with two other fellow prisoners, who were privates, were taken to the Foreign Office at the Hotel Metropole, Moscow, where he was taken before a man named Levine, a Jew.

Price was confronted with some British officers, and asked if proposals had been made to him to earn his freedom and abandon his officers. He replied that he had no intention of doing so.

Levine then showed him a pile of propaganda leaflets, among which he noticed some which bore his name; but on inspection he noticed that they were written by another person.

"Recruits from British Prisoners."

Levine went on to tell Price that the authorities were permitted to send him to their school of propaganda, where he would receive 20 roubles a day and his food.

The idea was that recruits for this school would be obtained from amongst British prisoners of war, and that they should learn the work and be paid while doing so, and then come to England for propaganda purposes, but without pay, because, as Levine said: "You will make money in England; you will be thought something of."

The way Levine spoke led Price to think that Levine really thought that there was already a revolution in England.

He questioned Levine a little more closely, and this impression of his was confirmed. Price refused to undertake the work, and the questions were put to his two companions. Price said they would not undertake the work. Levine in the end

(Continued on Page 7.)

She is Russian

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 10 1932
24 3 32

Copy of a letter received from Mr. F.V.Cleave, by a private
detective in Shanghai.

Tsingtao, 19.3.32

Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to tell you that I have found my
wife in Tsingtao and everything is all right.

I wish to thank you very much for your assistance in
this matter and should I at any future period know of anyone
requiring assistance in your line of business will recommend you.

Will you please return photographs etc to the Internatio-
nal Export Co, Tientsin.

Thanking you again

Yours sincerely

F.V.Cleave

Mr. S.B. Informant.

DBR 24/3.

File
ML
24:3:32.


3308.
15.3.32.

March 15, 32

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 22, and to state that no trace can be found of the person about whose whereabouts you are seeking information.

Yours faithfully,


Assistant Commissioner
for Commissioner of Police.

F. V. Cleave Esq.,
International Export Co.
Tientsin.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3308
SECTION 2
Date March 14, 1932

Subject (in full) ^cWhereabouts of Mrs A.Y.Cleave

Made by D.S.Prokofiev

Forwarded by *DBK* 4-1

With reference to the attached letter of February 22, 1932 from Mr F.V.Cleave, Tientsin, on the subject of his wife, Mrs A.Y.Cleave, diligent enquiries have failed to elicit any information regarding the presence in Shanghai of this lady who is believed to have left Tsingtao on February 11, 1932, ostensibly to proceed to this city via Tsinan - Lukow and river steamer.

Enquiries made in connection with this matter at the local British Consulate-General, offices of shipping companies maintaining passenger service on the Yangtze river, the China National Aviation Corporation, boardinghouse sections of both the Settlement and French police, hotels and leading dressmakers salons, have been without result.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

1:3:58

S2,

For attention
please

JK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal
„ (Crime)	Furnish data
„ (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
„ (S. B.)	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
„ B. „	Submit recommendation
„ C. „	For further report
„ D. „	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date.....	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1932
International Export Co.
Tientsin
China.

Feb. 22. 1932.

The Capt. Insp.
Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sir.

I hope you will excuse me for writing to you at such a busy time about what you may think a trivial matter but is worrying me a great deal.

To the best of my knowledge my wife left Tientsin (where she had been visiting her sister) on Feb 11th. to go to Shanghai via Tsinanfu, Pukow, & River Steamer. Since then neither her sister or myself have heard anything of her.

She had left me a week previously in good spirits and friendly mood stating she would return on the 17th.

She had about \$100 and a fair size suitcase and hat box, was dressed in a long Blue Pilot Cloth Coat and close fitting light Brown hat. She also had a waist length, Young Table fur, jacket in her bag which she would probably wear

in Shanghai with a Red Hat which she
also had with her.

Height 5'-4" weight 140-145.

Hair dark brown, not long, not short.

Before marriage was a dress designer
& cutter & would probably get a position
in a Salon with little difficulty.

Has no friends in Shanghai to my
knowledge perhaps a couple of
acquaintances.

Known to all her Russian friends
etc as Annayakovlina,

Name before marriage Anna Jeanette
Bergoltz

In Possession of British Passport No
63 issued in Tientsin July 5. 1928.
Speaks English fairly well.

I would be greatly obliged if in
the event of your finding her you did not
let her know anything but sent her
address to me and I will immediately
come down to her.

I thank you in anticipation
Yours gratefully.

A. V. Cleave

Enclosed } Copy of her Passport Photo
also snapshot taken 3 weeks ago with
-myself..

RECEIVED
D.D. 3311
1. 3. 34.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
February 28, 1933.

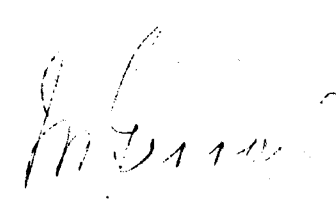
CIRCULAR NO. 32.

Officers in charge of Stations.

Evacuation Scheme - British Women and Children

Lists of British Subjects arranged according to the Police Districts in which they reside, will be forwarded to Stations in the course of the next day or two. The officer in charge of each District will cause his District to be divided and allotted to particular members of the Force in such a way that, if the necessity should arise, women and/or children can be quickly warned to proceed to their appointed concentration centres. A preliminary visit will be made by the men detailed for this work to each address given for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are women and/or children to be evacuated. In cases where women and/or children are not involved the names will be deleted from the lists. Where it is found that a mistake has been made in the district lists the names etc. will be forwarded direct to the Station concerned and a duplicate of such transfers forwarded to Headquarters.

Where wrong addresses are given, or where residents have left, or changed their residences, the names and such information as is available will be forwarded to Headquarters. Forms for use in this connection are distributed with the lists.


Commissioner of Police.

..... 1932.

Evacuation Scheme, British Women and Children.

Name .

Adress.

Reason and any other
particulars known. (If sent
local address if obtain-
able).

• • • • •

..... in charge.

D 3321

FRANKLIN CHIU

ATTORNEY AT LAW
21 TSONGCHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI
TEL. 35493

Shanghai, March 19th, 1932.

上海滄洲別墅二十一號
裘汾齡律師
電話三五四九三號

R. T. Bryan, Esquire.

Municipal Advocate, S. M. C.

6, Hongkong Road.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

It is my pleasant duty to thank you for the legal opinion expressed by you in your letter of the 14th inst, regarding Mr. Efimoff's case. In reply to it I beg to advise you that before your letter reached me my client succeeded to see personally Mrs. Efimoff and in result of said meeting Mrs. Efimoff agreed to be divorced with Mr. Efimoff according to the Chinese Law and to return to him the child, a daughter Irene. Thus the case was settled amicably and it was no necessity for applying to the Police.

Yours sincerely,

Franklin Chiu

RECEIVED No. 42
6. 31. 32

REGISTRY
3341
17. 3. 32

Translation of an extract from the "Shanghai Zaria"
of March 16, 1932.

Efimoff's Divorce

Yesterday at the office of the Chinese lawyer, Franklin Chiu, (21 Tsongchow Road), a divorce case took place in accordance with the Chinese Law between two Russian residents named A.J. and Z.M. Efimoff.

Mr. Efimoff was represented by Franklin Chiu while the interests of Mrs. Efimoff were defended by J.N. Shendrikoff.

O.K. B. Information.
ABR 17/3.

File
18. 3. 32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

General Station,

Date March 10, 1932.

Subject (in full) Elinaoff v. Elinaoff, D. C. (Crime), 1932.Made by C. D. I. McDermott.Forwarded by C. D. I. McDermott.

Sir,

Reference attached file, Mr. Ivanoff, lawyer on behalf of the husband came to Central on 10-3-32 and informed M. I. that a mutual agreement had been arrived at between the parties and requested that no Police action be taken. He said that Mr.

Franklin Chin was informing Mr. M. I. by letter of the settlement.

On 10-3-32 I communicated by phone with Mr. P. Chin and he informed me that both parties had mutually agreed to separate and had thus settled the matter, and Police action was not necessary. He was sending a letter in re to the M. I.

Yours obediently,

Wm Mac Dermott
C. D. I.

D. C. (Crime)

D. C. (Crime)

Informational matter can now
be considered as settled.

B.D.O.

W. Mac Dermott

17/3/32.

17/3

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

To Shanghai March 15 1932
O.C.B.

in
A letter from a Chinese
(lawyer Franklin Chu?)
regarding divorce proceedings
instituted by Ejinoff
against his wife, was
sent by D.C. Crane to
D.D.C. "A" yesterday.

AC 15/3.

100

16/3

PCW

See Det of C.
File passed
to you yesterday.
See part marked
// WK-16/3/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Pile No. 11. E. 11.
SECTION 12 3846
Date March 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Mrs Zinaida Mihailovna Efimoff, nee Grabovsky

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

DBR

X
Passed to
C. H. H. Reg.
on 12-3-32
B

With reference to the letter dated February 3, 1932 addressed to the Commissioner of Police from A.I. Efimoff on the subject of his wife, Z.M. Efimoff, enquiries show that she is a native of Rostov, South Russia, and is 27 years of age. About seven years ago, together with her parents, she resided at Tientsin. At that time she was employed with the "Modes de Paris", and while working there became acquainted with Alexis Ivanovitch Efimoff, writer of the letter in question. Efimoff who was born in 1894, is an Orenbourg Cossack, and is a musician by profession. Since their marriage they have resided for various periods at Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai.

In October 1930 Mrs Efimoff left Hankow and came to Shanghai in order to attend her father's funeral. She was followed about a month later by her husband who, upon arrival here, discovered that his wife had been engaged by "Ladow's Tavern" as a dancing partner. To this form of work Mr Efimoff strongly objected and made several unsuccessful attempts to induce her to leave the cabaret. At this time Efimoff was residing at No 48 Rue Moliere. Finally, in December 1931 he succeeded in obtaining from her a promise not to work as a dancing partner anymore, and they decided to leave for Tientsin. On February 12, 1932 Mrs Efimoff left Shanghai, ostensibly, for Tientsin with her daughter, age 5 years. Her husband was to join her later upon the expiration of his agreement with the Wing On's dance hall, where he still *however* continues to work.

Instead of proceeding to Tientsin, Mrs Efimoff went to Tsingtao where she remained until February 18 when she returned to Shanghai. She did not proceed to her husband's house and appears to have gone into hiding. Efimoff, upon learning later

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

-2-

of her presence in Shanghai from a passenger list published in one of the local newspapers, wrote asking the police to assist him to locate his wife's whereabouts in Shanghai.

On March 11 it was ascertained that Mrs Efimoff was residing at No 374 Kiangsi Road, apartment 38, with one Frank Oliver, British, employed with Reuters, Limited, No 4 Avenue Edward VII. This individual is believed to have been cohabiting with Mrs Efimoff for the past six months.

Mr Ivanoff, Russian lawyer, is reported to have visited the above address during the past week in order to interview Mrs Efimoff on behalf of her husband, and met by Mr. Oliver who informed him that the lady in question was not residing there.

Immediately after Mr Ivanoff's visit, Mrs Efimoff called upon Mr Sherdrikoff (file No 106068), local Russian lawyer, and instructed him to file divorce proceedings in the Shanghai Special District Court on her behalf.

G. Tchoum Ransky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I.B. (brine)
Information.

J. G. Evans
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAR 15 1932

C + S. B. Registry
N° 3321.

FM. 1 J

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 15. 3. 1932.
To Le Pot ifc Central.

For necessary enquiry,
Mr Chin and the complainant
should be seen on the two
points raised by the M. A.

No photograph of the
wife and daughter was received
with file ~~by~~ but perhaps S. &
have these.

W. H. Kay

Divisional Officer

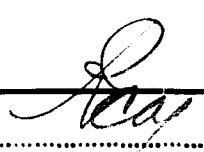
"A" Division

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS.

File No. 53321

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

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
Officer i/c (Special Branch)	For disposal ✓
Personal Assistant (C. & S. B.)	Furnish data
Supt. (Special Branch)	Investigate and report
D. O. " " Division	Note and file
D. D. O. A " Division ✓	Note and return
S. 1	Report present status
S. 2	Submit recommendation
S. 3	For further report
S. 4	For opinion
S. 5	Reply to writer direct
C. 1	See me in re:
C. 2	Attach file
C. 3	Draft reply
C. 4	
C. 5	
C. 6	
C. & S. B. Registry.	
Central Registry.	
	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date 14 3 52	Date
Noted and Returned	Date / /

PHONE 12048
12050

MEMORANDUM

FROM THE MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, March 14 1932.

To D.C.

Present

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3341
Crime 14334

I agree with Mr. Chin's statement of the law. If there is sufficient evidence to prove the adultery and the court has jurisdiction a prosecution should be instituted.

Will you kindly have the matter investigated. The most important point is, "were the parties legally married?" If they were legally married then there must be convincing evidence of the illicit relations.

R.M.

R. M. Ryan, Jr.

FRANKLIN CHIU

ATTORNEY AT LAW
21 TSONGCHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI
TEL. 35493

Shanghai, March 11th, 1932.

上海
濱洲
別墅
二十一號
律師
麥汾齡
電話
三五四九三號

R. T. Bryan, Esquire.

Municipal Advocate, S. M. C.

6, Hongkong Road.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply to you on the following subject:

One of my clients Mr. A. Efimoff, a Russian emigrant, residing at No 48, Rue Moliere, French Concession, Shanghai, stated to me the following:

On the 12th of February, 1932, his legal wife Zinaida Efimoff together with his daughter Irene born on the 11th of February, 1926, left Shanghai for Tsingtao wherefrom she was to proceed to Tientsin as it was agreed between her and my client that they will change their residence and will stay in Tientsin. My client could not go together with his family as he was to finish his contract with Messrs. Wing On on the 15th inst. and afterwards he was also to proceed to Tientsin to join his family. Instead of doing as it was agreed Mrs. Efimoff left the boat in Tsingtao and after staying there few days returned to Shanghai on the same boat on the 18th of February secretly from her husband and hid herself and daughter from him. During several days my client could not find his wife and as he was very anxious to know what happened with her he was compelled to make a notice in the Russian Newspaper "Shanghai Zaria" what notice was published on the 28th of February, 1932. Next day Mr. Efimoff received a letter from his wife stating that she deceived him because she did not wish to stay with him any longer. At the same time it was established by my client through one of his friends that his wife Mrs. Efimoff stays at No 374, Kiangse Road, Flat 38, occupied by a certain Frank Oliver with whom she is cohabiting as husband and

FRANKLIN CHIU

ATTORNEY AT LAW
21 TSONGCHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI
TEL. 35493

上海
滄洲
別墅
二十一號
裴汾齡律師
電話三五四九三號

a wife. Then my client applied to the Central Police Station with the request to take an action against his wife charging her with adultery according to the Article 256 of the Chinese Criminal Code but his request was rejected under pretext that as it is a family affair and as my client's residence is in the French Concession the Police cannot do anything in that matter.

Before taking any other steps in the matter I should like very much to have your legal opinion on the following points:

According to the Criminal Code of the Chinese Republic adultery is a criminal offence. Article 256 of the Criminal Code says: "Whenever a married woman commits adultery with a third person she will be sentenced for a term of imprisonment of not more than two years. The other party to the adultery will be punished also as stated above." Therefore, it is out of question that adultery is a criminal offence from the point of view of Chinese Law.

At the same time according to the Article 339 of the Law of Criminal Procedure of the Chinese Republic, relating to a Private Prosecution, my client cannot institute private prosecution against his wife as the above article says quite clearly: "The provisions of the last two preceding articles do not apply where the injured party is a lineal relative or the spouse of the accused or is a relative of the same household and holding property jointly with him." Consequently if any action to be taken in that matter it must be either from the Chinese Procurator or from the Police Advocate who is acting in the capacity of a Procurator according to the Article V of the Agreement relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai which Agreement was signed on the 17th of February, 1930. But according to the said Article the functions of the Procurator of the Court are limited only to cases involving application of Articles 103 to 186 of the Chinese Criminal Code and this Article says quite clearly "In other cases arising within the jurisdiction of the courts, the Pu-

FRANKLIN CHIU

ATTORNEY AT LAW
21 TSONGCHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI
TEL. 35493

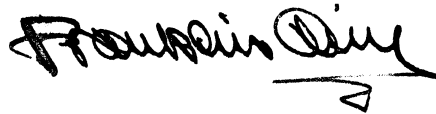
上海滄洲別墅二十一號
裴汾齡律師
電話三五四九三號

nicipal Police shall prosecute."

Therefore, from the foregoing it seems to be clear that if my client is barred by the law from taking a private prosecution in that matter and if at the same time that matter is beyond functions of the Procurator of the Court, then it is only Municipal Police who may act in that matter. In that case offence /adultery/ was committed within International Settlement and, therefore, that matter is under jurisdiction of the Shanghai District Court of the first area and the Shanghai Municipal Police is only competent authority to take an action in Court.

Trusting that this letter will meet your prompt attention and that you will favour me with your legal opinion in the matter, I remain,

Yours faithfully,



3:3:22

\$2,

Please let me
know if this today's
whereabouts are
known.

S.S. Tchernomolov
JBS 4/3

To the Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
18 Hankow Rd. Local.

RECEIVED
D. 3341
Shanghai 3 3 36.
Feb 3rd 1932

Dear Sir:-

I beg to ask you of this favour, On the 18th Feb my wife + daughter has return from Tungtsao to Shanghai, The Name of the Steamer is Chusan Hwa,

The Name of my wife is Mrs Zinaida Mikhailovna Efimova, + my daughter name is Irinia, who is five years Old, As regards my wife Age 27 years.

The matter which I am appealing to you that I hope you could Oblige me in this matter, I know that my wife + daughter is at present in Shanghai + it is very hard for me to trace them, As regards my wife she know the place where I am staying at present but she has absolutely refuse to call upon me, As regards the reason why I do not understand, So I am afraid that might Somethy happen upon them, therfore I appeal to you for this help to trace my wife + daughter.

And also I am sending you the Enclose Photograph of my wife + daughter + my Self.

Hoping that you will assist me in the matter, And thanking you in Advance

A. J. Efimoff
48 Rue Huguette
French Town
Local.

Your Obedient Servant
A. J. Efimoff

FLASH

NO.

1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. NO.
No. D 3323
Date 14/7/34

"B"

72/32.

Pootoo Road
3/7/34.

9. Sheet 1

52.

28/6/34.

S.S.D.C.

Re the above file. In the forenoon of 28/6/34
the 1st: accused appeared before the Court and the judge
ordered him handed over to the Chinese authorities.
Charge Sheet endorsed as follows:-

"1st: accused to be detained in the House of
Detention pending inspection by the Koumintang head
quarters. Handed over 28/6/34.

Judge Yesh."

[Signature]
D.S. 123.

Copy to Special Branch (H/Q's).

*Yale list
22*

[Signature]
for Sen: Det: 1/c.

D. D. O. "B".

OS. 8-3

Noted and recorded.

SAR
4/7

Pm. L.D.1.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 M. 8-31

5 copies.

Public Seal

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 28/6/34. 19 F. I. R. No. 72/32

Reg. No. 5/52173

Stn. Footoo Rd. Procurator

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <i>5</i>	Sig. No. <i>2564</i>
Date <i>3</i> / <i>7</i> / <i>34</i>	

Sheet No. 11.

(Charge sheet endorsed in Chambers).

Decision

1st accused to be detained in the house of detention pending investigation by the Koumingtan Headquarters.
(Handed over on 28/6/34).

D. C. Rub.

to Mr

3173 3/7

Noted

Rub

31/7/34

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

Date / /

CRIME REGISTER No: 72/32

" B " Division.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

December 5, 1933.

Diary Number: 5

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

2-12-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

2nd Branch Kiangsu High
Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On 30-11-33 a Dec Pieu was received from the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court, stating that Foo Yuen, the 2nd accused herein, as to be taken before that Court on the 2-12-33 in order that he might be examined by a delegate of the Kōmintang.

He was taken from Ward Road Goal, and arraigned before the Court mentioned on the 2-12-33.

The Charge Sheet was returned marked as follows:-
" Foo Yuen to be detained in the Civil House of Detention pending inspection by the Kōmintang. Handed over 2-12-33"

5/12
D.D.C. "B" Division.

Special Branch.

*Lin: He accused to be for
release under the Amnesties law.*

*File
Jelly
5 1933*

*8.2
8/11/33*

Fm. L.D. 1.
Revised, 5-11.
G. 170 m. 8-11

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2.12.33 19 F. I. R. No. 7435 D. No. 2534-8

Reg. No. 5/52173-4

Stn. Footoc Road Procurator Tsong

Date 1/11/34 Judge Yeoh, Chan
8 Kyang

Sheet No IV

KIANGSU SECOND BRANCH HIGH COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings... N 1 1.

(Charge Sheet endorsed in chamber.)

Decision:- 2nd accused to be detained in the Civil House of Detention
pending inspection by the Koumintan.
(Handed over on 2.12.33)

G.P.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 27/5/53 19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 5/53173 Str. 10020 Rd. Procurator

SEAL MUNICIPAL COURT
B. REGISTRY
7/5/53 Str. No. 53173-5
Judge Yeh

Sheet 15.9.

(Charge sheet endorsed in Chambers).

Decision

Remand to 30/5/53 p.m. for judgment.

.....

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SINGAPORE

THE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT

ORCI 101

1st accused - 1 year and 8 months impt. for being
concerned in ~~new~~ propagating a doctrine irreconcilable w/
with the Three Peoples Principles with the object of
injuring the Republic of China.
2 days detention to count as 1 days impt.

NU

o/c 8B.

Regarding the induction
of sentence in connection with the
case I have no comment to offer
as it appears to be quite in order.

DBR. 1/6

J. V.
1953

Reg.

passed to you

DBR. 1/6

F. 22F
G. 750-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGIST.

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: 72/32

Pootoo Road Police Station.

May 30th, 1933.

Diary Number: 7

Nature of Offence: 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

P.M. 30-5-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Kiangsu High Court
2nd Branch

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file the accused
"Soong Sze Yah" appeared before the Kiangsu High Court
of Appeal when the following judgement was handed down:-
Sentence reduced from 2½ years to 1 year and 8 months,

Li Sze-fen
D.S.I.

R.D.G. "B" Division.

Officer i.c. Special Branch.

42
Soong Sze Yah was arrested on March 3, 1932, at the corner of Robison and Jowz Roads on a charge of propagating Communism. On April 27, 1932, he was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment. Regarding the reduction of sentence particulars ^{which} have been recorded in by this Office.

SBR 31/5

May 31 1933

Political Section
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 22.5.33 19 F. I. R. No. 72/33 Stn. No. 3534-5
Reg. No. 5/52173 Stn. Pootoo Road Procurator Tsong Judges Chow Kyang

SHEET 6

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT - PM.

RETRIAL of SOONG SZI YEH.

Proceedings:- Mr. King S. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr. Zien Z Sung for the accused.

Accused:- I studied in the Modern University on Avenue Haig. I received a notice from the Supreme Court to the effect that my case has to be re-tried. I was wrongly arrested by the Police on Robison Road near Ferry Road at 2.30.p.m., on the 3rd March, 1932. At that time I was on my way to a pawnshop to redeem my clothing, and then I saw some people shouting slogans and distributing pamphlets. They were shouting the slogans of "Down with the Kuomintang", and "Down with Imperialism". I was not shouting slogans when I was arrested, and I was walking along on the other side of the road.

D.S.I. Brownrigg:- At 2.40.p.m., 3.3.1932, a telephone message was received at Pootoo Road Station, to the effect that there was a crowd at the corner of Ferry and Robison Roads. I was wearing uniform at the time, and went to the scene on a motorcycle with the Chinese Detective. On arrival at the clock tower at Robison and Ferry Roads corner I saw the accused among about 200 others shouting around the clock tower. At that time I was only with the detective, there were not many men turned out at this time, as the accused has stated. I turned the motorcycle around and tried to arrest the accused but he ran away, and then the detective chased him and arrested him in a country house on a piece of waste ground. It was after he had ran past the crowd that the pamphlets were thrown so he could not see the pamphlets on the ground. I did not see him with any pamphlets. I saw the accused shouting towards the crowd but what he shouted I do not know because there was too much noise. He faced the crowd and raised his arm, and the reason he was chased is because he seemed to be a

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Case No. 5/52173 SHEET 7

leader. He had not any pamphlets when he was shouting slogans.

Accused:- The Foreign Policeman is giving false evidence to the Court. I did not shout slogans or throw pamphlets.

C.D.C.283:- When I went to the corner of Ferry and Robison Roads with D.S.I. Brownrigg on the motorcycle we saw the crowd on a piece of waste ground, and the 1st accused among them shouting slogans. I chased the 1st accused along Robison Road and arrested him in a country house on a piece of waste ground. I heard the accused shouting the slogans of "Down with the Kuomintang" and "Down with Imperialism". Many people waved their arms and shouted. There were about 200 people on the spot and they looked like workers and students. When I arrived on the scene a lot of pamphlets had been distributed on the ground. I saw the 2nd accused distribute the pamphlets. The accused was leading the crowd and shouting.

Accused:- The Chinese detective is giving false evidence in the Court. I was arrested at the rear of certain premises.

Mr. Kum:- I should like the Court to question the accused as to where he was going to redeem his clothes from pawn, and whether it was necessary to pass Ferry and Robison Roads.

Accused:- I study in the Modern University which was formerly situated on Markham Road, and it was whilst at Markham Road that I pawned the clothing. The University has since removed to "Foh-kai-sing-loo" in the French Concession

C.D.C.283:- I made enquiries about the pawnshop, and found it is situated on Markham Road near Sinza Road, and if he was going to Markham Road, it would not be necessary for him to go via Ferry and Robison Roads, because he could go along Connaught Road.

Accused:- I am a stranger in Shanghai, and I did not know the best way to Markham Road.

D.S.I. Brownrigg:- The Chinese detective arrested

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Case No. 5/52173 SHEET 8

the accused on my instructions.

S U M M I N G U P

Procurator:- Even if the accused was heard shouting "Down with the Kuomintang", it does not correspond with Article 6 of the Laws governing the punishment of persons committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Decision:- 1st accused:- Pleadings concluded.
Remanded for Judgment till 29.5.1933. 1.30.p.m.

o/c S.B.

*information and favour of
return. SBR 24/5.*

C.N.R.

JK

MAY 27 1933

21 K.L.

SBR 24/5.

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: 72/32.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

May 22nd, 1933.

Diary Number: 6

Nature of Offence: 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

P.M. 22-5-33

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Kiangsu High Court
Second Branch.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Soong Sze Yah appeared before the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court for trial this P.M. when at the conclusion of the proceedings, the case was remanded for judgement at 1:30 p.m. on 29-5-33.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]
D.S.I.

Nolia

DBR

Nolia

*S2, of
Further report
in due course.*

[Signature]

D. S. I. Everett.

DBR 23/5

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: 72/32

Pootoo Road Police Station.
May 2nd, 1933.

Diary Number: 5

Nature of Offence: 52

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Re the above numbered file, the 1st accused
"Soong Sze Yah" having appealed against his sentence.
The case has now been returned from the Supreme Court as
follows:- "Original judgement rendered in respect of
"Soong Sze Yah" set aside, case sent back to the Kiangsu
Second Branch High Court for Retrial. The case having
been set for 1:30 p.m. on the 22-5-33, all witnesses
have been warned to attend, after which date a further re-
port will be submitted.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

at S.B.

Information of above of
return.

DBR 3/5.

52. Returned
MB

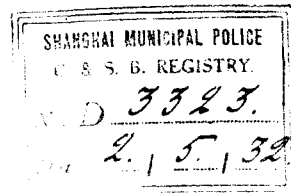
D.S.I. Enenesh.

DBR 3/5.

Noted
RDB. 4/5/33.

Reg.
File p.c.
DBR
4/5.

✓
1 11.11.3323.



May

1st,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information two tabulated statements of Soong Sze Yeh (宋思哲)^{*} alias Soong Tse (宋哲) and Foo Yuen (傅元), who were arrested at 2.40 p.m. March 3, 1932 at the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature^{*} seized.

On April 27, 1932 they were each sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur

des Services de Police,

French Concession.

&

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

* Pch. 3.
2/5 32. N.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch Station,

Date April 30, 1932.

Subject (in full) ... (宋思學) ... (宋茲)

... (傅元) ...

Made by ... uh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

Signature

... (宋思學) ...
... (宋茲) ... and ... (傅元) ... were
arrested ... 3, 1932 ... corner of Robinson
and ... Roads, ...
... April 27, ... each sentenced to 2 years
and 6 months' ...
... referring to these
individuals, ...
draft of a covering letter to the French ... and the Chinese
Authorities relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Signature
1:5:32

達發丹鄰家於本年三月二十三日午時十分
分在勞劫生孫子沙灘路口拘獲宋思學
即聚竊及傳元二犯。而因家傳共產并抄
出文件若干起訴必往江蘇高署第二
院於四月廿七日判決。以徒刑二年。六月
前將該二犯供辭。副本送上海
函達即希查照。為荷。此致
公安局。此致

祁子

五月下

: Pootoo Road Station.

Soong Sze Yeh (宋恩子) alias
Soong Tse (宋哲).
Changshu, Kiangsu. ; 19 ; Male.

7 months.

From August 1931 to date of
arrest (3.3.32)

Student. (Yien Dai 颜代 Middle School,
476 Av. Haig, XXXXX XXXXXXXX.)

N11

Yien Dai Middle School, 476 Av. Haig.

Changshu, Kiangsu.

2.40 p.m. March 3, 1932 at the
corner of Robison & Ferry Rds.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.

At 2.40 p.m. March 3, 1932 some 200 students gathered
at the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, and, after shouting
anti-government and communist slogans, distributed communist
handbills. Their activities were, however, curtailed by the Police
who succeeded in apprehending the accused and another accomplice
named Foo Yuen (傅元).

: Pootoo Road Station.

Foo Yuen (傅元)

Zaichow, Kwangtung

: 24

: Male.

8 months.

From November 1931 to date
of arrest (3.3.32)

Student.

Nil.

13 Sing Kong Li, Connaught Rd (O.O.L.)

Dah Ma Loo (大馬路), inside the city of
Zaichow, Kwangtung Province.

2.40 p.m. 3.3.32, at the corner
of Robison & Ferry Rds.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.

At 2.40 p.m. March 3, 1932 some 200 students gathered at the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, and, after shouting anti-government and communist slogans, distributed communist handbills. Their activities were, however, curtailed by the Police who succeeded in apprehending the accused and another accomplice named Soong Sze Yeh (宋思学).

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

27/4/32

19

F. I. R. No.

72/32

Sta. No. 2534-5

Reg. No.

Stn. Postbox Rd

Procuration Song

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
Stamp: 28/4/32

Fm. L. D. J. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

High Court of Appeal

Reg. No. 5753173. Sheet No. 5

Judgement Only.

No. D 3323

Date 28/4/32

Decision.

Each 2 Years and 6 Months Imprisonment for being concerned together in propagating a Doctrine irreconcilable with the three Principles which in end to injure the Republic of China. A quantity of pamphlets confiscated.

14 Days Detention to each as 1 day in p.

W.B.

R.R. 28/4
Kub.

\$2.
Returned by you for
necessary action.
J.M.
29:4:31.
D.R. Kub.
Prepare return to
29/4

72/32.

3.

"3"
Dooton Road
April 22, 32.
52.

2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
22.4.32.

Second Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

The two accused (宋 世 学) (傅 元)
Joong Sze Yah and Foo Yuen were
again brought before the Court this p.m. and remanded
to 27.4.32 for Judgment.

J. S. L. S.
D.S.I.

Copy for Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

Reg.

Please attached to File D.3323.

Kuh

6/5.

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 28/4, 32

Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings.

Soong Sze Yah (宋思学) and Foo Yuen (傅元) who were arrested at the corner of Ferry and Robinson Roads on March 3 on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 4, 3/32), appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on April 27, when they were each sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

April 27, 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No: 72/32.

Diary Number: 4.

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

2 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.
27.4.32.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

Second Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The two accused Soong Sze Yah (宋世学) and Foo Yuen (傅云) were again arraigned before the Court this P.M. when the following sentences were handed down:-

"Two years 6 months' Imprisonment each".

Copy for Special Branch.

H. L. B.

has concluded

28/4/32.

S2, Please prepare letters to French and Chinese authorities. Have photographs of the prisoners been taken?

S2. Kuhl

28/4/32.

98:4:32.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

22/4/19

Political Section

F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

2864

Reg. No. 5/53173

Stn. 100-004

Proc. No. 100-004

Fin. 12 D. 1. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Yoch, Zou & Tsing.

Judge

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3523

Date 25/4/34

Sheet No. 3.

Proceedings.

Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Loh Tshah Tsoong appeared for the 1st. accused.

Mr. Wong Chuh Tsong appeared for the 2nd. accused.

Mr. Lea:- The Chinese detective concerned in this case has gone to Fokien and has not yet returned so I ask that the case be remanded if necessary until his return.

S.I. Brownrigg:- At 2.40 p.m. on the 3rd. ult., a phone message was received at the Station to the effect that a crowd of about 200 people had congregated at the corner of Ferry and Robison Roads. I took a party of Police there and found the crowd, some of whom were distributing pamphlets. On our arrival they started to shout slogans. I saw the 2nd. accused throw a number of the pamphlets into the air and so arrested him. I also heard the 1st. accused shouting and pointed him out to C.D.S. 283 who chased and arrested him. We searched them and found nothing in the possession of the 1st. but a piece of chalk was found on the person of the 2nd. The pamphlets now before the Court are those the latter threw into the air. They were all scattered around as he threw the lot into the air when we arrived.

(In answer to the Judge):- I understand Chinese but could not distinguish what the 1st. accused said owing to the noise going on.

1st:- At the time of my arrest I was on my way to Markham Rd., to redeem a pledge. My pawn-ticket had not then expired. I did not shout anything but I heard a crowd of workers in front of me shouting slogans. I do not know the 2nd. and do not know why I was arrested.

2nd:- A lot of people in front of me were shouting and pamphlets were thrown into the air. I was just passing at the time and was arrested in error as I did nothing. There were some students as well as workers in the crowd. I never threw any pamphlets into the air and did not attempt to run away.

S.I. Brownrigg:- On arrival at the clock tower at the junction of Ferry and Robison Roads I turned south on the former thoroughfare towards the head of the crowd which was moving in that direction. As

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19..... F. I. R. No. Str. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 3/52173. She No. 4.

I turned they started shouting behind me so I swung the motor cycle I was riding and went back to the corner. The accused was then about 5 yards away and at the moment he threw the papers so I forced him.

Counsel then summed-up.

Decision.
E.A.Hale.
Planning concluded. Judgment on the 27/4/32 - 1.30.p.m.

\$2,
For attention please and disposal
M.G.
25.4.32.

D. D. Kuh.
27/4/32

Noted
Kuh on
27/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, S.B. *3723*

Date *March 6,* 1932

Subject (in full) Extracts from French Police Intelligence Report of March 4,
entitled "Communist Manifestations in the International Concession".

Made *by* and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

The attached translation of an extract from the French Police daily report of March 4 refers to the arrest on March 3 of two male Chinese students named Soong Sze Yah (宋思学) alias Soong Tse (宋哲) and Foo Yuen (傅元) at Robison and Ferry Roads corner by the Municipal Police on a charge of propagating communism.

They appeared before Court on March 4, when the case against them was remanded "sine die".

DRK
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 11/3.

Soong Sze Yah and Foo Yuen were interrogated by S.I. Kih and the undersigned on March 10, but refused to disclose the source from which the literature emanated. SBR 11/3.

TRANSLATION OF ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DATED MARCH 4 1932

Communist manifestations in the International Concession.

911
A meeting organised by Communists to celebrate "the victory gained by the 19th Army over the Japanese", was held yesterday, at about 2.00p.m., opposite Wing Chuan Li Alleyway, Robison Road. At the end of this meeting, some hundred manifesters, 60 of whom were workmen from Japanese Mills, went to the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, where they were dispersed by the International Police. Two manifesters were arrested.

For attention
Please:
The following documents were distributed during the course of the meeting:

1. Pamphlets entitled: "Pass-words, to celebrate the victory gained by the 19th Army over the Japanese".

2. Pamphlets bearing the seal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urging all the workmen in Shanghai who suffer from cold and hunger, to unite, take up arms and demand the S.M.C., the local Government, the Social Bureau, the big stores for money, food, lodging etc. This pamphlet also urges the workmen to join the 19th Army so as to exterminate Imperialism and the Kuomintang, to secure power, to confiscate the banks, mills etc..

3. No.4 of the illustrated journal "Far Eastern" has the following inscriptions:

- 1) The Revolution menaces the Capitalists who suck the blood of the workmen.
- 2) The 4th attack against the Red Armies which the Kuomintang Militarists are about to launch.
- 3) The National Government is a "chest of filth".
- 4) Alliance between the militarists and capitalists.

4. The Illustrated Journal entitled "Youth" contains the following inscriptions:

- 1) Unemployed! go to the Soviet districts. There you will find paradise.
- 2) Manifestations of unemployed.
- 3) The unemployed attack the Social Bureau.

5. No.3 of the illustrated journal "War" appeared on February 29.

72/32.

2.

"B"
Footoo Road
March 4, 32.
52.

9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
4.3.32.

Second Branch Kiangsu
High Court.

The two accused Soong Sze Yuh and Foo Yuen were brought before the Court this A.M. and remanded "Sine die".

There are no previous convictions on record against either of the two accused.

H. S. Y.
H. S. Y.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S. 2.
H. S. Y.
H. S. Y.

H. S. Y.
H. S. Y.

5 copies.
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 4/3/32. 19 F. I. R. No. 72/32 Stn. No. 2034-5

Reg. No. 5/52173-4 Stn. Postoe Rd. Procurator Kwong Kwong Yih
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Accused

Soong Zze Yih () age 19.
Poo Yuen () " 24.

Student.

do.

Charge

Cont. to Art 2 Sec 2 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that they at about 2.40 p.m. on the 3/3/32 at Robison Road and Ferry Road corner, did have in their possession a quantity of the state literature of an inflammatory nature, with intent to commit an offence against the Internal Security of the state.

Proceedings.

Mr Lee Appeared for the police.

Mr Le :- At 1.30 pm on the 3rd inst the police were informed by phone that a large number of Students had gathered at the corner of Robison & Ferry roads. On arrival at the scene the police saw there a large crowd and hear some of them shouting slogans & other students of the crowd were seen to throw pamphlets in the air. The two accused before the Court were arrested on the scene but the others escaped. The police found some of the pamphlets on the ground. At the station the 1st accused stated that he is a student at the Yih Dai' colledge and the 2nd accused stated that he lived at the Connaught Road. They were both searched at the station and on the 1st accused the police nothing but on the 2nd accused the police found a piece of chalk. They deny that they were throwing the pamphlets or shouting slogans.

S.I.Brownrig:- Corroborate Mr Lee and added, the police were informed that the students had met at the clock tower at the Ferry Road & Robison Rd corner. I proceeded to the scene with a party of police and there I arrested the 2nd accused for throwing the pamphlets. I heard the 1st accused shouting and pointed him out to the detective who chased and arrested him also. I do not know what they were shouting at the time that we arrived there but all the crowd started to shout when the police arrested on the scene. We did not make any other arrests but the two accused. We did see others of the crowd but they had nothing in their possession & neither did I see any of the other people shouting.

C.D.S.285:- Corroborated S.I.Brownrig and added. I arrested the 1st accused. I heard him shout 'Down with the Imperialists'

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge.
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 2.

I did not hear the 2nd accused shouting at all. The 2nd accused had a peice of chalk in his possession at the time of his arrest.

S.I.Brownrig : recalled :- In reply to the Pres: Judge:-
I actually saw the 2nd accused distributing the pamphlets.

1st accused:- I did not shout any slogans. I did not have anything on my person at the time of my arrest. I did not distribute any pamphlets.

2nd Accused:- I did not distribute any pamphlets. I was walking along the Robison Road when I saw the crowd of about 200 persons. Some of them were shouting slogans and some were throwing pamphlets in the Air. I turned to go back the same way as I came. At that time the police arrived on the scene . I was then arrested

Mr Lee:- There are ~~sme~~ different kinds of pamphlets(Produced) picked up on the scene by the police.

Decision.

Both accuse to be detained ending further trial.
(No date fixed)

4:31'32

S2,

Fuller report
in due course.

Please go into this
case very carefully.

JW

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 4/3/32

3. Communist Propaganda - two arrests

At 2.40 p.m. March 3, some 200 students gathered at the corner of Robison and Terry Roads, and, after shouting anti-government and communist slogans, distributed communist handbills. Soong Sze Yah (宋世英) alias Soong Tse, a student of the Yien Dai (延大) Middle School, and Foo Yuen (傅元), an ex-student of the China College, Woosung, were arrested and charged with propagating communism. The accused will appear before Court on March 4.

4: 3: '32

\$2,

Please let me
see a translation
of the handbills.

Despite the statement
in S. J. Tuplin's
translation? report, the statements
were not attached
to these papers.

O'K 8B..

Summarized translation
of handbills here with.
SBS 4/3

4:30 '32

\$2.

Please let me

see a translation

of the handwritten.

Despite the statement

in 8.5.3. of the

translation, report, the statement

were not attached

to these papers.

0/1.875.

Summarized translation

of handwritten report.

8/8.5.4/3.

List of Communist literature distributed on Hobson Road
Ning Ferry Road at 2.40 p.m. on March 3, 1932
(two arrests)

- 1) Handbill entitled "What is to be done with the workers in Shanghai who are exposed to cold and starvation", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, exhorts the labouring masses to besiege the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Chamber of Commerce, the District Maintenance Association and other public organizations to demand for an issue of rice and money. This document also urges the workers to arm themselves and to join the 19th Route Army to kill the Japanese Imperialists and Kuomintang militarists.
75 copies
- 2) Handbill entitled "Warfare", Issue No. 7, dated 3.3.32, contains among other matter two Kailaxing articles on the following subjects:
 - a) The Kuomintang Government orders all the troops in Shanghai to retreat.
 - b) Oppose the Kuomintang Government to order the withdrawal of troops and to sell Shanghai.
 - c) Declare a general strike as a protest against the withdrawal of troops and the drafting of all secret treaties.
 - d) Soldiers should point their guns at treacherous officials.9 copies
- 3) Cartoon entitled "Far Eastern Pictorial", depicting the overthrow of capitalists, the "extended conference" of the Kuomintang Government held on a garbage box, the 4th attack on Soviet Areas and the corruption of militarists and capitalists.
11 copies
- 4) Cartoon entitled "Youth Pictorial", depicting the demonstration of unemployed workers and the besiege on the Bureau of Social Affairs by unemployed labourers.
1 copy
- 5) Cartoon entitled "Yuen Tung Pictorial", depicting the hardships of unemployed workers and their demonstrations.
12 copies
- 6) Handbill entitled "A conversation between a worker in Soviet district and one in 'white' district", eulogizing the good treatment accorded to workers in Soviet areas.
1 copy

Copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

REC. STRY

H. D. 3343
4. 2. 32.

"B" Division

Pootoo Road Police Station.

March 3, 1932.

Crime Register No. 72/32.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:

Informatory Li-
terature (52).

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

2.45p.m. to 5.30p.m.
3.3.32.

Places visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

6th Division Chapel Police
Station.
13 Sing Kong Lee, Connaught
Road C.C.L.
Crime Branch Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of
premises.

Robison and Ferry Roads corner.

Time and date of offence.

2.40 p.m. on the 3.3.32.

Name, occupation and ad-
dress of complainant.

S.M.P. Pootoo Road Station.

Number of criminals with
full individual description.

Two Arrested:

1st. Soong Sze Yah (宋思學), 19, Changshu,
S/student, Avenue Haig.

2nd. Foo Yuen (傅元), 24, Zauchow, S/student,
13 Sing Kong Lee, Connaught Road C.C.L.

Weapons used and shots
fired if any, persons
injured etc.

In cases 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, par-
taking 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.

Nil.

Value \$

Classification of property
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

2. (1 by Uniform Branch and 1 by Det.Staff.).

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Inquiries by D.S.I.Taplin and C.D.3.283 ascertained that at 2.40 p.m. 3.3.32 a telephone message was received reporting a number of students at the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, on arrival of the Police a number of students were seen distributing pamphlets and some were shouting slogans. S.I.Brownrigg and C.D.3.283 succeeded in arresting two of the students as they were running away throwing pamphlets in the air. A number of pamphlets were seized. The 1st accused named Song Sze Yah, age 19 years, native of Changshu, student of the Yien Dai Middle School, residing at a student refugee camp off Avenue Haig, arrived in Shanghai about 7 months ago. The 2nd accused Foo Yuen, age 24 years, native of Sauchow, ex-student of the China College, Woosung, at present residing at No.13 Sing Kong Lee, Connaught Road C.O.L., having arrived in Shanghai about 11 months ago. When questioned at the station both denied the charge. A party

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.

72/32.

"B"
Pootoo Road
March 3, 32.
52.

1 (Continued).

of detectives with the assistance of the 6th Division
Chapel Police raided the home of the 2nd accused and
searched same, but nothing further was found. The ac-
cused will appear before the Shanghai Special District
Court on the 4.3.32 A.M. Translation of Pamphlets sei-
zed attached.

Noted
B. 4/3

Rest

W. J. L. H.
W. J. L. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Soong Sze Yah.

native of Changshu taken by me C.D.S.283.

at P.Rd.Station on the 3.3.32. and interpreted by Chang Wen Ta.

My name is Soong Sze Yah, alias Soong Ts, aged 19, I am a native of Changshu, Kiangsu Province, single male, my home is in the Shu Poo (舒浦) Village of Changshu. I came to Shanghai in August last and studied in the Yien Dai Middle School for 6 months. At present I am still living in the above school. Prior to my arrival at Shanghai I had studied in a native school in my country for 4 years and the No.1 Agricultural School of Tsung-ming for 6 years. My class in the Yien Dai Middle School was Form No.III. I am capable of reading and writing the Chinese but can not understand the English. I have not ever joined any clique or party.

At 12.10 p.m. to-day (3.3.32) after having had a tiffin I left my school with an intention to go to the Yih Zung Pawnshop in an alleyway named Dong Ho Li, Markham Road, for the purpose of redeeming a suit of serge school uniform, but by mistake I happened to pass the Big Clock Tower at the corner of Robison and Ferry Roads, where I saw a crowd of about 200 persons distributing pamphlets and shouting slogans as to Anti Imperialism. They dispersed immediately on arrival of the Police at the scene, but I was arrested by the Police. The above statement which I made is true.

Signed and cross-marked by Soong Sze Yah.

Witness: C.D.S.283.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Foo Yuen.
native of Zauchow. taken by me C.D.S.283.
at P.Rd.Station on the 3.3.32. and interpreted by Chang Wen Ta.

My name is Foo Yuen, aged 24, I am a native of Zauchow, Kwangtung Province, single male, my home is situated at Dah Ma Loo, inside the city of Zauchow. I came to Shanghai in April last and studied in the China University of Woosung, I remained there until a Winter vacation declared by the University in November last, when I removed to 13 Sing Kong Li, Connaught Road (O.O.L.) where I have been living for 3 months. Prior to my arrival at Shanghai I had studied in the Yoh Nan Primary School (越南南小学) and the Jong Wei School at Zauchow for 4 years. My class in the China University was Form No.I. I am capable of reading and writing the Chinese and common English. I have joined the Kuo-ming-tang as a member early in my life.

At 12.30 p.m. to-day (3.3.32) I left my home and went to visit a friend in the Great China Middle School at Kiamchow Road, but I could not get him. Then I proceeded to Robison Road for the purpose of making some purchases, when passing Ferry Road, I saw a crowd of about 200 persons shouting slogans and a large quantity of reactionary pamphlets left on the ground. They decamped immediately as they saw the Chinese and Foreign Policemen were apprehending, but I was arrested by the Police. The above statement which I made is true.

Signed and cross-marked by Foo Yuen.

Witness: C.D.S.283.

3325.
4 - 3 - 32

Japanese had are completely reversed. The Japanese army would be operating away from the protection of their warships. It would have no roads where their tanks and heavy guns could be brought up, and every step their soldiers take would be away from their base. On the other hand, for the Chinese army the rear is protected, every step brings them to their base, supplies and reinforcement could reach them easily, and all the advantages of the term will be with them.

No Surrender

"The world is asking what will be the next step. It is abundantly clear that the Government will never conclude any agreement with Japan derogative to the sovereign rights of the nation. If the Japanese army choose to attack our second line of defence, we would fight them; and if we are compelled again by superior numbers and equipment to retire, we will retire in order to fight them again. Far from ending, the fight is just beginning.

For over a month our troops have been facing the might of Japan unafraid. The Japanese army has brought with them tanks, airplanes, field artillery and the latest howitzers—all the devices that human ingenuity could perfect. Our troops have in effect only rifles and machine guns to face the overwhelming mass of Japanese artillery, the supporting fire of naval guns, and Japanese airplanes spotting the ranges.

"As a foreign Military Attache said, the battlefield looked more like a sham battle than the stern reality of war, because all the artillery firing came from the Japanese as the Chinese guns have been put out of commission by the bombing and shelling of the planes and artillery. The stout Chinese infantrymen could only remain in the trenches stoically receiving the barrages of Japanese artillery and bombs from the Japanese airplanes. It was only after the deadly barraged for the assault that the Chinese could return fire with rifles and machine guns.

Nippon Myth Exploded

"The fighting around Shanghai has demonstrated two important facts. It shows that the terrible fighting ability of the Japanese army and navy is nothing but an exploded myth. On the other hand, it shows the overwhelming superiority of Japanese propaganda. Day after day the world has been regaled with stories of Japanese individual heroism, heroism of an army that has superior numbers, overwhelming superiority in airplanes, tanks and transports, and the support of naval gun fire. If there were any individual cases of heroism from such

in any it would be hardly worthy of a better cause. What instances of Chinese history have I read of foreign slaves from foreign nations who have no one to assist, for the Chinese army is not featuring any individual cases of heroism: the whole army being brave there are no exceptions that stand out among the tens of thousands of our soldiers who protect their country's honor with heroic deeds against all the modern implements of war. Who could believe that a man possessing such stuff could ever be defeated?"

"Fourthly, all the roads of the Settlement and the one motor road between Shanghai and Woosung are within rifle range of the Japanese warships and held by the Japanese troops. With these roads to operate upon, the Japanese could easily make use of their tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery, while the Chinese troops have to flounder around muddy paths to bring up supplies from the rear. With the Japanese navy in command of the Whangpoo and Yangtze Rivers, the

3357

19th Route Army Determined Not Waver In Fight

Withdrawal Necessary But
Enemy Will Be Resisted
To Last Soldier

Determination to continue to wage war against Japan from their second line of defense, was set forth in the circular telegram which the 19th Route Army despatched to the National Government and the Central Kuomintang Headquarters late last night.

The telegram states: "We have been resisting Japanese invasion for more than one month in spite of the fact that our enemy is equipped with superior weapons and enjoys better facilities for transportation.

"Encouraged by our people, we have fought against Japanese invaders bravely, and in spite of our heavy casualties we could still repulse them.

Suffer Losses

"All of a sudden, the Japanese added two fresh divisions to their fighting forces, but on account of the difficulty of transportation we were unable to ensure the continuous arrival of our reinforcements.

"Since February 21, our troops daily suffered severe casualties, and we have been obliged to put all of our available forces on the main fronts.

"At such a time, one Japanese division landed at Liuho, and we were unable to spare troops to meet this flank attack. Consequently our positions in the rear were endangered.

Swear Resistance

"In the circumstances we were obliged to order all of our forces on the evening of March 1 to withdraw to their second line of defense in order further to resist the Japanese invasion.

"We swear to continue the fight as long as there is one soldier and not to live together with the Japanese under the same heaven."
General Chiang Kwang-nai
General Tsai Ting-kai
and the whole of the Chinese troops engaged in defense of their country against the Japanese invasion.

2
3/3

Copy.

March 3, 1932.

Morning Translation

MILITARY

China Times

WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS.

For strategic purposes, the 19th Route Army commenced the withdrawal from all fronts on the night of March 1. This retreat is not the result of defeat and was carried out in perfect order without any loss. The Japanese did not occupy the lines evacuated by the Chinese before they received the information. It is reported that the Japanese vanguards reached Chenju last night. The Chinese troops are now concentrating at a certain place and have constructed new second defence lines. In addition, the Chinese army is determined to resist to the last.

Chinese Forces At Liuho Withdraw First.

According to information received from military sources, about 20,000 Japanese soldiers landed at Liuho during the night. They immediately started to attack the Chinese lines and serious fighting ensued. Continuous Japanese reinforcements totally outnumbered the Chinese who began to retreat.

Following the evacuation of Liuho, the Chinese troops at Tazang, Kiangwan, Miaohong and other places also withdrew. The Japanese soldiers first occupied Yangchiazah, then Chingchiamohdou and afterwards proceeded to Tazang.

At 11 a.m. yesterday 2,000 Japanese soldiers arrived at Tazang from Kiangwan. Cavalry detachments attacked the Chinese lines. The Chinese Big Sword Corps engaged them with grenades etc. Fighting lasted till 3 p.m.

The Radio Station at Chenju was occupied by Japanese vanguards at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Eastern Times

WOOSUNG FORTS STILL IN CHINESE HANDS.

Brigadier-General Cen Tso Hoen and General Dai Chi Seu, Commandant of the Woosung Forts, who are prepared to die for the Forts, refused to retreat with the others, so consequently a number of soldiers are still remaining in the Forts.

About 7 a.m. yesterday, four Japanese aeroplanes reconnoitred the Sz Ts Ling Forts preparatory to dropping bombs. They flew away when Chinese anti-aircraft guns were fired. At 2.30 p.m. five Japanese warships shelled the Forts. The shells, however, all dropped in vacant fields. At 3 p.m. the Forts replied and continued the cannonade till 3.30 p.m. when the guns of both sides became comparatively quiet. At 5 p.m. Japanese men-of-war again opened fire on the Forts and both belligerent still continue the engagement.

March 3, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers

MR. YUI ONG KUIN'S STATEMENT.

In connection with the withdrawal of Chinese troops, Mr. Yui Ong Kuin, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, yesterday made the following statements:-

"The withdrawal carried out by our army is a strategical one due to the fact that the Japanese reinforcements had been landed at Liuhc. This retreat is entirely political and is not because of any defeat. Our withdrawal is a move which dovetails in war tactics with our general plan and we shall continue to resist until the last man. I hope the public will remain calm and will heartily support the government in its resistance of the common foe. The Municipality and its subordinate bureaux will continue to function as usual. The police force and the merchant volunteer corps, now remaining in Nantao, are sufficient to maintain peace and order. We already know that Japan is not sincere in her talk about the peace movement and now we can understand more fully her aims".

China Times and other local newspapers

MEETING OF LOCAL MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS.

At 3 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation and the Federation of Street Unions held an urgent joint meeting which was attended by over 80 representatives and was presided over by Chang Ts Lien.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That urgent notices be issued to members advising them to remain calm as the withdrawal of the 19th Route Army to Nanzhang is simply a strategetic move.
- (2) That a telegram be sent to the Central Government petitioning it to dispatch reinforcements immediately to recover Woosung and Shanghai.
- (3) That a manifesto be issued requesting the 19th Route Army to continue the war and promising the support of 3,000,000 local citizens.
- (4) That representatives be appointed to question and dissuade the minority of shopkeepers who have resumed business.
- (5) That representatives be detailed to request the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to adopt a similar attitude towards our Federations and also to persuade the Sincere, Wing Ong and Sun Sun Companies to suspend business.

March 3, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Paot:-

NANKING FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES MANIFESTO.

The Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following manifesto on March 2:-

"Owing to the Japanese having again launched their general attack on Liuho and Woosung since being reinforced by two divisions, we have to make the following announcement:-

"Through the endeavours and mediation of Admiral Kelley of the British Navy, representatives of China and Japan were invited to attend a conference the object of which was to bring about the immediate cessation of the Sino-Japanese military activities. The following conditions were proposed to both belligerents:-

1. Both sides to withdraw simultaneously.
2. The plan to demolish permanently the Woosung and Lion Wood Forts should not be proposed.
3. The withdrawal by both sides of their forces to be supervised by a Sino-Japanese Committee together with representatives of neutral countries.
4. The evacuated districts to be governed by Chinese officials and to be policed by Chinese as formerly.
5. The Chinese troops withdraw to Chenju and the Japanese troops to withdraw into the International Settlement, the former to withdraw to Nanziang and the Japanese forces to be embarked in their battleships.

"The fifth clause to be discussed further at the next conference.

"Should the above terms for a reconciliation be actually agreed to by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments, then a formal conference will be held by diplomatic and military representatives of both sides.

"On February 29, the Chinese representatives informed Admiral Kelley that the Chinese Government agreed to the above terms for the cessation of hostilities and requested Admiral Kelley to transmit this decision to the Japanese Government and in the event of the Japanese Government coinciding, a formal conference should be immediately convened. The Tokyo Government failed to offer any answer for several days during which time the Japanese military, aerial and naval forces continued to launch their "big push", and simultaneously, the Japanese Consul-General informed our Mayor that the Japanese forces had determined to destroy the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. As China has continuously strove for peace, the responsibility for the further breach of the Peace Conference rests with Japan".

March 3, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ACCUSED OF BETRAYING THE NATION.

Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Eugene Chen, members of the Central Executive Committee of the National Government, made the following joint statement to our reporter :-

"The real cause for the general withdrawal of the 19th Route Army is due to lack of reinforcements. It will be remembered that the higher military authorities of the 19th Route Army sent an urgent telegram to the Government several weeks ago demanding the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to consolidate the Chinese defensive lines at Liuho and vicinity. General Chiang Kai-shek in a telegraphic reply to the 19th Route Army stated that reinforcements would arrive at the above mentioned places within a week. We were almost reduced to tears because no reinforcements arrived. The above is no fabrication as General Chen Ming-shu vouched for it himself when he visited us at our residence. At such a time and in such circumstances when we are outnumbered, we can only suffer in silence. In view of this, what the Government promised in the form of concrete measures to resist Japan is simply a falsehood imposed upon the masses. It is absolutely preposterous that at the most critical moment which might possibly mean the ruination of China, they (the Government leaders) have acted against their conscience at the present time. Those who have betrayed the nation must be definitely made public."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

19TH ROUTE ARMY DETERMINED NEVER TO WAVER.

Yesterday, Generals Chiang Kwan Nai, Tsai Ding Kai and Tai Chi, Commanders of the Chinese troops who have been fighting the Japanese since January 28, dispatched a joint circular telegram the full text of which appears in the China Press to-day.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

MILITARY STATEMENT BY CHINESE OFFICER EXPLAINING WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE ARMY.

The full text of this statement also appears in the China Press to-day.

March 3, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MILITARY

Eastern Times:

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS AFTER CHINESE EVACUATION.

Chinese troops stationed in Nantao and along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Line have been withdrawn to Too Jao Sin Tsong. As for the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, these were not removed to the above place from Lungwha until 10 a.m. yesterday when the whole line withdrew and the defense work at the rear was finished. Great numbers of Chinese soldiers are still stationed in Lungchow, forming the first line of defense along Shanghai-Hangchow Line.

At first, the Japanese soldiers dared not proceed far into Chapei, after the Chinese troops had withdrawn. At 10 a.m. Japanese plainclothes men began to proceed forward from Jukong Road in the direction of North Station. At Tientungan, Japanese plainclothes men preceded the infantry who were protected by heavy artillery. They proceeded slowly from Hwang Pang Jao in a south-westerly direction and reached Soong Kung Yuan Road at 5.30 p.m. After the Japanese vanguard had reached Chapei, the Japanese in Yangtszepoo district also arrived at Paoshan Road via Broadway, Hongkew Market and North Szechuen Road. Some six tanks preceded the vanguard, whose rear was brought up by machine guns, light guns, and artillery. It took them two hours, i.e. from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m., to reach Chapei.

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday after the Chinese had evacuated, the Japanese began to proceed westward in the direction of the Woosung-Shanghai Railway Line. They fired machine guns, rifles and light guns en route. At 4 p.m. seven men of the above party arrived at North Station. They entered the Station and made a search, after which they went up to second floor from which place they conducted observations in all directions. A number of marines were stationed at Jukong, Paoshan, Paoshing Roads along the Woosung-Shanghai Railway Line. From the North Station westward to Markham Road, there were Japanese sentinels. The main body of the Japanese soldiers is still in Pah Sz Jao and Hongkew.

JAPANESE AERIAL EXPLOITS.

The Eastern Times publishes the following telegrams from Soochow:-

At 8 a.m. March 2, six Japanese aeroplanes in an attempt to destroy the Tsing Yang railway bridge, dropped bombs in Chiang Ka Garden. At 11.30 a.m. another nine aeroplanes appeared over the Tsing Yang railway bridge dropped twelve bombs, destroying it as also a part of the Railway Station.

At 10 a.m. March 2, twelve Japanese aeroplanes destroyed the Tai Chong School and Sir Hsa Bridge at Liuho.

March 3, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MILITARY.

According to information supplied by a certain person who came to Shanghai from Kading by way of Nanziang, no Japanese soldiers were in Liuho in the forenoon of March 2 but some were landed at Yang Ling Kur. When he left Kading, eight Japanese aeroplanes were aimlessly dropping bombs in Kading. The residents there were all running in a westerly direction into the interior of the country for safety. It was about 1 p.m. when he reached Nanziang on foot and saw nine Japanese aeroplanes dropping bombs in the Nanziang Village. Numerous houses caught fire and refugees were seen streaming along the roads. He reached Shanghai at 6 p.m.

At 3.35 p.m. yesterday, a Japanese aeroplane appeared over Cho Ka Jao, Pe Ya Sz Road. It flew very low and when the pilot observed some ricksha coolies resting on the roadway, he fired at them with his machine guns. The coolies immediately ran away. A Komponese pedestrian was killed.

According to a reliable military report, two noiseless aeroplanes were unloaded at 8 a.m. yesterday, by Chinese labourers, from the s.s. "Dairen Maru" which is anchored at the Wayside Wharf. These aeroplanes were sent to the front in motor trucks.

Shun Pao:

JAPANESE OCCUPY CHINESE POSITIONS.

The Chinese troops retreated into the interior along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways early yesterday morning. The Japanese did not dare proceed before 5 p.m. after their two aeroplanes had reconnoitered the districts that were being evacuated. High Chinese military officers declared that any further advance on the new Chinese lines will be stoutly defended.

The Garrison Commissioners Headquarters have now removed to a certain place and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will also be removed.

Following the Chinese retreat, the Japanese proceeded to Peisinching at 2 p.m. yesterday firing all the way. Chinese refugees were either killed by Japanese plainclothesmen or burnt to death in the wide-spread conflagration. The Japanese advanced as far as the village of Kiangchao, some three li from Peisinching.

ALL QUIET IN HANTAO.

Pandemonium reigned throughout the Hantao district after the Chinese retreated. Policemen patrolled the district as usual searching pedestrians. According to a declaration made by the Bureau of Public Safety, the Police main force in Hantao is sufficient to maintain the peace and order in that district.

March 3, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao:

THE QUESTION ON CESSATION OF SHANGHAI WAR.

With regard to the cessation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, the Japanese replied yesterday to the Chinese authorities. As the reply differs somewhat from the real essence of the five points discussed by Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Naval Commander and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative, on the flagship Kent of the British Navy, the Chinese representatives should apply to their Government for instruction. The diplomatic Committee held its second conference in the residence of Mr. T.V. Soong and was attended by Mr. T.V. Soong, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kuo Tai Chi, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.H. Kung, Committee member of the Central Government, General Wu Te-cheng, Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality and Dr. Wellington Koo, Committee member of Foreign Office. The discussion dealt with measures to cope with the present situation.

Mr. Kuo Tai Chi called on the British Ambassador to China at 3 p.m. and the American Minister at 5 p.m. yesterday to exchange views on the present situation, but no concrete measures were reached. He attended the meeting held at 9 a.m. in the British Consulate at which the British Ambassador and Admiral Kelly of the British Navy were present.

Mr. Kuo Tai Chi proceeded then with Dr. Wellington Koo to hold another conference in the residence of T.V. Soong. This meeting broke up at midnight. The decisions reached at the conference held in Mr. T.V. Soong's house have been submitted to the Government for consideration. It is stated that China will insist on the settlement of Sino-Japanese conflict and will treat the Shanghai embroglio and Manchurian incident as one question. China will still refer to the League of Nations for a decision of the whole question.

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers :

JAPANESE BRUTALITIES.

Those Chinese soldiers at Chapei, who were wounded in the engagement on the night of March 1 and who were beyond reach yesterday of being transferred to the rear for medical treatment, were either brutally slaughtered or unmercifully thrown into the fire by the Japanese on these latter's occupation of the evacuated front. Refugees who had fled into the Settlement area from Chapei stated yesterday that they witnessed Japanese soldiers in groups of three and fives forcing the Chinese to direct them to conduct a search of every house in the various districts of Chapei. They further stated that the Japanese, on seeing Chinese young females, first raped them, then murdered them and lastly set fire on their houses. Great numbers of old Chinese women and young children were thrown into the fire while the Japanese looked on and listened to their agonizing screams and painful cries of the Chinese with delight. Two Chinese wounded soldiers whose legs and hands had been rendered useless by the bombardment were

March 3, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

captured by Japanese soldiers who cut off their hands and then ripped open their abdomen. Upon being informed of this, the French missionaries and nuns offered up a prayer.

Many Chinese missionaries now request the foreign missionaries for the sake of humanity to organize a relief corps to relieve Chinese wounded soldiers and civilians who still remain on the evacuated war zone of Chapei.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

KOMPONESE START LOOTING IN EVACUATED AREA.

Yesterday at 3 p.m. before the Japanese soldiers ~~had~~ entered the areas evacuated by the Chinese in Chapei, a large number of KOMPONESE were seen busy along the Chapei areas digging into doors of the evacuated civilians' houses to commit theft.

China Times

EXECUTION OF A CHINESE TRAITOR.

At 1 p.m. yesterday, the Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai executed a Chinese traitor named Dong Young Sun at the Chen Chi Mei Memorial Tower, West Gate, who was employed by the Japanese.

The "Crystal", a three-day mosquito paper

MAIN CAUSE FOR THE GENERAL WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE TROOPS.

In resisting the Japanese onslaught since January 28, our soldiers have repeatedly scored victories necessitating the change of four Japanese commanding officers and the dispatch of 3 Divisions as reinforcements. Notwithstanding their attacks, sectors along Woosung, Liaohong, Kiangwan and Chapei were held by Chinese. It happened that a certain military officer was arrested by Japanese and a military map was found in his portfolio. This map gave full details explaining the important strategic positions of our army and thus the whole secret of our military campaign was revealed to the Japanese. On the night of February 29, the Japanese, in full strength, attacked the Chinese rear defence line at Liuho and as a result the whole of the 14th Division of Japanese soldiers was landed there, compelling our troops to withdraw from all positions. The order for retreat was given at 4 p.m. March 1 and it was completed at 5 a.m. March 2. Prior to this order, fighting still continued on all fronts.

The seizure of the military map referred to above accounts for the loss of Woosung and Chapei.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 1111
SECTION 2 3348
Date March 23, 1932

Subject (in full) Werner Nehm alias Baron Petro von der Osten Sacken.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

OBK

With reference to the letter of March 3, 1932 from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of Werner Nehm alias Baron Petro von der Osten Sacken who is believed to be identical with a certain Mr. Osten or Austin mentioned in the accounts relating to the Noulens case. I have to report that this individual is not known to this office.

Mr. Bos, Chinese Secretary of the Netherlands Consulate-General, was interviewed on the subject and stated that the name of Werner Nehm was unknown to the consular staff in Shanghai, and that he would write to his Home Government asking whether they have any information regarding him.

Baron V.A. von der Osten Sacken, who is in Shanghai at present (file No. 2527/30), in a casual conversation with the undersigned stated that he did not know of any officer in the Imperial Russian Army bearing the name Baron Petro von der Osten Sacken, and that he certainly would have heard of him, if such person had served with the Russian forces.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

S2,

OS Prokofiev
R 23/3

Please give particulars of Werner Nehm (W.A. 120) and he will arrange to have a request for information about this man sent by the Netherlands by wireless from the Dutch cruiser.

04286

OSB

The above instructions complied with on 23/3/32

A.P. M. Ygo,
Please prepare letter in reply W.A. S.

W. Greens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAR 23 1932

RECEIVED
& S. REC'D.
B. D. 3948.
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. 4. SHANGHAI 32.

March 3rd 1932.

SECRET

My dear Givens,

With reference to the Noulens case and
mention in the Accounts thereof of a certain
Mr Osten or Mr Austin, who is believed to be
identified with a certain Baron Ostensacken, I
have to inform you that I have traced a certain
person named Werner Nehm who is a Dutchman born
in Holland in 1888 who uses the alias Baron Petro
von der Ostensacken. This man is known to have
held a forged passport in this name in 1928 and
this passport was originally issued to an ex Russian
officer born in Petrograd in 1887.

Nehm was formerly very well known in
German Communist circles and is wanted by the
Berlin Police on a charge of fraud. His present
whereabouts are not known. Yours sincerely,

H. K. P. W.

Os. Prokofiev

SB 4/3

T. P. Givens, Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

S.L.

For attention please

SB 4/3/32

*
No record in room
JL 5. 4/2 12. 11. 9.

FM. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
Memorandum S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <u>3388</u>	POLICE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.	
Shanghai, <u>Dec 2 1932</u>	<u>2</u>
To <u>S. 2</u>	<u>32</u>

It has been
ascertained that
Anstew, who is mentioned
in the Ankers documents,
is a Netherlands
communist named
Nehm who is living
in Amsterdam.

Reg. *W. S.*
Noted and passed to you.
SKR 1/4

RECORDED
S. E. D. 9348.
24. 3. 32.

24th March

32.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter of March 3, 1932, nothing is known either in this office or at the local Netherlands Consulate about Werner Nehm alias Baron Petro von der Ostensacken. ~~Baron V.A. von der Ostensacken~~ who is at present in Shanghai, stated in a casual conversation with a member of the Special Branch that he had not heard of any officer bearing the name of Baron Petro von der Ostensacken in the Russian Imperial Army.

The local Netherlands Authorities have cabled to their Home Government asking for information about Werner Nehm, and the reply they receive will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,



H.N. Steptoe Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI.

D-3330

D-3333

D-3334

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 2.3.1932
SC (Crime)

Sir,

Attaches Statement & copy
of British Subject. L. S. Bentley
is passed for information.

He states he is going
to H. B. M. Consulate this morning
to report the matter.

Bentley served a sentence
of 3 months imprisonment for
Trafficking in Arms. Sentenced
in the British Court 24. 3. 28
& released on Remission 8. 6. 28

C. R. C. No. 1112.

Yours Obediently,
J. P. Dickson
S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. *B. D. 3930.
H. J. 32.*

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lewis Draper Bentley
native of British Subject ~~taken by me~~ written by himself
at 4.15 p.m. on the 1st Mar. 1932 and interpreted by

My name is Lewis D. Bentley, British subject, thirty years of age, an employee of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in Coal Delivery Dept. for seven years. On the 18th Feb. 1932, I was told by my boss to call the three coal lighters No. 7 No.12, No.14, from Toyoda Mill to return to our Pootung wharf. Arriving at the mill, I found the boatmen wanted to run away, because the lighters seals are broken. I told them to stop on the boat and take them back to our wharf. As No.7 lighter has three persons, No.12 lighter also three and No.14 lighter has only two persons, the boatmen called me to help them and stay on the rudder. So I gave a chit to my motor driver, to take to office, telling them where I am. Everything went well for a while, on reaching Sho-so-do, or Ferry Road, in Soochow Creek, about twenty loafers jumped to the lighters, throw the anchors and demanded to know what it was. I explained to them very plainly in Chinese, that it's Japanese coal and we are returning it back to the M.B.K. wharf, because the boatmen refused to work for Japanese. So they wanted \$50.00 for each lighter to pass. As I have not enough money on me, I said, I will give them a chit, to collect the money from our Company. So they said, you want us to be arrested by the Japanese, so you are a Japanese citizen, and we will take you to the Military Headquarters and have you shot. Now I find things are bad, I agree to go with them to the Military Headquarters. On the way, they search me and took away my note book, a fountain pen, an Eveready pencil and two notes of \$15.00 (one \$5.00 and one \$10.00). Going to Chungshan Road, I saw a Chinese Merchant

*all information
to be
sent to
the
M.B.K.*

*cc. S.B.
to
S.B.
to
S.B.*

*Seen
by
S.B.*

*File
in
S.B.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Volunteer, I called him to go with me to the Military Headquarters. Reaching a Military Camp at Chungshan Road and Markham Road Station, the Captain asked the loafers and they accused me of being an employee of a Japanese firm, and I have dismissed one of the former boatmen for no reason. The Captain asked for my name and wrote a petition of their statement and added that I am a Japanese spy, and sent me to Chenju to the 78th Division, I was asked again, and this time, I explained everything. Being an employee of a Japanese firm, I have to perform my duties as a servant, and the rest as stated above. So the Chinese police officer said I was a spy. I told them that I was taken up by a group of loafers on the lighter in Soochow Creek, and how can I be a spy when I am working with the Chinese boatmen. The military officer told me to stay for a while, and he'll investigate the matter. About an hour after, he called me to sleep in the same room with the Quarter-master sergeant and he said if I can give a shop guarantee, I can go to-morrow. As I cannot communicate with the people in Shanghai, I stayed for two days in Chenju and on 17th, they send me to Nanziang to the 60th Division, and on the 18th, I was sent back to Chenju, to the Ministry of Communication, at about 8.15 a.m. and then to Loong-wha, the Military Headquarters, I was asked again and I told them the same story, then they sent me to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. I stayed till 6 p.m. and was sent to the Nantao Police Station. I remained there till the 28th, when I was questioned. As I told them again the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

same story, I asked if I am guilty, but I was told that
I am not guilty and was released to-day (1-3-32) at 9 a.m.

The above statement is the truth.

Sd. L. D. Bentley.

Witnessed

J. C. Dickson D.S.I. 1-3-32

Do

A. Toon D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lewis Draper Bentley,
native of British Subject taken by me written by himself
at 4.15 pm on the 1st March 1932 and interpreted by _____

Mr My name is Lewis D. Bentley, a British subject thirty years of age, an employee of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in Coal Delivery Dept. for seven years. On the 15th Feb. 1932. I was told by ^{the} boatmen to call the three coal lighters #7, #12, #14, from Toyoda Mill to return to our Footing wharf. Arriving at the mill I found the boatmen ~~is~~ ^{are} wanted to run away because the lighters seals ^{are} broken. I told them to stop on the boat, & take them back to our wharf. As #7 lighter has three persons, #12 lighter also three, & #14 lighter has only two persons, the boatmen called me to help them, & stay on the rudder. So I gave a chit to my motor driver, to take to office, telling them where I am. Everything went well for a while, on reaching Sho-so-do, or Ferry Road. in Soochow creek, about twenty loafers, jumped to the lighters throw the anchors & demanded to know what it was. I explained to them very plainly in Chinese, that its Japanese coal, & we are returning it back to the M. B. K. wharf, because the boatmen refused to work for Japanese. So they wanted \$50.00 for each lighter to pass. As I have not enough money on me, I said, I will give them a chit, to collect the money from our company. So they said, you want us to be arrested by the Japanese, so you are a Japanese citizen, & we will take you to the Military Headquarters & have you shot. Now I find things are bad, I agree to go with them to the Military headquarters. On the way they search me, & took away my note book
L.D.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

a fountain pen an eveready pencil, & two notes of \$15.00 (one, \$5.00 & one, \$10.00) Going to Chungshan Road, I saw a Chinese merchant volunteer, I called him to go with me to the military Headquarters. Reaching to a military camp at Chungshan Rd. & Markham Rd station. The captain asked the looper, they accused me of being an employee of a Japanese firm, & I have dismissed one of the ^{former} boatmen for no reason. The captain asked for my name, & wrote a petition, of this statement & added that I am a Japanese spy, & sent me to Chingju to the 78th Division, I was asked again, & this time I explained everything, ~~as above~~. Being an employee of a Japanese firm, I have to perform my duties as a servant, & the rest as stated above. So the ^{Chinese} police officer said I ~~was~~ ^{was} a spy. I told them that I was taken up by a group of looper on the lighter in Soochow creek, & how can I be a spy when I am working with the Chinese boatmen. The military officer told me to stay for a while, & he'll investigate the matter. About an hour after, he called me to sleep ~~with~~ in the same room ^{with} the Quartermaster sergeant, & he said if I can give a shop guarantee I can go to morning. As I cannot communicate with the people in Shai. I stayed for two days in Chingju, & on 17th they send me to Hangiang to the 60th Division, & on the 18th I was send back to Chingju, to the Ministry of Communication, at about 8¹⁵ Am, & then to Loong-wha, the Military Headquarters, I was asked again
L.S.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

~ I told them the same story, than they send me to the Major of Quater Shai. I stayed till 6⁰⁰ pm. ~ I was send to the Nantao Police Station. I remained till the 28th when I was ^{there} questioned. As I told them again the same story, I asked if I am guilty, But I was told that I am not guilty ~ I was release To-day at 9⁰⁰ am. (1.3.32)

The above statement is the truth.

Witnessed.
do.

H. S. Beutler

J. H. Deacon. D.S.I. 1/3/32.
A. G. Oom. D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3773
REGISTRY

S. I. D. 3773
Station

Date March 22, 1932.

Subject (in full) Broadcasting Stations in the International Settlement

Made by D.S. Golder

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson* Supt.

I have to report that enquiries have been made into the number of Radio Broadcasting Stations operating within the limits of the International Settlement, with the following result.

1. China Broadcast

(a) Address: Millington House, No. 113 to 117 Avenue Edward VII.

(b) Station: 269 Broadway.

(c) Indicator: X.C.B.L.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1276.

(e) Metres: 235

(f) Wats: 400

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment.

2. Shanghai Spectator

(a) Address: Room No. 17, No. 3 Museum Road.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: S.P.E.C.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1135.

(e) Metres: 265.

(f) Wats: 100.

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment.

3. Shanghai Talking Machine Company

(a) Address: No. 360 Nanking Road.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: X.G.S.T.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 880.

(e) Metres: 340.

(f) Wats: 15.

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment in Chinese.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject (in full)

Made byForwarded by

-2-

Note. This Station has not been in operation for the
past two months. No reason is given.

4. Saint Georges Cafe

(a) Address: No.10 Avenue Haig.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: R.U.C.K.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1428.

(e) Metres: 210.

(f) Kilowatts: 1.

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment.

5. National Electric Company

(a) Address: No. 501 to 503 Nanking Road.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: X.G.N.E.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1100 to 1200.

(e) Metres: 250.

(f) Watts: 50

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment in

Chinese. News through the Sin Wan Pao.

6. Sun Sun Company

(a) Address: Nanking Road.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: X.G.X.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1000.

(e) Metres: 323.

(f) Watts: 100.

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment in

Chinese.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-3-

This Station has not been in operation since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on January 28, 1932. It will however open as soon as the peace negotiations have been completed.

7. Amateurs Home

(a) Address: No. 323 Kiangse Road.

(b) Station: - ditto -

(c) Indicator: X.G.A.H.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1000

(e) Metres: 323.

(f) Wats: 100.

(g) Daily Programmes: News and general entertainment.

8. Kuo Wah Broadcasting Company

(a) Address: No. 418 Rue du Consulat.

(b) Station: No. 16 Shing Woo Li, Bubblingwell Rd.

(c) Indicator: X.G.K.W.

(d) Particulars: Kilocycles 1100.

(e) Metres: 325.

(f) Wats: 70

(g) Daily Programmes: News and General entertainment.

This list does not include the Chinese Government Radio Administration as this station only operates for the despatch of commercial communications.

It is known that there are a number of amateurs broadcasting from time to time, but so far no information can be obtained regarding the power of their sets or the location of them.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3773
5 3 32

Special Branch.

March 5th 1932.

S. 1,

Please prepare a list of broadcasting
stations in the Settlement.

D. J. Montgomery.
Please comply with
above instructions

H.R. 5/3

Recd. 32
11
Wb.

J. G. Evans
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY

3334

29, 6, 1932

Translation of letter received on June 29, 1932.

June 28, 1932.

Special Branch, S.M.P.,

We wish to thank you for your great assistance in connection with the registration of unemployed workers by this Society. We have decided now to distribute rice coupons to unemployed workers who have registered with this Society. This distribution in the Eastern district will take place between July 4 and July 7 at the Woo Tung Kung Dzai (沪东公社), Yangtszepoo Road and in the Western District between July 8 and July 12 at the Woo Si Kung Dzai (沪西公社). You are kindly requested to inform the Police Stations concerned with a view to detailing extra policemen for duty at the places mentioned.

Enclosed are four specimens of rice coupons, two each for the Eastern and Western districts.

Shanghai Relief Society for Unemployed
Workers in War Areas.

上海市战区失业工人救济会

Translation of letter received on June 29, 1932.

June 28, 1932.

Special Branch, S.S.D.,

We wish to thank you for your great assistance in connection with the registration of unemployed workers by this Society. We have decided now to distribute rice coupons to unemployed workers who have registered with this Society. The distribution in the Eastern district will take place between July 4 and July 7 at the Woo Tung Kung Dzai (伍同公社), Yangtszepoo Road and in the Western District between July 8 and July 12 at the Woo Si Kung Dzai (伍西公社). You are kindly requested to inform the Police Stations concerned with a view to detailing extra policemen for duty at the places mentioned.

Enclosed are four specimens of rice coupons, two each for the Eastern and Western districts.

Shanghai Relief Society for Unemployed
Workers in War Areas.

上海市救災會 謹啟

上海社會局

謹啟者本會前次登記失業工人諸君

襄助曷勝感謝茲定期於七月四日至七日

在^{易利源}中街^{易利源}給發江東區登記工人購米

代價券又自七月八日至十二日在滬西公社

給發滬西區登記工人購米代價券相應

函達

查照並希

貴部轉知捕房屆期多派巡捕到場

上海社會局

保護以維秩序為要此致
公共租界工部局政治部



啟
六月二十日
借
張

附錄本代價券樣張施在西區各二池

1/4/32

Sis:

Attached is a trans-
lation of a letter received
today from the
Shanghai War District
Unemployed Workers'
Relief Society.

JZYao

SI,

Please include in
Daily Intelligence Report
in condensed form, and
make the scheme the subject of
special inquiries later. JZY
1:4:32

1:4:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3334
2. 4. 32

Translation of Letter from the Shanghai War District
Unemployed Workers Relief Society.

-----666-----

March 31, 1932.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

This is to inform you that the Shanghai War
District Unemployed Workers' Relief Society was formed by
the following organizations :-

Social Bureau of Municipality of Greater Shanghai.
Public Safety Bureau "
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce
Chung Hwa Vocational Educational Association
Shanghai Employment Direction Office.
Shanghai Eastern District Kung Zai
Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters.
Poo Yih Society
Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Chinese Y.W.C.A.
Chinese Ratepayers Association, Inter. Settlement.
Chinese Ratepayers Association, French Concession.
Labourers' Education Committee
War District Refugees Temporary Relief Society.
Chinese Cotton Mills Joint Association.

The object of the Society, which was inaugurated
on March 23, is to give relief to the unemployed workers
of the war districts in Shanghai, and for this purpose an
office has been established in the 2nd floor, Y.M.C.A.
Building, Boulevard de Montigny.

It has been decided to commence the registration
of unemployed workers on a date to be fixed later. The
following places have been chosen as registration offices :-

Eastern district : Tai Ping Sz, Lay Road. 太平寺 西公社
Western district : Western district Kung Zai, Robison Road.

You are therefore requested to take note of the
above arrangements.

The War District Unemployed Workers'
Relief Society.

*Paragraphs re activities
of this new Society included
in I.R. of 19/3/32 & 2/4/32*

*J.B.
1.4.32*

Translation of Letter from the Shanghai War District
Unemployed Workers Relief Society.

-----666-----

March 31, 1932.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

This is to inform you that the Shanghai War District Unemployed Workers' Relief Society was formed by the following organizations :-

Social Bureau of Municipality of Greater Shanghai.
Public Safety Bureau " " "
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce
Chung Hwa Vocational Educational Association
Shanghai Employment Direction Office.
Shanghai Eastern District Kung Zai
Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters.
Poo Yih Society
Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Chinese Y.W.C.A.
Chinese Ratepayers Association, Inter. Settlement.
Chinese Ratepayers Association, French Concession.
Labourers' Education Committee
War District Refugees Temporary Relief Society.
Chinese Cotton Mills Joint Association.

The object of the Society, which was inaugurated on March 23, is to give relief to the unemployed workers of the war districts in Shanghai, and for this purpose an office has been established in the 2nd floor, Y.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Montigny.

It has been decided to commence the registration of unemployed workers on a date to be fixed later. The following places have been chosen as registration offices :-

Eastern district : Tai Ping Sz, Lay Road. 太平寺

Western district : Western district Kung Zai, Robison Road. 伊西公社

You are therefore requested to take note of the above arrangements.

The War District Unemployed Workers'

Relief Society. 上海战区失业工人救济会

上海戰區失業工業人救濟會

逕啓者 敬會係由上海市社會局公安局市商會中華職業教育社上海職業指導所滬東公社市黨部著益社青年會女青年會公共租界納稅華人會法租界納稅華人會勞工教育委員會戰區難民臨時救濟會華商紗廠聯合會等聯合組織以救濟本市戰區失業工人為主旨業於三月二十三日正式成立假八仙橋青年會三樓會議室為辦公處所現擬定期開始登記擇定登記地點滬東在蘭路太平寺滬西在芳勸生路滬西公社

上海戰區失業工人救濟會

希即逕達

查照備案為荷此致

公共租界工部局警務部特務課



啓
三月廿一日

會址 八仙橋青年會三樓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch S. 1 Station

Det. March 4, 1932.

Subject (in full) Organizations engaged in helping
unemployed workers

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt.

With reference to the attached instructions
of the Officer i/c Special Branch re Organizations which
are actually engaged in helping unemployed workers,
enquiries show that no organizations or bodies are taking
measures for the relief of unemployed workers.

The Social Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality
distributed 385 piculs of rice amongst some 20,000
ex-workers of Japanese Mills in the Western District
during the last week of February, but the Bureau is
unable to spare any more efforts for the relief of
unemployed at present.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

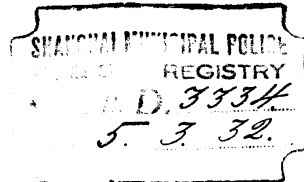
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI

As spoken. Please pass to
Registry to file.

12:3:32

SPECIAL INQUIRY



Special Branch.

March 5th, 1932.

S. 1,

Please prepare a list of organizations which are actually engaged in helping unemployed workers.

The names and addresses of the organizations together with particulars of the names and addresses of the principal people responsible for their maintenance should be mentioned in every case.

*D.S.I. Moore,
Please comply with
above instructions
H.R. 5/3*

J. H. Evans
Officer i/c Special Branch.

D-3335

D-3336

D-3344

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. G. REGISTR
S. 1. 32. 11. 12. 5. 32.
V. D. 3333
Date. May 11, 1932.
No. 121 51 32.

Subject (in full) Chinese General Chamber of Commerce receives contribution
for the 19th Route Army.
Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by *Thos Robertson Luke*

Enquiries were made at the office of the Superintendent of Customs which was once the Communication office of the 19th Route Army as to the total amount of contributions received by the 19th Route Army since hostilities started in Shanghai on January 28. The officials were not able to state definitely the exact amount received but to their knowledge the Kuo Hwa Bank, 130 Ningpo Road, which undertook the collection of contributions locally, received about \$3,700,000 and turned this money to the headquarters of the Army Corps. In addition remittances were received at Nanking and at Canton from emigrants abroad and from merchants in Hongkong and Canton. So far the Nanking Government and the Commanders of the 19th Route Army have not published these contributions.

It is a fact that all officers of the Army above the rank of Colonel have been spending money lavishly during their stay in Shanghai. The boys in the Yih Ping Shiang state that a Regimental Commander of the 19th Route Army spent over \$200 a day in the hotel where he stayed over a week.

At Canton there is a committee organized to maintain the contributions towards the Army and may devote some for the purchase of aeroplanes in addition to the recruiting of men to re-enforce the Army.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Field. *Sir,* *Information and* *James of return.*
Please file. *MB* *20: 5: 32.* *J. H. S. 13: 5: 32.*

Mr. Lee

Have you any
idea of the total
of contributions raised
for 19th Route
Army — as report
some time back
said five million
dollars.

JR
4/5/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Date May 4, 1932
No. D 3335
Date 4/5/32

Subject (in full) Chinese General Chamber of Commerce receives contribution
for the 19th Route Army.

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson Supr

Since February 1, 1932, the Chinese Chamber of
have
Commerce received voluntary contributions from the public
for the 19th Route Army. In order to facilitate collection
the following organizations received donation on behalf of
the Chamber and up to April 15, 1932, a total sum of
\$433,261.00 has been received:-

Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Rd.	\$350,000
Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 283 Shanse Road.	\$13,800
Lime Dealers' Association, 7 Chung Yin Faung, Ningpo Road.	\$105
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.	\$69,346

Articles to the value of \$600,000 have also been
received by the Chamber in the form of foodstuff and utensils
and from time to time transported to the front. The monies
with exception of \$265,000 which have been retained by the
Bankers' Association to be granted to the Citizens' Maintenance
Association, 66 Szechuen Road for miscellaneous purposes,
have all been used by the Chamber in purchasing articles
required by the 19th Route Army. The Chinese Chamber of
Commerce has dealt with purchasing orders from the 19th Route
Army to a total value \$300,000, of which sum about \$131,700
was paid by the 19th Route Army itself on April 15.

It is reported that the 19th Route Army has requested
the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to submit a detailed account
of donations received.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SPECIAL INQUIRY
SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

24:3:32

SI,

Please endeavor
to ascertain the
amount raised,
the methods used to
collect the money, the
persons responsible for
the collection and
distribution, etc. etc.

W

SECRET -- NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 24/3/38

1. Dinner Party in Yih Ping Shiang Hotel

At 7 p.m. March 23, Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Ling Kong-hou (林康候), Chairman of the Chinese Bankers' Association, and Wang Yien-seng (王延松), Committee member of the Chamber of Commerce, entertained seventeen members of local gentry to dinner in the Yih Ping Shiang Hotel, Thibet Road, when Wong Shiao-lai in a brief speech referred to the fund raised for the 19th Route Army and expressed to the attendance the gratitude of the Chamber to the public for their ardent support. The function terminated at 8.20 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3335

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 28, 1932

Subject (in full) Tramway Employees contribute to 19th Route Army.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

With reference to attached extract from a communistic leaflet, outdoor employees and mechanics of the Shanghai Tramway Company collected during the early part of this month from amongst themselves contributions for the 19th Route Army. Mr. Pollock (Traffic Superintendent) understands that something like \$1,000.00 was gathered, and he will enquire from the compradore where the money went.

The French Police state that there is no truth in the report that workers of the French Tramways are contributing a day's pay, although there is every likelihood that they made some contribution at the same time as the collection was made amongst the workers of the Shanghai Tramways.

J. H. Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MLB.
24.3.32.

Translation of an extract from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated March 24, 1932.

(Communist report on the development of the labour movement.)

Para 12. IV. FRENCH TRAMWAY COY WORKERS' PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRUGGLE.

On the proposal of LOU YU SENG, notorious Shanghai vagabond, the capitalists of the French Tramway Coy encouraged the workers to give a day's wages each for the support of the 19th Route Army. Being aware of the real intention of the capitalists who will hand over the money thus collected to the officers- partisans of the policy on non-resistance, the workers protested against the above proposal. They intend to open a subscription to themselves and to remit the money collected direct to the soldiers of the army. With this aim in view the workers of the Tramway Coy intend to organize an Anti-Japanese Association.

O.K. S.B.

Requested by you.

DBR 28/3

SI,

Information. A similar Coy will probably be made on workers in the Settlement whose employment has not been affected by the war.

M.S.

CHANCERY MUNICIPAL COURT
& S. D. REGISTRY
Municipal Police, B. D. 3335.
Special Branch,
March 16 1932. 18. 3. 32.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

W. L. L. L.
Officer i/o Special Branch.

File 9th

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch

Date March 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) List of Organizations engaged in helping the 19th
Route Army and 5th Route Army from patriotic motives.
Made by D.S.I. Moore Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt.*

With reference to the instructions contained in
attached memorandum, the following is a list of organizations
which are actually engaged in helping the 19th Route Army
and 5th Route Army from patriotic motives. These organiza-
tions receive voluntary contributions of money or goods from
the public and remit same to the armies concerned :-

Name and Address of Organization	Persons responsible for Maintenance
1. 19th Route Army Receiving Centre and Publicity Office, 1331 Sinza Road.	H.O.Tong, Superintendent of Customs.
2. Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association Building, 80 Thibet Road.	Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
3. Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road.	Ling Kong-hou (林廣候), Chairman of the Bankers' Association.
4. Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 282 Shanse Road.	Dzung Soong-yuen (董松源), Chairman of the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association.
5. Shanghai Citizens' Federation, No.21 Lane 75 Sinza Road, and Federation of Street Unions, No.21 Lane 75 Sinza Road.	Wong Shao-sung (王榮盛) and Chang In-zung (張一榮), mem- bers of the Standing Committee of the Citizens' Federation, and Wong Han-liang, member of the Standing Committee of the Federation of Street Unions.
6. Shanghai Citizens' Main- tenance Association, 66 Szechuen Road.	Sze Liang-zai (史量才), proprietor of the "Shun Pao", 24 Hankow Road.
7. Lime Dealers' Association, 7 Chun yih Raung, Ningpo Rd.	Moh Shao-chien (馬少堯), Chairman of the Lime Dealers' Association.
8. General Affairs Section of the "China Times", 162 Shantung Road.	Waung Ying-ping (汪榮平), Manager of the China Times.
9. General Affairs Section of the "Sin Wan Pao", 19 Hankow Road.	Waung Pa-ji (汪伯奇), General Manager of the "Sin Wan Pao".

*Supt. Tan's report
re contributions
for 19th Route Army
rel 25.3425.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Name and Address of Organization	Persons responsible for Maintenance
10. General Affairs Section of the "Shun Pao", 24 Hankow Road.	Chang Tso-ping (張竹坪), Manager of the "Shun Pao".
11. China State Bank, 130 Ningpo Road.	Tao Zoen-ming (陶善民), Managing Director of the China State Bank.

Chalmers
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MS

16/5

17/5

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
C. & S. I. RECORDS
No. S. D. D. 3335
F. 3 32

Special Branch.

March 5th, 1932.

S. 1,

Please prepare a list of organizations which are actually engaged in helping the 19th Route Army and 5th Route Army from patriotic motives.

The names and addresses of the organizations together with particulars of the names and addresses of the principal people responsible for their maintenance should be mentioned in every case.

D. S. J. Moore,
Please comply with
above instructions
H.R. 5/3.

J. H. Guern
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal ✓
„ (Crime)	Furnish data
„ (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
„ (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
„ B. „	Submit recommendation
„ C. „	For further report
„ D. „	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>Lee</i>	For File.....
Date <i>3/3</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned	<i>File</i> <i>31/3/32</i>

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

No. 3336
General No. 7910.
70. 7. 32.

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

SHANGHAI, 24th March, 1932.

Dear Sir,

I have for acknowledgment your letter of
22nd March conveying the thanks of the Municipal Police
to me and my staff for the assistance we were able to render
your Department during the recent Sino-Japanese conflict.

Both Mr. Lettington and myself are gratified to
learn that you consider such assistance to have been beneficial
to your duty of affording protection to the residents of the
Settlement.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. Green

Acting Harbour Master.

mf
373

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
C. & S.B. Registry.
S.D.D. 3336
Date March 23, 1932.
24. 3. 32

Subject (in full)..... Voluntary Workers.

Made by..... D. S. I. Cole..... Forwarded by.....

Sir,

With reference to letters of appreciation sent to volunteer workers I beg to recommend that the attached letters addressed to Messrs. K. Frohnhauser and R. Audourd be forwarded to the Commissioner for signature.

The gentlemen in question acted as despatch riders for the Special Branch and carried important documents to the British and American Military Authorities, H.B.M. Naval Office and others.

They were both most obliging and carried out the duties assigned to them in an efficient manner.


D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir, I agree with D. S. I. Cole and recommend that the letters be sent. I regret that I inadvertently forgot these two when I submitted my previous recommendation on this subject.


J. H. Evans

O. i/c Sp. Br.

23. 3. 32

March

23,

32.

Dear Mr. Frohnhauser,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

K. Frohnhauser Esq.,

c/o Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.,

220/2 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

March

23,

32.

Dear Mr. Audourd,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Rolf Audourd, Esq.,

c/o Messrs. Dodge & Seymour,

3 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

Municipal Police, S. I. REGISTRY
Special Branch, D. 3336.
March 22 1932. 29. 3. 34.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information letters of thanks to people who
assisted Special Branch during Sino Japanese
crisis typed and submitted herewith for
favor of your signature.

J. H. Evans

Officer i/o Special Branch.

March

22

32.

Dear Miss Middleton,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours *Sincerely*

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Miss Joyce Middleton,
631 Avenue Haig.

March

22

32.

Dear Miss Spence,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours *devotedly,*

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police.

Miss Ethelwynne Spence,
111 Columbia Road.

March

22

32.

Dear Miss Hutchins,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours ^{Sincerely} ~~faithfully~~,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Miss Eileen Hutchins,

A.P.C. Building.

March 22

32.

Dear Miss Tyrrell,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours *Sincerely,*

(Ed) F. W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police.

Miss Dorothy Tyrrell,
Astor House Hotel.

March 22

32.

Dear Mrs. Boone,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation prevailing at the time made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met these demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours *Sincerely*

(sd) F. W. Carrard

Commissioner of Police.

Mrs. R.A. Boone,

455 Rue Lafayette.

March 22

32.

Dear Doctor Wong,

I have great pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for your co-operation with this Department and for the courtesy with which you received Police Officers who had occasion to call at the Red Cross Hospitals during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

x. Dec 15. 3187

Your assistance and co-operation have been very much appreciated.

Yours *honest* faithfully,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Doctor B. Y. Wong,
Chinese Red Cross Society,
26 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

March

22

32.

Dear Sir,

I have to convey to you the sincere thanks of the Municipal Police for the very valuable assistance you have rendered this Department during the period of the recent Sino-Japanese conflict.

I have to express in particular my appreciation of your courtesy towards members of the Special Branch, to whom you granted interviews daily, notwithstanding the additional strain which the conflict imposed in connection with the discharge of your own manifold duties.

I know that you will be gratified to learn that the information which you furnished materially assisted both the Military Authorities and myself, and enabled us to understand the progress and significance of events in the Woosung area in our work of affording protection to the residents of the Settlement.

Yours faithfully,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Captain J.J. Bahnsen,
General Manager,
Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

Date March 6, 1932.

Subject (in full) Assistance received from Captain Bahnson, General
Manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supv*

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the great courtesy and consideration which Captain Bahnson, General Manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., 4 Avenue Edward VII, has always accorded me during my many visits to his office seeking information regarding the military situation at Woosung and vicinity, even on some occasions obtaining the necessary information by cable.

In spite of the fact that Captain Bahnson had a very busy and anxious time, often necessitating special conferences with heads of departments, he was always willing to interrupt his work to assist the Police.

In order that I would not be delayed, Captain Bahnson instructed me to go to his office direct irrespective of whether a conference was in progress or not. The extent of this privilege can be understood when it is learned that it is the usual practice for Captain Bahnson's own staff to approach him through his Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Learn by O/C.S.B.

March

22

32.

Dear Sir,

I have to convey to you the sincere thanks of the Municipal Police for the very valuable assistance you have rendered this Department during the recent Sino-Japanese conflict.

I have to express in particular my appreciation of your courtesy to members of my Special Branch whom you and your deputy, Mr. D. Lettington, greatly assisted at a time when your own onerous duties must have been more than exacting.

I know you will be gratified to learn that the information you furnished materially assisted both the Military Authorities and myself, and enabled us to understand the progress and significance of events as affecting our duty of affording protection to the residents of the Settlement.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Police.

Captain E.B. Green,
Harbour Master,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 10336
Station, 10.3.32
Date March 10th 1932

Assistance to the Municipal Police by the Harbour Master and
Subject (in full) his staff during the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio.

Made by D. S. Moore

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt.

Sir,

I respectfully beg to bring the following facts to your notice. At the beginning of the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio I was entrusted with the task of obtaining information appertaining to the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, movements generally of all armed craft and the situation at Woosung. With this in view I immediately established a liaison with various persons amongst whom was the Harbour Master, Capt. E. B. Green.

During the period of the local hostilities, I visited the office of the Harbour Master daily and was always received with the greatest courtesy and civility. Usually I was interviewed by Mr. D. Lettington, Assistant Harbour Master but if the occasion demanded it had no difficulty in securing entrance to the sanctum of the Harbour Master himself.

The information obtained from this source was useful as it enabled the Police to keep a check on the movements of all foreign men-of-war and transports which entered the harbour limits. Furthermore, owing to the fact that one of the Harbour Master's staff was stationed at Chang Wah Pang until his position became untenable, we were able to obtain almost daily reports of the state of things in the Woosung area during the period previous to the Japanese occupation of the Woosung Forts.

It was through the instrumentality of Capt. Green that at one period of the Woosung fighting, the Police were allowed to have a man on duty at the Whangpoo Conservancy Board telephone, situated in the Customs' Building and having direct communication with Chang Wah Pang. In this connection must also be mentioned the names of Dr. H. Chatley, Engineer-in-Chief and Mr. C. H. Green, Chief Secretary and Accountant both of the Whangpoo Conservancy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Board who assisted materially in this establishment of
communication with the fighting zone.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W.B. Moore D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

See by O/C S.B.

D.S. Moore (52)

Please submit to
O. of Special Branch
report on assistance
rendered by Harbour
Master in your enquiries
re ship's etc.

J. H. Robertson
Sub.

9/3/32

March 22

32.

Dear Sir,

I have to convey to you the sincere thanks of the Municipal Police for the very valuable assistance your Association has rendered to this Department during the period of the recent Sino-Japanese conflict.

I have to express in particular my appreciation of the courtesy shown by you personally to the members of the Special Branch, to whom you granted interviews daily both at your office and at your residence, at a time when the important public duties of your service must have been more than exacting.

I know that you will be gratified to learn that the information which you have furnished has given material assistance both to the Military Authorities and to myself and has enabled us to understand the progress of events and to apprise their significance as affecting our duty of affording protection to the residents of the Settlement.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police.

Captain G. Philip,
Manager,
Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3336
S. 2. Station
Date March 9th 1932

Assistance to the Municipal Police by Capt. G. Philip
Subject (in full) Manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association
during the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio.

Made by D.S. Moore

Forwarded by *W.B. Moore*

Sir,

I respectfully beg to bring the following to your notice.

At the outset of the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio, I was instructed to endeavour to obtain information concerning the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, movements generally of all national troops and armed craft and the situation at Woosung. With this object in view, I established contact with Capt. G. Philip, manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, 26 The Bund, as a likely source of information.

Capt Philip was very courteous and willing to impart to the Police information which came into his possession and the information thus obtained, particularly referring to the arrival of Japanese transports carrying reinforcements and war stores was valuable to the extreme and formed the subject matter of many confidential reports. I was informed by Capt Philip that I could call at his office at any hour I desired and on every occasion he stopped his own work to attend to my wants. On other occasions he called me, by telephone, to his private residence at 41 Great Western Road, to impart information that had come into his possession after his normal office hours.

As a result of this co-operation and assistance rendered by Capt Philip, the Police were in receipt of information concerning the pending arrival of Japanese reinforcements and their intended points of disembarkation, long before the troops actually arrived. Furthermore, at my request, he questioned each Pilot returning to Shanghai through Woosung waters concerning visible activities in the Woosung area when tangible information from the latter place was somewhat at a discount.

Officer i/c Special Branch

W.B. Moore
D. S.

See by O/C S.B.

Special Branch.

March 14, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Letters of Thanks for Assistance during
Sino-Japanese Conflict.

I wish to recommend that letters of thanks be sent to the following persons who have assisted the Special Branch either by acting as volunteer workers or by giving comprehensive information as a matter of daily routine during the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Name of Person	Character of Assistance.
Miss Middleton	Volunteer work.
Miss Spence	" "
Miss Hutchins	" "
Miss Tyrrell	" "
Capt. Bahnson	Daily information re situation in Woosung as explained in D.S.I Montgomery's report attached.
Capt. E.B. Green Harbour Master	Daily information re situation on river and also news about happenings at Woosung as explained in D.S.Moore's report attached.
Capt. G. Philip Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association.	Regular information re movements of ships in which Police were interested explained in D.S.Moore's report attached.
Doctor B.Y.Wong	Regular information re arrival of wounded soldiers and news sometimes re progress of war as explained in D.S.I.Duncan's report attached.

I wish also to bring to your notice that the Political Department of the French Police co-operated with the Special

Branch to the fullest possible extent and placed unreservedly at our disposal all the information collected by their service which is exceedingly efficient.

The officer to whom I feel most deeply indebted for this co-operation is Mr. R. Sarly, Chief of the Political Section. In the interests of a continuance of the present good relations and future co-operation, I recommend that a letter, in which the names of Mr. Fiori and Mr. Sarly are mentioned, be also sent to the President of the French Police.

J. H. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

March 21, 32.

Commandant,

Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I should be grateful if you would kindly convey to the following Officers and Members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the Russian Regiment my sincere thanks for the excellent way in which they assisted the Shanghai Municipal Police in connection with the issue of passes for the return of refugees to the evacuated areas. The arrangements made for the accommodation and control of the public in the issue of approximately 20,000 passes, could not have been carried out successfully without the tactful co-operation of those mentioned.

Captain Hinchcliffe, Adjutant of the S.V.C..

Acting Sergeant Brogue (American Company) & 9 men.

Major Zee,

Corporal Ou Zwen & Officers } (Chinese Company)

Major Thieme, Officers, Men and Caterer of the Russian Regiment.

Mr. H. Westnidge and members of the Interpreters' Coy.

I should also like to mention the services performed by the Scout Masters and Boy Scouts, who were attached

to Police Headquarters as messengers at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and were of considerable assistance in relieving men who were detached for other duties.

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

March 19, 32.

Dear Mrs. Gerrard,

On behalf of the Commissioner of Police
I wish to offer you my sincere thanks for the very
willing and able services rendered to the Municipal
Police during the present state of emergency occasioned
by the Sino-Japanese trouble. Your voluntary offer
of service and your prolonged assistance to members
of the Crime Branch at a very critical period in the
history of Shanghai are much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

Mrs. F. W. Gerrard,
Shanghai.

March 19, 32.

Dear Mrs. Haward,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you my sincere thanks for the very valuable services rendered by you to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the recent Sino-Japanese crisis.

The extraordinary situation, prevailing at the time, made so many demands on the services of the regular Police that it would have been impossible to have successfully met those demands without the assistance of voluntary workers, and your aid was very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Mrs. I. Haward,

Shanghai.

Mrs. R.F.C. Master
Mrs. N.W.B.B. Thoms,
Mrs. K. Newman,
Miss G. Moosa
Mr. F. Pearce
Mr. K. Aiers.

Date March 16, 1932.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime Branch)

With reference to the formation of various sections consequent upon the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, I beg to forward the names of persons and members and units of the S.V.C. who rendered valuable assistance to the Police in coping with the extra work created by the issue of curfew, emergency and evacuation passes. The number of such passes issued to date is as follows:-

Curfew 6057

Emergency 841

Evacuation approx. 19000

The names of the ladies and gentlemen who voluntarily assisted in the above work are as follows:-

Mrs. F.W. Gerrard
Mrs. E. Haward
Mrs. R.F.C. Master
Mrs. N.W.B.B. Thoms
Mrs. R.M.J. Martin
Mrs. K. Newman
Miss G. Moosa
Mr. F. Pearce
Mr. K. Aiers

and I would suggest that letters be forwarded thanking them for the services they rendered.

I would also suggest that a letter be forwarded to the Commandant of the S.V.C. requesting that the following officers, non-commissioned officers and members of the various units be complimented on the very valuable assistance they rendered in enabling the Police to cope with the control of the public and the issue of evacuation passes, and that without their help the organisation could not have been created, which was necessary in order to deal with the large number of persons who required passes to visit the evacuated areas.

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

- 2 -

Captain Hinchcliffe, Adjutant of the S.V.C., was responsible for the fitting up of the drill hall and the loan of the various units. Major Thieme, together with the officers and members of the Russian Coy., co-operated with the Police in controlling the large number of persons applying for passes, the approximate number being 5000 persons per day for the first 9 days from March 4 to 12. Acting Sergeant Brogue and 9 members of the American Coy (Reserves) were of great assistance in controlling the large number of applicants on March 4 and 5, particularly on the former date when crowds flocked into the Administration Building to obtain passes from Room 272 where they were first issued. Corporal Ou Zwen's (Chinese Coy), knowledge of several dialects proved invaluable during the issue of passes from March 4 to 16. Assistance was also rendered by Major Zee and officers of the Chinese Coy. Mr. H. Westridge and staff of interpreters, attached to S.V.C. rendered valuable service in explaining to applicants the details required for the issue of passes. Scout Masters and Boy Scouts, a number of the latter having been allotted to Police Headquarters as messengers from January 29 to March 30.


P. A. (C.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Divisional Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
Personal Assistant Crime Branch Armed Reserve Special Branch Traffic Branch Legal Dept. Provisional Court Chinese Japanese Sikhs Division A. " B. " C. " D. Supt. of Gaols Quartermaster Police Specials Pay Office Film Censorship Central Registry Divisional Record Office	For disposal Furnish data Investigate and report Note and file Note and return ✓ Report present status Submit recommendation For further report For opinion Reply to writer direct See me in re ; Draft reply Attach file For information For necessary action
<i>Revised instructions on Cmp for accounts telephoned yesterday RMB</i>	
Initials <i>RMB</i> Date <i>MAR. 3 1932</i>	For File <i>RMB</i> Date <i>MAR. 7 1932</i>
Noted and Returned <i>File RMB</i> Date <i>1 / 1</i> <i>8.3.32</i>	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Municipal Police, & S. D. REC. S. D. 11
Special Branch, S. D. D. 33411
March 2, 1932. S. D. D. 33411
S. D. D. 33411

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

~~Information.~~

Translation herewith.

50 (Bureau)
General have
been making
3/3

W. G. Wiers
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Incident de couvre-feu

Nous nous joignons bien volontiers à notre distingué confrère, M. d'Auxion de Ruffé—dont on lira plus loin la lettre—pour attirer l'attention de la direction de la Police de la Concession internationale sur le traitement que certains agents de cette police ont fait subir, avant-hier, à Madame de Klussenstern, rédactrice au *Shanghai Zaria*.

La direction de la police du Shanghai Municipal Council a fait délivrer de petites cartes jaunes pour les personnes que leurs occupations obligeaient à sortir la nuit après le couvre-feu. Elle a remis aux membres de la Presse des cartes spéciales portant leurs photographies et la signature d'un haut fonctionnaire de la police. Malheureusement, certains policiers qui sont de service la nuit ignorent ces cartes de journalistes, qu'ils prennent parfois pour des «licences d'auto», en dépit des cachets et de la signature d'un de leurs chefs et n'ont d'égard que pour la petite carte jaune. C'est ainsi que Madame de Klussenstern a été arrêtée avant-hier soir bien qu'elle eût montré aux policiers sa carte spéciale de journaliste qui lui permet même de sortir du Settlement ou d'y entrer.

Elle fut donc amenée au poste, et sans avertir leurs chefs les policiers lui interdirent de téléphoner à son journal et la gardèrent jusqu'à 4 heures du matin.

Nous sommes persuadé qu'il suffira de porter cet incident à la connaissance des autorités de la police du Settlement dont la parfaite courtoisie et l'amicale obligeance sont très appréciées de toute la presse, pour qu'elles assurent une protection efficace aux journalistes obligés de sortir la nuit pour les besoins de leur métier.

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7/2
(Rim)
James J. J. J.
7/2*

D. 3344

Translation of an extract from the Journal de Shanghai,
dated March 1, 1932

A Curfew Incident

We willingly associate ourselves with our distinguished colleague, M. d'Auxion de Ruffe - whose letter may be seen in another column - in order to draw the attention of the Administration of the International Settlement Police to the treatment which certain Officers of this Force meted out the day before yesterday to Madame de Klussenstern, ^{a lady} editor ~~at~~ the Shanghai ~~press~~ Zaria.

The Administration of the Police of the Shanghai Municipal Council issued small yellow cards for persons whose occupations obliged them to be at large after curfew. Special cards, bearing the portrait of holder, were issued to members of the Press. The latter bear the signature of a high police official. Unfortunately certain policemen on night duty are ignorant of these Press passes which they sometimes mistake for Driving Licences, in spite of the seals and signature of one of their chiefs and only take notice of the little yellow card. It was thus that Mme de Klussenstern was arrested the day before yesterday, although she had produced her special Press permit, entitling her to enter or leave the Settlement.

She was therefore taken to the Police Station and, without informing their superiors, the Police refused to allow her to telephone to her newspaper and detained her until 4 a.m..

We are convinced that it will suffice if this matter is brought to the notice of the Police Authorities of the Settlement, whose perfect courtesy and friendliness are much appreciated by all the Press, that they may assure ample protection to journalists obliged to leave their homes at night in pursuit of their profession.

Translation of an extract from the Journal de Shanghai,
dated March 1, 1932

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D-3351

D-3353

D-3356

Major Fabre Here From North To Direct Concession Police

Captain Fiori Going On Long Leave March 26;
Successor Made Envidable Record During
10 Years Service In Tientsin

Major Louis Fabre, former chief of the French Municipal Police at Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai Wednesday to take over the post of local director of the French Police, taking the place of Captain E. Fiori who sails March 26 for his homeland on a year's leave of absence.

Major Fabre comes to Shanghai with a lengthy and distinguished career in the French police service back of him. He possesses a pleasant personality and was one of the most popular members of the Tientsin foreign community.

Honored At Tientsin

Before leaving Tientsin last month, Major Fabre was the guest of honor at a gathering of the ex-Service Men's Associations in Tientsin. The Peking and Tientsin Times in its issue of February 28 reported this occasion as follows: "Major Fabre, Chief of the French Municipal Police, left last night to take up his new post as Chief of Police in the French Concession at Shanghai. No member of the French colony is more popular with the international community. The tendency of the various national groups to withdraw to their own circles has become more pronounced in recent years. Major Fabre was one of the foremost influences in the staying of that process. As Rugby footballer, tennis player, and all-round sportsman, he has furnished an invaluable link between the French and other communities—and more especially the British, with whom he was naturally closely associated in his activities as a sportsman."

Many Tributes

"Among the latter, indeed, he is regarded as one of themselves, and his departure will be especially regretted by the British residents. His most likeable disposition gained him a host of friends here. As a Rugby enthusiast—and one of the best three-quarters who has ever played here—he did a great deal to forward the game, and Shanghai will especially remember him for his part in the furious Rugby Inter-port match in 1924, when Shanghai beat Tientsin only in the last few minutes of the game."

"Major Fabre has been the object of numerous manifestations during the past week, and one of the most cordial of all such was the gathering of men of many na-

tionalties who served in the Great War. This gathering of the representatives of the ex-Service Men's Associations of Tientsin was held in the French Club at noon yesterday. Members of the regular forces also honored the Major by their presence, notably Brigadier F. H. Burnell-Nugent, the British Com-

Many Fetes

"Captain Angeloni (who initiated the function) was the first of a series of speakers at this gathering. He spoke for the ex-Service Men's Associations in general, and the Italian body in particular. He opened by regretting the absence owing to illness of Dr. Colbert, head of the American Legion, which had made it necessary for him (Captain Angeloni) to torture them with his perfect Oxford accent. (Laughter.) He hoped, however, that the training their ears had during the war would help them in listening to his remarks. Major Fabre, or rather Louis, as we all know him, is leaving for Shanghai tonight to take over his new post. We are all very proud of the fact that the choice has fallen upon him, although we are going to miss him terribly. I am sure that he will keep us green in his mind as we shall our memories of him. He then asked all present to drink to Major Fabre, which the company did with enthusiasm."

"M. Rignot, speaking for the French ex-Service Men, spoke of the significance of the gesture made by all the comrades of the Great War, and of the great respect they all had for Major Fabre, who had served with valor and distinction. The widespread liking and esteem he enjoyed here was testimony to the sympathetic and efficient way in which he had carried out his duties and to his admirable personality. He wished him the best of success in his new sphere."

Other Speakers

"M. Rignot also took occasion to bid farewell to three French ex-Service men, MM. Pugin, Guzenine and Rigal, who are going on home leave."

"Major G. A. Herbert, for the British United Services (Great War) Association, said that Major Fabre had always been a great friend of his Association in Tientsin. His departure would be a real loss to them, but it would be the gain of the Association in Shanghai, who would no doubt soon establish the same close and happy relationships with him as had been created here."

"Brigadier Burnell-Nugent, in behalf of the regular forces, paid a tribute to Major Fabre's qualities as a sportsman and to his attractive personality. He had gained the admiration and affection of all the British soldiers in Tientsin, and he spoke for them all in wishing Major Fabre the best of luck in the difficult task he was to undertake in Shanghai."

"Major Fabre, in reply, said it was ten years to the very day since he landed in Tientsin. Those ten years had been very happy but of all the cherished memories he would take away with him, none would linger longer than the memory of this friendly and cordial gathering with those who served, as he did, in the Great War."

Major Replies

"They belonged to an order and a generation for whom destiny had reserved a test and an ordeal of unparalleled severity. The experiences and the sufferings they had gone through in common constituted a tie that nothing could break and gave to the ex-Service Men's Associations a solidarity which was the envy of the associations and preserved valued contacts between the diverse groups."

"He was greatly moved by the fact that his departure from Tientsin was the occasion for that manifestation. He urged that more such gatherings of the ex-Service Men's Associations should be held in which all nationalities might come together and help and appreciate each other. Finally, he asked them to understand how much more there was in his heart than his lips could possibly utter on that occasion, and how deeply and sincerely he thanked them for their presence."

Print

For
File
M.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
P. & S. REGS.
3553
18.3.32

March 18

32

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.739 of
March 8, 1932, I have the honour to state that
there is nothing in the Police records against
Marie Jessie Campbell and Jean Anita Murray who
have applied to your Consulate-General for a visa
to visit Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. *9353*
SECTION *2* *Subbranch*
17 3 32
Date *March 17,* 19 *32*

Subject (in full) *Miss Marie Jessie Campbell and Miss Jean Anita Murray.*

Made by *D.S. Prokofiev*

Forwarded by *A. B. Ku*

With reference to the letter of March 8, 1932 from
Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of Miss Marie Jes-
sie Campbell and Miss Jean Anita Murray, I have to state that
nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding either of
these persons.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao,

*Kindly draft a
letter.*

ML

18.3.32.

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

No. 739.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3353
9 3 32

SHANGHAI, 8th March 1932

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the following persons have applied to this Consulate for a visa to Netherlands India :

No record in
room 325
9/3/32 N.Y.

1^o Marie Jessie Campbell, born at Hankow on July 22nd 1902, holder of a French "protégée" passport No. 1399, issued at Shanghai on August 1st 1930. Applicant has been working with Caldbeck McGregor & Co. and her last private address was 11 YuenMingYuen Road. She intends to proceed to Singapore via Java.

No record in
room 325
9/3/32 N.Y.

2^o Jean Anita Murray, born at Norewalk, Wisconsin, U.S.A. on April 1st 1905, holder of an American passport No. 629, issued at Honolulu on June 27th 1930. Her private address is 51 Nanyang Road and her office address c/o L. Everett & Co., 24 the Bund.

I should feel grateful to learn whether anything is known to the Police against these persons, to whom meanwhile a visa was granted, as there seemed to be reason to suppose that they were bona fide tourists.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Vice-Consul,
for Consul-General.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

[Signature] R

S2,
For short comment
please. *[Signature]*

9:3:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CCP
REPORT

File No. D. 3356.
S. D. REC. 3356
Section 2. Station,
24. 3. 32.
Date March 24, 1932.

Subject (in full) Pro-communist and Anti-Government periodical entitled
"The First Line" (第一線).

Made by D.I. Kuo Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

S. B. L. S.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch
endorsement on the attached report, according to information
received only one issue of the journal entitled "The First Line"
(第一線), which contained pro-Communist and anti-Government
propaganda, was published on March 4, 1932.

Discreet enquiries made by this office to locate the
editorial office and/or the printing address of this publication
have been without any satisfactory result.

Kuo Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S. S. (C. D. I. Prince)

*Please note and
return.*

J. H. G.

24: 3: 32

Noted

26/3.

File

27: 3: 32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 100
S. C. REGISTRY
D. D. 3356
Section 2: Station x
10 3 32
Date March 9, 1932.

Subject (in full) Translation of extracts from a Pro-communist and Anti-Government periodical entitled "The First Line", dated March 4, 1932.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

ABR

I forward herewith, together with translations of extracts, a copy of a new pro-communist journal entitled "The First Line", Issue No.1, dated March 4, 1932, which made its appearance in the Settlement on March 8, 1932. According to an announcement appearing in this particular edition, the publication office is located in the Chun Dah (中大) Commercial College, No. 16 Modern Villas (现代村) off Avenue Foch, French Concession.

Enquiries at the latter address, however, show that the premises were occupied by the preparatory office of the above college until March 6, 1932 when it removed to No.16 Ah Er Bei Faung (阿尔培坊) off Avenue du Roi Albert.

A visit to 16 Ah Er Bei Faung, with the object of securing further copies of this periodical, elicited the information that this institution was in no way connected with the publication of "The First Line".

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,
Further inquiries please with a view to locating editorial offices and persons responsible for production of paper and preventing its circulation in the streets.

S.I. Kuh.

ABR 10/3.

J.H.

10:3:32.

Translation of extracts from a Pro-communist and anti-government newspaper entitled "The First Line (第一線) - dated March 4, 1932."

Page 3

The Kuomintang which is the present ruling class of China consists of capitalists, landlords, militarists, etc., has clearly displayed its accomplishment of the important mission of betraying the interests of the Chinese people. On the night prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Wang Ching Wei and Wu Tieh Chen (SHanghai Mayor) completely accepted the four demands of the Japanese Imperialists and sealed the people's anti-Japanese associations. During the Conflict, the former accepted the proposal of the Imperialists to establish a neutral zone in Shanghai. General Chaing Kai-shek even officially ordered the 19th Route Army to retreat.

Page 3

The Shanghai conflict is a joint policy of the Japanese Imperialists to attack the Chinese revolution and Soviet Russia. As a result of the warfare the Chinese masses have become poorer and are more inclined in their determination towards 'revolution' and the support of Soviet Russia. Look, since the occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces by Japan, volunteer armies sprang up in various districts. The majority of these volunteer are composed of the 'Self Defence' of the peasants to oppose Imperialism and these are the fundamental units to accelerate the accomplishment of a land revolution. Simultaneously after the occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese imperialists, the citizens' general meetings held on Robison Road

and Chekiang Road (South End) were attended by more than 100,000 persons. Under the drastic oppression of the Settlement Authorities the masses shouted slogans such as :- "Overthrow Imperialism and its running dog - the Kuomintang" and "Establish self political rule".

Page 8

Slogans contained in a manifesto issued by the 'Proletariat Science Society in connection with the attack on Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists' :-

1. Declare a general strike of labourers, farmers, soldiers, policemen and students to oppose the attack upon Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists.
2. Oppose the massacre of Chinese masses by the Japanese Imperialists.
3. Oppose the partition of China by the Imperialists.
4. Oppose the attack upon Soviet Russia by the Imperialists and support Soviet Russia by force of arms.
5. Oppose a second world war.
6. Oppose the Kuomintang Government for betraying the people's interests.
7. Let labourers and peasants arm themselves and organize volunteer armies and expel the naval, military and aerial forces of the Imperialists from China.
8. Revoke the Imperialists' special benefits in China.
9. Confiscate the factories, banks, railways and mines belonging to the Japanese in China.
10. Restore all settlements from the Imperialists.
11. Support the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet.

S. B. Registry

File No. *D 2358*

SUBJECT

Citizens' Federation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3358

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1938.

Subject First Special District Citizens' Federation -

resume of activities.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by C. Crawford S.I.

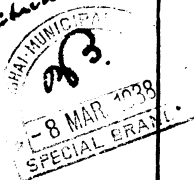
The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, formerly located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, is a well-known Chinese organization in Shanghai. This federation has always been interested in political movements and propaganda, and in latter years has agitated against the Shanghai Municipal Council and taken part in anti-Japanese and anti-smuggling propaganda.

At the commencement of the local hostilities on August 13, 1937, in view of the proximity of the Japanese defence sector, the office of the Federation was removed from the Chamber building to Lane 587, 4 Yu Ya Ching Road. The federation subsequently occupied 77 Race Course Road, and Room 307, 59 Hongkong Road, and finally became established in 545 Kiukiang Road on November 15, where it is still situated.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, this organization became actively engaged in carrying out propaganda in favour of the war of resistance, and its activities consisted of the following :-

1. Participation in the formation of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (also known as the Shanghai Various Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy, (the principal organization of Shanghai National Salvation Bodies, the office of which was raided and closed by the Municipal Police on November 11, 1937.)

Useful for
second. They
need watching
at irregularities
checked early



S.I.
S. I. Tse-liang

P. A. 12 D. C. (S. I. Tse-liang)

G. D. S. I.
S. I. Tse-liang

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

2. Making an unsuccessful attempt to organize picketing groups to assist the Municipal Police to maintain peace and order in the Settlement, with the ultimate object of themselves dealing with Chinese traitors.
3. Participating in the formation of the 1st Special District Alleyway Tenants' Associations, 3 Dz Dzoh Li, Yunnan Road. This organization, the ostensible object of which was to direct alleyway tenants to form individual associations for mutual protection and unification, was formed on the instructions of the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs, with the real object of effecting control over the residents in the foreign concessions. This association was raided and closed by the Municipal Police on September 20, 1937.
4. Assisting in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds. Between the period of September and October, 1937, a drive to canvass contributions towards the Bonds was conducted, and a total of \$500,000 was raised.
5. Collection of comforts for the Chinese troops engaged in the fighting. In the beginning of October, 1937, the Federation collected a sum of \$10,200 from the public, and with this money, it made 83,000 comfort bags which were transported to the front for distribution among the soldiers on National Day, October 10.
6. Pasting of posters on walls in the Settlement on August 22 warning the people against loitering in

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

- 3 -

streets in order to minimise the risk of accidents, also requesting the public to support the fund for soldiers and refugees.

7. Despatching telegrams of encouragement to Government officials, and a petition to the City Government requesting the compulsory closure of dance halls during hostilities.
8. Despatching circular instructions to branch associations ordering them to urge the people in their respective districts to contribute clothing, medicine and military supplies for the Chinese troops, and donations towards the Liberty Bonds.

The affairs of the Federation were then managed by the Standing Committee, consisting of the following persons :-

- Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康候) (Chairman), Secretary of the Chinese Bankers' Association, 59 Hongkong Road.
- Mr. Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
- Mr. Wang Mei-yuin (汪曼雲), lawyer by profession and staff member of the local Tangpu.
- Mr. Hsu Shiao-chu (許曉初), General Manager of the Great Eastern Dispensary, 851 Peking Road.
- Mr. Wong Chien-ngoh (王劍譔), lawyer, with an office at Lane 361, 8 Myburgh Road.
- Mr. Zau Ts-kung (曹志功), secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, residing at 6 Chang Foong Li, Yates Road.
- Mr. Chen Chi-zung (陳濟成), principal of the Shanghai Middle School, 550 Penang Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

- 4 -

Mr. Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英), Manager of the Zung Chong Coal and Charcoal Shop and committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, residing at Lane 587, 4 Yu Ya Ching Road.

Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and camp manager of the Refugee Camp at Lane 615, 30 Tiendong Road, residing at 37 Hung Foh Li, Sinza Road.

With the change in the local military situation following the Chinese troops' withdrawal from the Shanghai area, the committee members, fearing possible interference from the Japanese authorities, went into hiding, with the result that the activities of the Federation came to a standstill. During this period, the first mentioned three committee members, namely Mr. Ling Kong-hou, Mr. Wong Shiao-lai and Mr. Wang Mei-yuin left Shanghai and are now in Hongkong.

About two weeks after the suspension, seeing that the situation was not so serious as was expected, the remaining committee members began to resume their activities which were thereafter confined mainly to the relief of refugees. Towards the end of November, a refugee relief committee was formed. Although the new committee consists of 19 members, the affairs are actually handled by Messrs. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英), Zau Ts-kung (曹志功) and Wong Chien-ngoh (王劍鵠).

On December 6 and 15, 1937, two refugee camps were established at Lane 177, 6 North Fokien Road, and at Lane 615, 30 Tiendong Road respectively, which at present

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 5 -

accommodates 320 persons. As a result of an appeal, the Federation raised a sum of \$3,500 by public subscription towards the upkeep of the camps. It is claimed that this money was not sufficient and that the deficit was made up by the committee members.

Between January 25 and 28, 1938, the Federation sponsored a programme over the Dah Loh Radio Broadcasting Station, 851 Peking Road, for funds for the distribution of clothing and rice tickets to refugees staying in streets and alleyways. A total of \$7,301.98 in addition to rice and clothing, was raised. It claims that about \$5,050.00 was spent in giving away rice tickets and clothes to refugees, and \$1,395.00 was used to pay expenses incurred in the movement, leaving a balance of \$856.69.

During the latter part of January, 1938, the Federation attempted to organize a refugee sales corps consisting of refugees from the camps operated by the Federation for the purpose of selling charcoal, fuel and other daily necessities. The attempt was, however, frustrated, because of the refusal of the Municipal Council to grant the necessary permission.

On or about February 25, four free primary schools for the benefit of child refugees were established by the Federation, one in the Tien Dong Primary School, corner of North Shanse and Tiendong Roads; another at the office of the 4th Branch of the Federation, Ferry Road,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

- 6 -

and the remaining two in the French Concession. The first mentioned school, which is under the control of Mr. Tsoh Ts-zung (祝志純), committee member of the 15th Branch of the Federation, commenced classes on March 5, with some 60 students and four teachers. The remaining three schools have not yet opened, and are now registering students.

The Refugee Relief Committee of the Federation is now planning to establish a workshop for refugees, and is canvassing contributions towards the fund. In consequence of an appeal, the owners of a few shops and firms in the Settlement commenced, on March 5, to contribute percentages ranging from 5% to 10% from their daily earnings towards the proposed workshop.

Sih Tsi-hiang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DAK.
8/3

FACTORY SCHEME TO ASSIST REFUGEES

Chinese Merchants And Shopkeepers Asked To Contributed Cash

Launching a city-wide movement for collecting a certain percentage of the daily income of shops and firms as a relief fund for building factories for refugees, in order to settle the problem permanently, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has officially notified all its member trade associations urging them to report a period during which they would be willing to have the relief fund collected.

In this official notification the Chamber stated that the request was based on requests from the refugee committee of the First Special District Citizens Federation, which has started the movement aiming at relieving refugees on a productive basis. In order to carry out the scheme, which requires the establishment of a number of refugee factories, a foundation fund must be raised.

The Chamber urged all trade associations to support the federation in this new move and explained that the setting aside by all shops of a certain percentage of their daily income for three or 10 days will ultimately reduce the burden of supporting refugees.

Accompanying the notifications printed explanations of the plan were sent. It was provided in the explanatory note that all shops or firms participating in the movement should mark out the days freely to contribute towards the fund.

The Chamber's move is in keeping with the policy of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association which recently officially requested the Shanghai Municipal Council to set aside part of the revenue secured from the increased municipal rate for building factories for refugees in North Chekiang Road.

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July 20, 1937.

Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION TO ABANDON THE FORMATION OF A TRAITORS' EXTERMINATION GROUP

According to newspaper reports, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation will make arrangements with various local public bodies for the formation of a "Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation and Traitors Extermination Group."

In an interview yesterday with a reporter of the Ta Kung News Agency, a responsible official of the Citizens' Federation said:- "It is the duty of every Chinese citizen to work for the salvation of the nation and the extermination of traitors. At present various local public bodies have jointly organized an Enemy Resisting Support Association and it is only natural that measures for applying sanctions against traitors should be discussed. For this reason, this Federation contemplates abandoning the proposal to form a 'Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation and Traitors Extermination Group' in order to avoid creating a divergence."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

S.M.C.'S REPLY ON ITS SUPPRESSION OF THE EXHIBITION OF SMUGGLED GOODS BOYCOTT SLOGANS IN LOCAL CINEMAS.

The action of the S.M.C. in prohibiting the exhibition of slogans calling for the boycott of smuggled goods in local cinemas is much resented by the local public. The Smuggled Goods Boycott Committee has also opened negotiations with the S.M.C. over this matter.

It is now learned that the Committee has received the following reply from the S.M.C. :-

"Your letter of July 9 is duly noted. Obviously there is some mistake in the allegation that employees of the Council prohibited cinemas from exhibiting slogans calling for prevention of smuggling. The Police had received information that the Kwang Hwa Theatre (光華戲院), Avenue Edward VII, exhibited certain lantern slides which had not been approved by the Film Censorship Board according to licence conditions, and for this reason the Police requested the theatre concerned to explain the reason. Up to the time of writing, the Kwang Hwa and other theatres have not yet submitted such slides for examination."

2.

July 16, 1937.

Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION TO PROTEST AGAINST S.M.C.'S INTERFERENCE
WITH PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

Of late, the Shanghai Municipal Council, depending on its police rights, has recklessly oppressed the patriotic movement of the Chinese, such as by its unreasonable interference with the propaganda calling for the boycott of smuggled goods and by the arrest of Chinese youths for singing national salvation songs. As regards Chinese films and dramatic plays, the S.M.C. has always been harsh to or has banned those which contain patriotic significance and national sentiment, but it permitted "The New Earth," a film advocating aggression and provoking international ill-feelings, to be shown under the protection of the Police.

Considering that such actions on the part of the S.M.C. are liable to hurt the susceptibilities of the entire body of the Chinese community in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation is at present collecting proofs of the Council's oppression of the patriotic movement of the Chinese in order to open negotiations. The Federation will also request the Chinese authorities to put a stop to such acts so as to protect national prestige.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE AGAINST CHEN KIU-FENG, PROMINENT LOCAL COMMITTEEMAN

The case against Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation, who was arrested by the Police of the Yulin Road Station for having organized the International Settlement Road Coolies' Mutual Aid Association without consent of the local Tangpa and being suspected of collecting from the coolies \$1 each for badge and a membership fee of \$0.40, was heard on remand before Judge Zeen Voong-gee (趙鳳岐) of the Shanghai First Special District Court yesterday morning.

Assistant Municipal Advocate Chiang Pao-lien (蔣保廉) made the following report :-

"On the 28th of last month, Yang Tso-chuin, a road coolie of the S.M.C., while working on Yangchow Road near Thorburn Road, was prevented from doing his work by Wong Saung-zai (王有才) and others. An altercation ensued with the result that Yang Tso-chuin received injuries to the head through a stone thrown by Wong Saung-zai. The Police, subsequently arrested Wong Saung-zai, Lee Kwei-ling (李桂林) and Tse Nyoh-liang (蔡玉良) who gave information that it was the work of Chen Kiu-feng. The Police therefore arrested Chen Kiu-feng and discovered that he had collected \$2,302.10 from road coolies."

July 15, 1937.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. RECORDING
3358
Date 15/7/37

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION : S.M.C. ASKED NOT TO
OPPRESS PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. About 20 persons including Messrs. Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟) and Hsu Shiao-chu (許曉初) were present. Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵) presided.

The following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be further requested by letter to open negotiations over the increase in the restaurant licence fees by the S.M.C.

(2) That a reply be sent to the Huchow Guild Committee expressing the Federation's support of the proposal for the re-naming of Peking Road as Chen Ying-sz Road,

(3) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in connection with the continued demolition of straw huts by the S.M.C.

(4) That the Investigation Section be entrusted to handle the request for assistance made by the stall holders of the Tongshan Road Market in connection with the increase in their licence fees by the S.M.C.

(5) That Messrs. Chang Ih-zung, Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英) and Yu Yao-jiu (余耀秋) be appointed as delegates to participate in the Preparatory Committee formed by various public bodies to offer consolation and assistance to the officers and men engaged in resisting the enemy.

(6) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. asking it not to oppress the patriotic movement in the Settlement in future.

(7) That the S.M.C. be asked by letter to refrain from acts liable to provoke international ill-feelings and to impair friendly relations.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

S.M.C. CHINESE STAFF ASSOCIATION PROTESTS AGAINST
ECONOMY MEASURES

With a view to curtailing expenditure, the S.M.C. recently introduced a reduction in the salaries of its staff on the basis of the recommendations of the Economy Committee.

Owing to the fact that the treatment of Chinese and foreign staff of the Council as mentioned in the recommendations is too unequal, the S.M.C. Chinese Staff Association at 5 p.m. yesterday held an urgent meeting at the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese at which 400 persons were present with Mr. Chu Li-hsiang (朱慶湘) as Chairman.

The following resolution was passed: "That a date be fixed for an appeal to the S.M.C. for an alteration in the measures relating to reduction of salaries."

It is learned that the Chinese Staff Association will appoint in a few days representatives to submit personal appeals to the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
Intelligence Report
Political

June 24, 1937



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.20 p.m. June 23 :-

Mr. Wu Taoong-sing, Chairman of the Mongolian and
Tibetan Affairs Commission.

Arrived at 7 a.m. June 24 :-

General Chang Chun, Secretary of the Central Political
Council.

Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang, Vice President of the Legislative
Yuan.

Mr. Huang Shih, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. June 23 :-

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Dr. John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.

Mr. Ling Fah-sung, member of the C.E.C. of the
Kuomintang.

Mr. Tseng Zoong-min, Assistant Secretary of the
Central Political Council.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Sixteen committee members of the 1st Special District
Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3 p.m. June 23 in
the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow
Road, with Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵) presiding. The
following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That letters be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council
and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the
International Settlement protesting against the
collection of excess municipal rates.
2. That a letter be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council
requesting a postponement in the demolition of squatters'
huts in the Western District.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECORDS DEPARTMENT

3. That Messrs Wong Shiao-lai, Ling Kong-hou and several others be appointed to form a committee to make preparations for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Shanghai City Government.
4. That a protest be lodged with the Shanghai Municipal Council against the withdrawal of grants-in-aid to certain private schools in the Settlement.

June 11, 1937.

Morning Translation."

China Evening News dated June 10 :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION TO INVESTIGATE PAYMENT OF
WATER CHARGES BY RESIDENTS

It has been laid down by the S.M.C. that the General Municipal Rate for houses, where water is supplied by the owners of the property, is collected on the basis of the rentals minus the water charges (10% for foreign houses and 5% for Chinese). Most of the houses in the International Settlement, however, are supplied with water by the owners of the houses and the residents, being unaware of the regulations, are still paying the General Municipal Rate on the rentals including water charges, and in this manner they suffer a great loss. In view of this, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation has sent a letter to the local Real Estate Owners' Association enquiring into the payment of water charges by the residents. In the meantime, the Federation has notified its various branch offices to inform the residents to deduct in future their water charges and to pay the General Municipal Rate according to their actual rental.

The Federation is contemplating lodging a protest with the Shanghai Municipal Council against the unequal treatment towards foreigners and Chinese in the deduction of water charges from the rentals, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Chinese residents.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

MIDGET TAXIS OPPOSED BY HIRE CAR OWNERS

The local Hire Car Owners' Association yesterday sent a letter to the French Municipal Council protesting against its action in granting permission for midget taxis to operate in the French Concession.

The Association pointed out in the letter that the various hire car companies pay miscellaneous taxes to the amount of about \$130,000 annually in addition to the Municipal Rate and licence fees, and expressed a doubt whether owners of midget taxis can afford to pay the same amount in taxes.

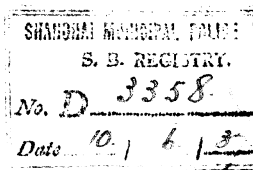
"Furthermore," the letter stated, "midget taxis are liable to obstruct the traffic, and having no fixed waiting place, they cannot be easily traced in case of robberies or kidnappings. They will thus indirectly lead to an increase in crime."

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

CHAPEI RESIDENTS FORM GROUP TO OPPOSE INCREASE IN TRAM FARES

Under the pretext of enforcing the new monetary system, the Shanghai Electric Construction Company in the International Settlement recently increased the tram fares. Various local organizations have raised opposition to this action.

More than twenty residents in Chapei, including Kiang Zoong-liang (江仲亮) and Tu Chuan (屠權), yesterday held a discussion during which it was resolved to form a "Chapei Citizens' Appeal Group to Oppose the Disguised Increase in Tram Fares." If necessary, the group will engage in extensive activities.



June 10, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION PASSES RESOLUTIONS

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at which Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一之) presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) The Towa Theatre, a Japanese concern, is screening the picture "The New Earth", which is insulting to China. Negotiations should be opened to stop the screening.

Resolved: that the Shanghai City Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be petitioned to open negotiations to stop the screening of the picture; that the residents be instructed through the various branches of the Federation not to see the picture.

(2) A letter has been received from the 30th Branch of the Federation stating that the S.M.C. is compelling hawkers at Yingziangkong to apply for market licences. The letter asks the Federation to put a stop to this.

Resolved: that the matter be handed to the General Affairs Section and the Investigation Section of the Federation for investigation.

(3) The Federation is in receipt of a letter from its 21st Branch suggesting that when calculating the Municipal Rate, the S.M.C. should deduct the water charges from the house rents and collect the rate according to the actual amount of the rents.

Resolved: that a letter be sent to the Real Estate Owners' Association and that the residents be notified through the branches of the Federation that in paying the Municipal Rate, the water charges should be deducted in order to lessen the burden.

(4) That in connection with a letter from the People's Clothes & Food Economizing Committee opposing the changes by the Tramway Company in the fare unit, the company be requested to forward a list of the new and old fares and that the matter be handed to the Standing Committee for study.

(5) That in connection with a letter from the 21st Branch of the Federation opposing the increase in the Municipal Rate and the land tax by the S.M.C., action be taken to deal with it.

(6) The 4th Branch of the Federation has sent a letter to the Federation asking for assistance in opposing the unreasonable increase by the S.M.C. in food shop licence fees.

Resolved: that Mr. Tsu Chi-tseng (朱啓禎) of the Investigation Section be assigned the task of investigation.

(7) That, at the instance of the 34th Branch, the S.M.C. be requested to suppress stall hawkers along Annam Road and vicinity.

May 30, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting held by the Standing Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) The Executive Committee hands down for discussion a proposal to form a sub-committee to study the report of the Housing Committee of the S.M.C.

Resolved: that Zao Ts-kung (曹克功) and two other committeemen be appointed to exchange with Messrs. Yu Lin-hsi (余立希) and Eugene Y.B. Kiang (江逸平), Chinese members of the S.M.C., views on and to make a study of the report of the Housing Committee.

- 2) The Executive Committee hands down for discussion a proposal to the effect that a Rehabilitation Committee should be formed to study ways and means to restore former prosperity in Hongkew District.

Resolved: that the matter be handed over to the Organization Department for discussion with the various branches of this Federation in Hongkew District.

- 3) The Executive Committee hands down for discussion a request of Tang An-ping (唐安平), representative of hut dwellers, for the formation of a Poor People's Welfare Board.

Resolved: that a reply be given Tang An-ping asking him to call at the General Affairs Section of this Federation to make necessary arrangements in this connection.

- 4) A letter has been received from the 21st District Branch of this Federation opposing the demolition of lofts by the S.M.C. and suggesting that the Council make a low assessment of land and enforce collection of Municipal Rates on unoccupied houses.

Resolved: that the matter be dealt with together with the case as mentioned in item No.1.

- 5) That, in compliance with the request of the 15th and 36th Branches of this Federation, letters be despatched to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the S.M.C. requesting them to correct the rough behaviour of those foreign staff members of the S.M.C. in the act of collection of Municipal Rates.

- 6) The 16th Branch of this Federation requests that a letter be despatched to the S.M.C. requesting it to suppress gambling stalls on the streets.

Resolved: that the matter be referred to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

- 7) That Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰) and three others be appointed as representatives to attend the service to offer sacrifices before the martyrs' tombs at the May 30th Martyrs' Cemetery.

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SHANGHAI FOREIGN POLICE	
S. B. RECEIVING	
No. D	3358
Date	5/30/37

May 30, 1937.

Morning Translation

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) of May 29 published the following brief comment :-

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF WARD ROAD GAOL DESIRED

Yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to improve the administration of the Ward Road Gaol. In our opinion, this request is appropriate and the S.M.C. should accede to it thereby introducing early improvement in the Ward Road Gaol.

According to the report made by Mr. Chao Er-chong (趙爾崇) and other citizens, an inmate of the Ward Road Gaol can receive his friends and relatives only once in three months. Furthermore, he can not receive a single meal that satisfies his appetite. He is lean, sallow-complexioned and suffers great hardships. If this report turns out to be true, then actually there is corruption in the Ward Road Gaol.

A person should naturally receive the punishment for his offence, but he must not be unduly ill-treated in prison. A prisoner is also a human being and for his act committed against the law he is temporarily imprisoned in order that he may repent and start life anew. It does not follow that a convicted person should be treated as if he is not a human being. Moreover, in law there exists only the death penalty and no hunger penalty. Why are prisoners not given meals to satisfy their appetite?

Formerly, we heard people say that the life of an inmate of the Ward Road Gaol is very hard. Everyday cold water is poured over his head; he eats coarse rice and sleeps on cement floors. Should he dare show signs of disagreement, the Indian warder will whip him. Indian warders use to treat the prisoners as they would cattle. At first we did not believe in these hearsays, but now we are convinced of their truth when we read the report of the Citizens' Federation.

Improved treatment is being introduced in jails in the interior and close attention is being paid to the education of the inmates. This is the proper way. Why is it that such corruption exists in the Ward Road Gaol? We hope that the S.M.C. will detail immediately efficient officers to conduct secret investigations as soon as it receives this report, and will introduce drastic reforms if cases of maltreatment of prisoners as described above prove to be true.

Lih Pao (Nanking telegram) :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO RESUME HIS OFFICE

General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, who is completely restored to health, will resume his office on June 1 when the term of his leave of absence expires.

General Chiang is not at Nanking at present. For this reason, prior to General Chiang's return to Nanking, the affairs of the Executive Yuan will still be dealt with by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
S. B. REGISTER
No. D 3358
Date 29 / 5 / 37

May 29, 1937.

Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

IMPROVEMENT IN WARD ROAD GAOL REQUESTED

The following letter was sent yesterday morning by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation to the Shanghai Municipal Council:-

"This Federation has received the following letter jointly signed by citizens Chao Er-chong (赵尔崇), Ma Chung-pei (马崇佩) and Chao Ming-shu (赵明殊):-

'The law of a country should be strictly observed and all those who violate it should be prosecuted and suitably punished. It should be remembered, however, that, with the exception of the death penalty, all punishments have the object only of temporarily depriving the offenders of liberty in the course of which they may repent, but not of inhumanly causing them any bodily harm.

'Western law is said to be civilized, but is not so in fact. A friend of ours who had been in Shanghai for less than two months was unfortunately implicated in a case owing to the fact that he did not choose his friends carefully. He was unlawfully forced by the Shanghai Municipal Police to make a confession by means of torture by electricity; as a result, he received a heavier sentence than he deserved. Then he has to bear hardships in the Ward Road Gaol which is under the control of the S.K.C. He can receive his friends and relatives only once in three months. When we saw him, he was so lean and sallow-complexioned that we could not bear to look at him. With tears, he told us that he could not get a single meal that satisfied his appetite.

'We shall not discuss whether our friend is wrongfully imprisoned or not. In any case, he, a Chinese, is suffering under foreign punishment in his own country. Your Federation is requested conscientiously and immediately to urge the rectification of the corrupt conditions in the Ward Road Gaol.'

"In view of this, your Council is hereby requested to improve quickly the administration of the Ward Road Gaol so as to uphold humanity."

Lih Pao:

STRIKE AT NAKAYAMA STEEL AND IRON WORKS

As a protest against the action of a certain member of the management in slapping the face of a worker, the 300 workers of the Nakayama Steel and Iron Works, a Japanese firm, on Brenan Road went on strike at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Upon learning of this, the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau detailed a large number of policemen to the factory to maintain order.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Members of the new Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation took oath of office at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

4
May 27, 1937.

3955
Morning Translation.

Following the ceremony, the Executive Committee held a meeting at which Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Mr. Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟) and seven others were elected members of the Standing Committee and the following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That seven special committees, viz., Ways and Means, National Goods Movement, Labour Education, Health, Co-operative Enterprise, Economic and Mediation Special Committees, be formed.
- (2) That letters be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the S.M.C. opposing the increase in the Municipal rate with effect from January 1, 1938.
- (3) That Zao Ts-kung (曹志功) and Wang Mei-yuin (汪惠雲) be appointed to sit on the Smuggled Goods Boycotting Movement Committee.
- (4) That the Standing Committee be instructed to form a sub-committee to study the report of the Housing Committee of the S.M.C.
- (5) That the Shanghai City Government be petitioned to continue negotiations for the rendition of extra-Settlement roads.
- (6) That letters be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the S.M.C. asking for the cancellation of the system of collecting telephone charges according to the number of calls.
- (7) That letters be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the S.M.C. proposing the building of poor people's quarters to accommodate those who have been rendered homeless by the demolition of straw huts by the S.M.C.
- (8) That a letter be sent to the Real Estate Owners' Association advising the real estate owners to reduce the house rentals.
- (9) That the Standing Committee and the Organization Section be entrusted with the formation of a Rehabilitation Committee to restore prosperity in Hongkew.
- (10) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. censuring it for having held meetings in the absence of a quorum.
- (11) That an investigation be made in conjunction with the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in connection with the request for relief of the lavatory contractors in the International Settlement.
- (12) That the request of stevedores for assistance in connection with their demand for better treatment be referred to the General Labour Union.
- (13) That the question of enforcing the mutual-guaranty autonomous system in Shanghai be discussed after a detailed explanation has been drawn up by the proposer.
- (14) That the election system of this Federation be reformed in accordance with the resolution of the Representatives' Meeting held previously.
- (15) That the request of Teng An-ping (唐安平), representative of hut dwellers, that a Poor People's Welfare Board be formed be referred to the Standing Committee.
- (16) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. drawing its attention to the corrupt conditions in the Ward Road Gaol as reported to this Federation by Chao Er-chong (趙爾昌), a citizen.

May 27, 1937.

Morning Translation.

- (17) That, in connection with the letter received from Wong Vung-ming (王文明) and other lavatory contractors in the International Settlement requesting that negotiations be opened for the release of certain other lavatory contractors including one Chang Foh-lu (張福祿) who have been arrested without cause by the wayside Police Station, the persons concerned be instructed to protest according to law.
- (18) That a letter be sent to Dr. Chen Ting-sui (陳霆銳), Chairman of the Board of Management of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association, in connection with the report made by Chang Chien-tuh (張建德) and other representatives of ricksha coolies about the malpractices committed by Mr. Chang Tung-ying (張登瀛), Chief Secretary of the P.M.A.A., and their request for a reorganization of the Association.
- (19) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. sub-committee on the loft question, opposing the demolition of lofts.

RELIGIOUS REPORT

Religious

Events of Week

From Hankin.

Left at 10.20 p.m.

General Yu Hsue.

of N.

General Ho Zu-kuo, Deputy Director of
Headquarters
of the National
Commission.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 27.

Mr. Chu Kia-hwa, Chairman of the Chekiang
Government.

Mr. Wong Hui-kun, member of the C.C.C. of the
Kuomintang.

To Hankin.

Departed at 11 p.m. May 26.

Mr. Chu Chen, President of the Judicial Yuan.

Mr. Wu Kun-jen, member of the C.C.C. of the Kuomintang.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

A slogan "Down with Japan" was found written in
Chinese language on a wall on Hsinzhong Road near Ferry
Road on the morning of May 26.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

The recently elected executive and supervisory
committees of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
held their first meeting at 3 p.m. May 26 in the office of
the Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North
Soochow Road, with Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康候) presiding.

The following resolutions were discussed and
passed.

(D.C. CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

May 27, 1937.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.20 p.m. May 26 -

General Yu Hsueh-chung, Pacification Commissioner
of Kiangsu.

General Ho Zu-kuo, Deputy Director of the Sian Field
Headquarters of the Chairman
of the Military Affairs
Commission.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 27 -

Mr. Chu Kia-hwa, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial
Government.

Mr. Wong Mur-kun, member of the C.E.C. of the
Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 26 -

Mr. Chu Chen, President of the Judicial Yuan.

Mr. Wu Kuh-jen, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

A slogan "Down with Japan" was found written in
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Road on the morning of May 26.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

93350
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committees of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
held their first meeting at 3 p.m. May 26 in the office of
the Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North
Soochow Road, with Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康候) presiding.

The following resolutions were discussed and
passed -

May 27, 1937.

No. D

-2-

- 1) That sub-committees to deal with the national goods promotion movement, labour education, cooperative enterprises, public hygiene and arbitration be organized.
- 2) That letters be sent to the S.M.C. and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association opposing the increase of 2% in Municipal Rates to take effect from January 1, 1938.
- 3) That Mr. Zau Ts-kung (曹志功) and Mr. Wang Mei-yuin (汪惠雲) be appointed to represent the Federation on the Smuggled Goods Boycotting Movement Committee.
- 4) That the Standing Committee and the Organization Department of the Federation be entrusted with the task of drawing up measures for the alteration of the names of the branches.
- 5) That the Standing Committee be entrusted with the appointment of a sub-committee to study the report of the S.M.C. Housing Committee.
- 6) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to continue to negotiate for the restoration of ex-Settlement roads to China.
- 7) That letters be addressed to the S.M.C. and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association insisting on the abolition of the system of charging for the telephone service according to the number of calls made.
- 8) That the S.M.C. and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be requested to construct tenement houses for the accommodation of hut dwellers.
- 9) That the Property Owners' Association be requested to instruct its members to reduce rents.
- 10) That the Standing Committee and the Organization Department be entrusted with the formation of a Hongkew District Rehabilitation Committee.
- 11) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. protesting against the holding of council meetings without a quorum.
- 12) That an investigation be conducted in collaboration with the Chinese Ratepayers' Association into the complaints filed by sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement.
- 13) That the request of the longshoremen operating on the Soochow Creek for assistance in securing better treatment be referred to the General Labour Union.

At. D

May 27, 1927

- 3 -

14. That the instructions of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters that the Party and National flags be hoisted on every official occasion be conveyed to the branches of the Federation.
15. That the Standing Committee be entrusted with the task of the formation of a poor men's welfare association in accordance with the petition submitted by Tang An-ping (唐安平), a representative of the squatters in the Settlement.
16. That Mr. Ling Kong-hou be appointed to represent the Federation on the committee to celebrate the naming of Yu Ya Ching Road.
17. That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. requesting that arrangements in the Municipal Gaol be improved.
18. That the case of the arrest of Chang Foh-liu (張福履) and other sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement be handled by the sub-contractors themselves.
19. That a letter be sent to Mr. Chen Ding Sui, Chairman of the P.M.A.A. regarding the allegations filed by Chang Chien-teh (張建德) and other public ricksha coolies against Chang Tung-yuin, the General Secretary of the P.M.A.A.
20. That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. opposing its decision to demolish lofts in houses in the Settlement.

During the meeting, nine persons were elected to the Standing Committee.

Labour

Chinese Silk Weaving Factories - Strike Situation

The twenty eight workers of the Ching Sung Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 116, No.61 Linching Road (Yangtzepoo District) and twenty-four employees of the Yah Woo Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 952, 101-107 Tongshan Road (Wayside District), who went on strike on May 22 and 25 respectively, as a protest against the failure of the managements to abide by the decision of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the settlement of the recent general strike of silk weavers, returned to work unconditionally this morning, May 27.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D _____
Date 11-12

May 26, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The Social Daily News (社会日报), a mosquito paper, publishes the following poem written by one Chiu Chi-jui (秋激仇) :-

"RESISTANCE AGAINST THE ENEMY"

Dear warriors!
It is now the time for you
To put up resistance and kill the enemy!
Look! Many parts of our territory
Have been seized by the Imperialists!
And our sovereign rights have been violated
by the Imperialists!
Look! The economic status of our country
Is under the aggression and oppression of
the Imperialists!
Dear warriors!
Forget not your Father-land!
I hope you live for the nation;
But much more I hope you will die for the nation!
March forward with all your spirit to the front
And annihilate all the enemy for the glory of
your Father-land!

Shanghai Public Daily News (市民日报) :-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING
TO-DAY

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation will hold its first meeting at 3 p.m. to-day, when the following proposals will be discussed :-

- 1) That the increase in the Municipal Rate with effect from January 1, 1938, approved by the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting, be opposed.
- 2) That effective measures be adopted to suppress smuggled goods in the local market.
- 3) That a sub-committee be formed to study the report of the Housing Committee of the S.M.C.
- 4) That the National Government be petitioned to continue negotiations for the rendition of the extra-Settlement roads.
- 5) That negotiations be continued to bring about the cancellation of the system of collecting telephone charges according to the number of calls.
- 6) That houses be constructed to accommodate the hut dwellers who have been rendered homeless following the enforcement by the S.M.C. of its order for the demolition of huts.
- 7) That a rehabilitation committee be formed to restore prosperity in Hongkew.
- 8) That the Shanghai City Government and the Police Bureau be requested to make discreet enquiries and severely punish the persons responsible in connection with the case of Chow Ah-ping (周阿品), a worker of the Dah Hwa Leather Factory (大華製革廠), who died from injuries received as a result of torture by detectives of the Zao Ka Doo Branch Police Bureau.

May 26, 1937.

2. Afternoon Translation.

- 9) That the S.M.C. be censured for having held several meetings in the absence of a quorum.
- 10) That the Executive Committee deal with the request for relief of public lavatory contractors in the International Settlement.
- 11) That the mutual-guaranty autonomous system be enforced in Shanghai.
- 12) That a Poor People's Welfare Board be formed in compliance with the request of Tang An-ping (唐安平), a representative of hut dwellers.
- 13) That improvements be introduced in the Ward Road Gaol.

Chin Pao (申報) publishes the following article:

DEMOLITION OF LOFTS WILL ESPECIALLY AFFECT POOR WRITERS AND LITERATI

To enforce suppressive measures against hut dwellers, the S.M.C. not long ago demolished the entire number of straw huts in the Eastern district of Shanghai. This action on the part of the S.M.C. has rendered several tens of thousands of toiling people homeless.

The S.M.C. is now scheming the removal of lofts and additional structures on drying stages in its jurisdiction. It is to be noted that large numbers of so-called writers and literary men have been living in lofts or in rooms over kitchens. If the scheme for the removal of lofts and additional structures on drying stages is put into force, then large numbers of literary men with their baskets of broken and old books will be seen loitering aimlessly on the streets and suffering the same fate as the hut dwellers.

We never imagined that in these modern times people like these would be forced to become homeless and helpless refugees!

Diamond (金鋼鑽) publishes the following report:

UNSUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPER TO BE REVIVED UNDER NEW MANAGER

After Chang Shih-shu (張世旭) had severed all connection with the paper, the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報) was re-organized on many occasions. The paper, however, had shown no development in its business despite the repeated re-organizations.

At the end of last year, the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" was taken over by Chang Wei-ming (張維明). It was said that Chang took over the paper on the instructions of the National Government and that there might be some improvements made. But, after several months had elapsed, Chang Wei-ming found it impossible to carry on his work and tendered his resignation.

It is understood that the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" will be taken over by Wong Chi-shi (王啓時), the former editor of the defunct "Chen Pao" (晨報 "Shanghai Morning Post"). His appointment to the paper in question is said to be due to the recommendation of one of his relatives, Mr. Chen Pu-lai (陳布萊), a trustworthy secretary to General Chiang Kai-shek.

3
May 18, 1937.

3358
Morning Translation,
Date _____

Shanghai Public Daily News (申報) published the following article on May 16 :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION CRITICIZES RENTALS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

The following is the text of the manifesto issued by the 6th general meeting of representatives of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation:-
"It was not without set purpose that we convened this general meeting in the middle of this month of May, a month that is known to every Chinese to be full of national humiliation days. The Shanghai Citizens' Federation was inaugurated as a successor to the Federation of Street Unions. It has always been the aim of the members of this Federation to work for the rejuvenation of the nation. With this objective in view, we shall carry out our work for this year in accordance with the following principles:-

4358
1
"(1) Revival of the financial standing of the people: There are various reasons why the financial status of the local residents has been so low, but the principal one rests on the fact whether or not the administration of the authorities is being carried out in an efficient manner. Is the municipal administration of this district being carried out in the interests of the community for the revival of the economic standing of the residents, or otherwise? Whereas there has taken place a drop in the value of real estate, there has been, however, no proportionate reduction in the assessed value of land, while on the other hand, though house rents have been reduced, yet the assessed rentals of the houses have on the contrary been increased. It seems that the hardships sustained by the residents are not considered a question that deserves the consideration of the authorities; instead, the latter are enforcing more oppressive measures to exploit the residents. This Federation will do its utmost to bring about a rectification of municipal administration so as to effect a revival in the financial status of the people.

"(2) Improvement in the dwelling accommodation of the people: It is the unanimous desire of the residents to improve the dwelling accommodation of the people. However, due to financial stringency, this object has so far not been attained. Moreover, due to the painstaking attitude of the Chinese people and their unwillingness to enrich themselves at the expense of others, a portion of our fellow residents have still to reside in straw huts and in very small dwellings. All this is due to the high municipal taxes and house rentals as well as exorbitant charges for public services. Therefore, in order to improve the dwelling accommodation of the people, the first thing to be done is the erection by the municipal authorities of houses for the accommodation of the poor and the adjustment of the municipal rates and house rentals to a minimum. This Federation will do its utmost to attain this object in order to safeguard the residents in their housing problem."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. 114/1168/37

S. B. REG. STR.

West Hong Kong Station

REPORT

Date May 15th, 1937

Subject Meetings in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields,

Forwarded by Supt. E. S. E. E. E.

Sir,

that
C.D.S. 133 reports between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. 15-5-37
110 representatives of the 1st Special District Citizens
Federation Branches held a general meeting in the Chinese
Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road for the
purpose of electing members of the committee of the Federation
for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ling Kong Eur (林康侯) presided.

C.D.S. 133 also reports that between 2 p.m. and 3.15 p.m.
15-5-37 the Central Savings Society held their 14th drawing
of prizes in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mr. Yih Tsok Daung (叶咏堂) and about 250 people
attended.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.O. 'C' Div.

Office i/c.

Special Branch.

FILE

S. B. R.

16/5

INVESTIGATION
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 171/37

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date May 16th, 1937

Subject Meetings held in West Hongkew District.

Made by D.S.I. Shields,

Forwarded by Insp. E.W. Lee

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. 16-5-37 some 120 members of the Shanghai Special Citizens Federation who have passed the Military Training Course held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, N. Looschow Road.

The purpose of the meeting was to organize a Recreation Club for the members of the above Federation who have passed the military training course.

Chen Chu Foong (陈九丰) presided.

C.D.C. 206 reports that at 2 p.m. 16-5-37 three committee members of the Sheng Yu Fellow Countrymen's Association attended its premises, Lane 351, 8 Elgin Road with a view to hold a meeting but they fail to do so owing to insufficiency of the attendants.

C.D.C. 77 reports that between 2.30 p.m. and 3 p.m. 29 member of the 3rd Branch of the Shanghai Kuomintang held a meeting in the Shao Shing Fellow Countrymen's Association, 330 Elgin Road. During the meeting the new committee members for the ensuing year were elected.

Woo Nyue (胡岳) presided.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.D.O. 'C' Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

D. S. I.



FILE

2 BR 17/5

17/5

3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTER
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>16/5/37</u>

May 16, 1937.

Morning Translation.

So-called civilization and humanity in the world are destroyed by evil devils. Those who boast of their own civilization will display their true face wherever their interests are concerned. The so-called "Imperial Army" acts in this way.

Bandits who plunder the people, rape them and kill them should be suppressed. When the "Imperial Army" join the bandits, they become the "Imperial Bandits" and are fiercer than the bandits themselves in committing crimes. Without doubt, we should suppress them.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At 2 p.m. yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a general meeting of its representatives in the premises of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. About 100 persons including delegates from the local Tangpu, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the various branches of the Federation were present.

Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Chairman of the Federation, delivered the following opening speech:-

"Six years have passed since the inauguration of this Federation in 1931. During these years an economic crisis has prevailed in China and abroad which, coupled with the Shanghai Hostilities in January, 1932, has caused an extreme slackness in local trade and industry. Untiring efforts made by this Federation to avert the crisis have not proved of much avail. In the meantime, however, the S.M.C., which depends on the support of the ratepayers, and the public utility enterprises under its supervision have acted contrary to public opinion and regardless of local conditions, for instance, the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company have increased their tariffs, and the S.M.C. will raise the General Municipal Rate as from January 1, 1938. We must continue our efforts to work for the recovery of the right of controlling the extra-Settlement roads and the protection of the livelihood of the poor people."

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) Messrs. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), Zao Ts-kung (曹老功) and Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英) propose that the decision of the S.M.C. to increase the General Municipal Rate, which has been approved by the Annual Meeting of Foreign Ratepayers to take effect from January, 1938, be opposed.

Resolved: that the Executive Committee be entrusted to handle the matter.

- 2) Messrs. Liu Zoong-ying, Zao Ts-kung, Lee Ngau-kwei (李鵬奎) and Chang Ih-zung propose that effective measures be adopted to suppress smuggled goods in the local market.

Resolved: that the Executive Committee be entrusted to deal with the matter.

4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
No. D
Date / /

May 16, 1937.

Morning Translation

- 3) Messrs. Zao Ts-kung, Kuh Foh-dien (葛福田) and Liang Keng-soong (梁耕壽) propose that a careful study of the Report of the Housing Committee of the S.M.C. be made.
Resolved: that the Executive Committee be charged to form a Sub-Committee to study the report.
 - 4) That the National Government be petitioned to open negotiations for the rendition of the extra-Settlement roads.
 - 5) Mr. Lee Ngau-kwei proposes that negotiations be opened to bring about the cancellation of the system of collecting telephone charges according to the number of calls.
Resolved: that the Executive Committee be charged to deal with the matter.
 - 6) Mr. Lee Ngau-kwei suggests that houses be constructed to accommodate those squatters who have been rendered homeless following the enforcement by the S.M.C. of its order for the demolition of straw huts.
Resolved: that the Executive Committee be charged to form a Sub-Committee to study the matter.
 - 7) That a manifesto be issued.
 - 8) That the Shanghai City Government and the Police be requested to dismiss and punish severely a detective attached to the Zao Ka Doo Branch Police Bureau for inflicting torture, thereby causing death, on a worker named Chow Ah-ping (周阿品) of the Dah Hwa Leather Factory (大華製革廠).
 - 9) That the S.M.C. be censured for having held several meetings without a quorum.
 - 10) The 39th Branch of the Federation sends a letter requesting relief for the contractors of public lavatories in the International Settlement.
Resolved: that the Executive Committee be charged to make an investigation and deal with the case.
- As a result of the elections, Messrs. Dao Loh-jing (陶樂卿), Ling Kong-hou, Wong Shiao-lai, Zao Ts-kung and 21 others were appointed members of the Executive Committee, while Messrs. Wong Han-liang (王漢良), Chen Wei-vung (陳蔚文), Chiu Liang-nyoh (邱良弼) and 12 others were appointed members of the Supervisory Committee.

2
April 27, 1937.

Morning Translation.

China Times :-

Hut Dwellers Not Satisfied with S.M.C.'s Reply

It is further learned that the squatters are not satisfied with the reply from the S.M.C. and are contemplating making a further appeal in conjunction with the hut dwellers of the Western District of Shanghai.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

Meeting of Citizens' Federation.

At a meeting held by the 39th Branch of the First Special District Citizens' Federation at the Yangtszepoo Social Centre (陽東公社) in the Eastern District yesterday, the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the proposal of the First Special District Citizens' Federation to struggle for the abolition of the consular jurisdiction enjoyed by various Powers be supported.
- 2) That the protest against the increase by the S.M.C. in the General Municipal Rate be continued.
- 3) That the S.M.C. be requested by letter not to demolish straw huts so as to preserve the property of the common people.

Subsequently, an election of committeemen took place, as a result of which Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰) and ten others were elected members of the Executive Committee of the branch Federation.

Lih Pao publishes the following article :-

The Reward of Poverty

Poor people are not allowed to earn their living by proper means; therefore, hawkers are either kicked or slapped in the face. Straw huts are ordered to be demolished on the ground that poor people must not be allowed to live in peace.

Alas! The reward of a person of good behaviour is poverty, whilst the outcome of the poverty is that there is no room for him to live.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ORDERS ABOLITION OF JUDICIAL
POLICE SYSTEM

On April 26, the Ministry of Justice issued an order to the High Courts in various provinces in the country instructing them that in those provinces and cities where the system of police administration is complete, the Courts should make arrangements with the police of the districts concerned regarding the transfer of policemen to the Courts for duty. Arrangements will then be made to dispense with the judicial police.

Special Branch Copy.

3358

24 4 37

Misc. 179/37

"B"
Sinza
22nd April, 37.

1

Meeting of 9th Division 1st Special District,
Shanghai Citizens Confederation.

At 9.30 a.m. 22/4/37, C.D.I. Sharman, Senior Detective Louza Station, telephoned the undersigned, stating he had received handbills advertising a meeting of the 9th Division of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Confederation at 25/228 Burkill Road at 2 p.m. 22/4/37. He stated Special Branch had been informed.

The undersigned instructed C.D.S. 64 to proceed to the address at 2 p.m.

He returned at 4.30 p.m. reporting that meeting had been held that 40 members attended and the chairman a lawyer named Wu Bang (*Wu Bang*) presided. Municipal, Court and other affairs were spoken of. The meeting closed at 4 p.m.

No disturbance of any kind occurred.

Forwarded for information.

Copy of handbill attached.

Copy to Sp. Branch.



11 23/4

23. 4. 37.

*S.I.
D.R.*

23/4

W. I. T. T. T.
D. I.

4
April 23, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

of consular jurisdiction is the rightful demand of an independent nation. The Government should call a meeting of the foreign Powers concerned at Nanking to discuss the abolition.

"The extra-Settlement roads could have been recovered by China unconditionally, but the question has now become complicated as it concerns the rights of the Settlement authorities. We suggest that the Shanghai City Government should raise funds to buy over all the construction works undertaken by the S.M.C. in the outside roads area so that this outstanding question may be speedily solved".

The Chinese Native Goods Factory Owners' Federation sent a petition to the Shanghai City Government yesterday requesting it to continue negotiations over the extra-Settlement road question notwithstanding the opposition of the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai Public Daily News publishes the following articles:

POLICE OFFICERS FORCE PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL RATES

The 9th District Branch of the First Special District Citizens' Federation has received the following complaint from one of its members giving the address of the Chengtu Wine Shop (成都酒店):- "During the past several days, Police officers have called at various shops and demanded that the inmates should pay the Municipal Rates which are in arrears. What is worse is that they went in and out of the rooms of tenants or up the stairs at will and forced the tenants to secure money immediately to meet the payment of the Municipal Rates."

Owing to trade depression as well as financial stringency, the residents may not be able to pay the Municipal Rates at the appointed date. If the S.M.C. can no longer tolerate the non-payment of Municipal Rates by the residents of the Settlement, it should take legal proceedings against them. It is indeed a matter of deep regret that Police officers whose duty it is to secure the safety of the public should resort to improper methods to enforce payment of Municipal Rates.

The 9th District Branch is understood to have referred the matter to the Citizens' Federation as well as the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and requested them to open negotiations with the S.M.C. according to law. It is said that those who have been threatened and forced to pay the Municipal Rates are also expected to report to the Federation so as to facilitate its negotiations with the S.M.C..

April 22, 1937.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Nineteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3 p.m. April 21 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, when the following resolution were passed:-

1. That the S.M.C. be requested to postpone the removal of squatters' huts west of Lay Road.
2. That the 16th Branch be instructed to make an investigation into the complaint filed by hawkers conducting business along Sinza Road alleging molestation by the Police.
3. That a general meeting to elect new committee members be held at 1 p.m. May 7.
4. That the Shanghai City Government be requested to disregard the opposition of the Japanese and to continue negotiations for a settlement of the ex-Settlement roads question.
5. That the decision of the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting agreeing to the increase of 2% in Municipal Rates to take effect from January 1, 1938, be opposed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 22 / 4 / 37

April 22, 1937.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday, at which Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一塵) presided, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the Shanghai City Government be petitioned to proceed with its original plans and try to bring about a settlement of the outside roads question within the shortest period possible in spite of opposition by the Japanese.
- 2) That the resolution passed at the foreign ratepayers' meeting to increase the Municipal Rate as from January 1 next year be opposed.
- 3) That the S.M.C. be requested not to enforce an order requiring hut dwellers west of Lay Road in the Eastern District to demolish their huts and remove before May 1.
- 4) That the 16th Branch of the Federation be instructed to make an investigation into the report from hawkers on Sinza Road and vicinity that they are being prevented by the Sinza Police from doing business.
- 5) That Mr. Ling Kong-hou (林康侯) and eight others be appointed members of the New Life Movement Committee of the Federation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE OUTSIDE ROADS RATE QUESTION

Owing to the unreasonable opposition of the Japanese, the confirmation of the draft agreement on the collection of rates from residents on outside roads has been delayed.

Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., called on Mr. O.K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Shanghai, at 11 a.m. yesterday in connection with the matter. The draft agreement was to have been approved at the Council's meeting yesterday afternoon, but as further study proved necessary, it was decided at the meeting to defer the discussion of the question until the Council's next meeting in two weeks' time.

Society Evening News dated April 21 :-

JAPANESE HIT-AND-RUN DRIVER ESCAPES

While driving at high speed on Gordon Road near Tonquin Road at 7.40 a.m. April 21, a certain Japanese motor-cyclist knocked down a ricscha at the side of the street, slightly injuring the ricscha puller. The wheels of the ricscha are reported to have been damaged and rendered useless as a result of the accident.

The Japanese in question drove on in a northerly direction.

April 8, 1937.

Morning Translation

Lih Pao :-

CHINESE COUNCILLORS REFUSED TO ATTEND THE S.M.C. MEETING
HELD YESTERDAY

The public are still vigorously opposing the increase in the Municipal Rate. The entire body of Chinese ratepayers will, if necessary, adopt appropriate steps to deal with the question. The Chinese Councillors of the S.M.C. have decided to put up a strong opposition.

As a protest against the resolution for an unreasonable increase in the Municipal Rate, the five Chinese Councillors, Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Eugene Y.B. Kiang, Yee Ngoeh-su, Kuo Shun (William Gockson) and Hsu Sing-loh, refused to attend the last meeting of the outgoing Council held at 4 p.m. yesterday. At yesterday's meeting only British, American and Japanese councillors were present and the meeting terminated with the passing of a resolution relating to a report on the S.M.C. administration to be given by Mr. Arnhold, Chairman of the Council, at the forthcoming annual meeting of foreign ratepayers on April 14.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association will hold a general meeting of representatives on April 12 to discuss ways and means to deal with the question of the increase in the Municipal Rate.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Zao Ts-kung (曹志功) presided.

The following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That a reply be sent to the Shanghai Bar Association supporting its stand in regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

(2) That the Federation co-operate with the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in dealing with the increase in the Municipal Rate; that Messrs. Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Zao Ts-kung and Liu Chung-ying (刘仲英) be appointed to make arrangements.

(3) That letters be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession and the Second Special District Citizens' Federation thanking them for their pledge of support in connection with the opposition to the increase in the Municipal Rate.

(4) That, in appreciation of the meritorious work of the Customs preventive officers,

(a) consolation be offered to injured officers.

(b) the Ministry of Finance be petitioned to reward the officers and order the Customs authorities throughout the country to strengthen the preventive organizations.

(c) a Letter to the Citizens be published.

S. B. D. 3358

M. D. 3358
Date 5/1/37

April 5, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Shun Dao and other local newspapers:-

Branch of Citizens' Federation holds meeting

Between 2 and 4.30 p.m. yesterday, the 6th District Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at which Executive Committee members for the forthcoming term were elected. About 50 persons were present including Mr. Liu Tan-kung (劉坦公), a delegate from the local Tangpu. Mr. Chiu Chia-liang (邱嘉猷) presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the head office of the Citizens' Federation be requested to lodge a strong protest against an increase in the Municipal Rate.

(2) That the new Executive Committee be entrusted to conduct a rent reduction movement.

(3) That the new Executive Committee be charged with the work of cancelling members

The Hongkew Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a general members' meeting yesterday at the Chung Yeu Tien (中有一天) Restaurant, North Szechuen Road, at which a new Executive Committee comprising Mr. Wei Laung-hsi (韋朗軒) and 14 others was elected.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the increase in the Municipal Rate be opposed; that measures of relief be devised in connection with the business depression and the sealing of houses by landlords following non-payment rent.

(2) That the authorities be requested to order the landlords to erect houses for lease to poor people at cheap rentals.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Disc. File No. 96/37

11. 3358

West Hongkew Station, 18 3 37

REPORT

Date 17th March 1937.

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation Meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Insp. E. E. E. E.

Sir,

C.D.C. 221 reports that between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. 17/3/37 eleven representatives of various local public bodies held a meeting in the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Szechow Road and discussed the proposed increase in Municipal Rates.

Mr. Tsang Yin Sang (張一塵) presided.

No untoward incident occurred.

C.D.C. 221 also reports that Mr. Kouama the Japanese representative of the China-Japan Trade Association expressed the desire by letter to interview Mr. Wong Shao Lai (王曉籟) the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of the 17/3/37, he failed to keep the appointment but at 3.15 p.m. 17/3/37 three representatives called and left his visiting card with Mr. Wong Shao Lai, they left almost immediately.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. P. P. P.

D. S. I.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S-1. 532 1873

16 18 3

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 4 p.m. March 15 :-

Mr. Niu Yung-chien, Vice President of the Examination Yuan.

Departed at 11 p.m. March 15 :-

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.
General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government.
General Chang Chun, Secretary of the Central Political Council.
Mr. Tang Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.
Mr. Tseng Zoong-ming, Assistant Secretary of the Central Political Council.

Departed at 12 .m.n. March 15 :-

Mr. Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.
Mr. Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.
Mr. Fu Jui-ling, Member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. March 16 :-

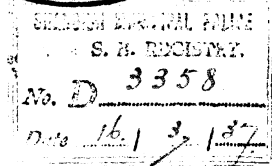
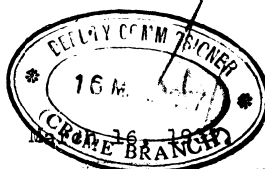
Dr. John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.
Mr. Wong Loh-ih, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Mr. Ling Dih, -ds-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to hold meeting

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation will hold a meeting of representatives of various local public bodies at 10 a.m. March 17 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, for the purpose of discussing the proposed increase in Municipal Rates.

French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association

On March 15, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the French Concession, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, sent a letter to the C.M.F. requesting that the licence fee of \$6 per quarter collected from the operator of each employment agency be reduced to \$1 or \$2.



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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937

Strong opposition to the proposed increase in the S.M.C. tax was voiced at a meeting of the First Special District Citizens' Federation.

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25. 11/1/37
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D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 1358</u>
Date <u>22</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>37</u>

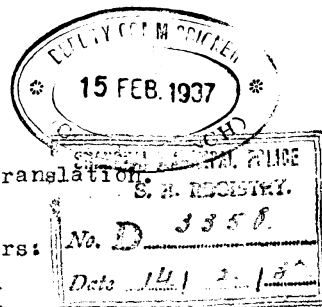
February 22, 1937.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation issues notice to branches

On February 21, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, issued a circular notice to its branches instructing them to hold elections of new committees for the ensuing year.

February 14, 1937.

Morning Translation.



Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the Hongkew District Branch of the Citizen's Federation the other day, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

The Water Rate

- (1) With a view to bringing about the prosperity of the city, this Branch has formed a "City Prosperity Recovery Committee" the aim and purpose of which is to raise funds and to construct as soon as possible a number of houses for common people, thereby improving the appearance of the city and reducing the burdens of the merchants.

Owing to trade depression, most of the shops and factories are in arrears with their rents and many of them have been sealed up. This has seriously affected the prosperity of the city. Meanwhile, the water rate is about to be increased again.

Resolved: that all landlords concerned be requested to give some consideration to the condition of their tenants; that a protest be lodged against the increase in the water rate; that representatives be appointed to join the Water Rate Study Committee of the Citizens' Federation to discuss measures to be adopted to deal with the matter.

Occupation of Buildings by Japanese Marines

- (2) Japanese marines are still adopting precautionary measures in Hongkew District. Under some pretext, they have occupied the Yung Feng (永豐) and other buildings. As such action will obstruct the prosperity of the city, the entire body of members of this Branch sometime ago requested the 25th Branch of the Citizens' Federation to open direct negotiations for the evacuation of these buildings by Japanese marines.

Resolved: that the Citizens' Federation and other public bodies be petitioned to request the Shanghai City Government to open negotiations with the Japanese Consulate-General.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINA'S PILOTAGE RIGHTS

The "Committee of Chinese Seamen to Request the Government to Recover the Pilotage Rights" formed by the Chinese Seamen's Union and other organizations has appointed Mr. Li Chi Bah (李立巴) and nine others to submit an appeal to the Nanking Government. They will leave for Nanking on February 14.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. DEPT. 100
No. D 3358
Date 28/1/37

January 28, 1937.

- 2 -

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

The committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 4 p.m. in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Szechow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the S.M.C. be requested to cancel a decision to discharge road coolies.
2. That the Shanghai Waterworks Company be requested not to increase the water rate.
3. That other local public bodies be urged to take a similar attitude towards the proposed increase in the water rate.
4. That a meeting of representatives of various local public organizations be held at 2 p.m. on January 30 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question of the proposed increase in the water rate.
5. That the request of the 4th Branch that the S.M.P. be asked to prohibit unruly persons throwing fire crackers at pedestrians during the Spring Festival Holidays be conveyed to the Municipal Police.
6. That in commemoration of the January 28 Incident, the various branches be instructed to order the residents to display flags at half mast, to suspend all kinds of amusement, and to observe a three minutes silence commencing at 1.28 p.m.
7. That Yu Yao-chiu (余耀球) be appointed to attend a meeting to be held by the Civic Training Institute, Jin Chi Road, Nantao.

Labour

Culty Dairy - Strike of Employees

The 250 workers of the Culty Dairy, 1567 Avenue Joffre, declared a strike at 3 a.m. January 28, 1937 in order to enforce their demand for a bonus to be issued on the occasion of the Chinese Spring Festival.

January 21, 1937.

Morning Translation

D.C. (CORRECTION)
CHINESE CONSULAR OFFICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358.
Date 21 / 1 / 37

Min Rao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATIONS TO HOLD MEETING TO-DAY TO PUNISH
CHANG HSUEH LIANG

The Shanghai First and Second Special Districts' Citizens' Federations will call a meeting of representatives of the various local public bodies at 3 p.m. to-day at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to render an account of all disciplinary actions committed by Chang Hsueh Liang and other rebels to the detriment to China's national standing.

Yesterday the Chinese Native Products' Maintenance Association, the Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Weaving Factories' Federation, the Party Affairs Direction Committee of the Shanghai Peace Maintenance Corps and the Chinese Cultural Reconstruction Association sent circular telegraphic petitions to the National Government, the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, and other Government departments demanding severe punishment for Chang Hsueh Liang and other recalcitrant leaders of the Sian mutiny, namely Yang Hu Cheng and Yu Hsueh Chung. The National Government was also requested to launch an immediate punitive expedition against the rebels in Shensi.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting held by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday afternoon, which was attended by more than 20 members of the its Executive Committee, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) A request was received from Sung Ling Hung (沈秉衡), Siao Tuh Tsai (蕭得杰), Wang Tse Chung (王德中) and other representatives of the hut dwellers in Chapei and the western district of Shanghai, asking this Federation to make an investigation into the charge of extortion and false accusation against Bang Yuan Foong (彭元丰) and others, in order to enable them to preserve their reputations.

Resolved: that the matter be referred to the Investigation Section of this Federation for enquiry before a reply be sent to the representatives of the hut dwellers.

(2) That, in compliance with the request made by the 7th, 16th, 27th, 38th and other branches of this Federation, the National Government be requested to open negotiations in connection with the Chengchow affair.

(3) That the 15th branch of this Federation be informed by letter of the results of negotiations with the S.M.C. over the proposed increase in the Municipal Rate.

(4) That, in compliance with the request from the 34th branch of this Federation, the Police authorities of the S.M.C. be requested to suppress street hawkers along Annam Road in order to facilitate traffic communications as well as to enable legitimate stall keepers in the market to maintain their business.

January 21, 1937.

Morning Translation

No. 3358
Date 21/1/37

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATIONS TO HOLD MEETING TO-DAY TO PUNISH
CHANG HSUEH LIANG

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3358.

13. 1. 37

January 13, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Society Evening News dated January 12:-

REPORTS OF INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

On January 10 the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation wrote a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it not to increase the Municipal Rate.

According to a spokesman of the S.M.C., reports of an increase in the Municipal Rate from 14% to 16% have been current for some time, but the question had not yet been brought up for discussion.

January 11,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358.
Date 11/1/37

-2-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation sends letter to S.M.C.

On January 9, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation addressed a letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting the cancellation of the decision to increase the Municipal Rate by 2% in view of the prevailing business depression.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - proposed meeting

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation will convene a meeting of representatives of various public bodies in Shanghai at 2 p.m. January 12 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, for the purpose of discussing the designation of the year 1937 as the "Public Functionaries National Goods Year" (公務員國貨年).

Labour

Lih Foong Silk Weaving Factory - strike

In order to enforce a demand for the reinstatement of two dismissed workers, 60 employees of the Lih Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 620 Hochien Road, commenced a strike at 8 a.m. January 9. Forty eight of these strikers returned to work unconditionally at 10 a.m. January 10, while the remainder are still out this morning, January 11.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai City Government Police Bureau - investigate unlicensed opium addicts

The Shanghai City Government Police Bureau has instructed its various branches to ascertain the number of opium smokers in the areas under their jurisdiction with a view to arresting addicts who are not in possession of a smoking permit.

January 10, 1937.

4 Morning Translation.

The National Herald and other local newspapers :-

S.M.C. REQUESTED NOT TO INCREASE THE MUNICIPAL RATE BY
THE SHANGHAI CITIZENS FEDERATION

Yesterday morning the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation sent the following letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council :-

"We are in receipt of a letter jointly sent by Messrs. Liu Chung Ying (劉仲英), Kuh Foo Dien (顧福田), Kuo Yu Chong (谷羽蒼) and other members of the Executive Committee of this Federation, which states as follows:-

'According to newspaper reports, the authorities of the International Settlement, owing to financial stringency, has proposed to increase the Municipal Rate by 2 per cent commencing from 1937, the 26th Year of the Republic of China, as a means to make up their deficit in revenue. We were greatly surprised to learn of this proposal.

'It is to be noted that owing to trade depression during the past few years, the business in Shanghai has already been very bad. The public are already feeling unable to bear the payment of the present ratio of Municipal Rate and other taxes. If they are being made to subject to a further increase of the Municipal Rate, their conditions will become more deplorable, because this will drive them to a state that is irrecoverable, thereby resulting in serious repercussions upon the maintenance of peace and order of the local community. Considering it our duty not to remain silent, we therefore request your Federation to take into consideration the hardships of the ratepayers and to open negotiations with the S.M.C. for the withdrawal of this proposal before it is carried out.'

"Upon receipt of this request, a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of this Federation was convened at which it was unanimously of the opinion that at this time of acute business depression and financial stringency, if the S.M.C. did have such a proposal, then such a policy of 'killing the goose in order to obtain the eggs' will undoubtedly improve the financial hardships of the residents and will render the local business conditions into a more deplorable state. Consequently, it was resolved that the authorities of the International Settlement be requested to give some consideration to the effects that such a proposal would result. We, therefore, send you this letter in the hope that the S.M.C. will abolish any proposal to increase the Municipal Rate in the consideration of the present business conditions."

January 10, 1937.

4 Morning Translation.

The National Herald and other local newspapers :-

S.M.C. REQUESTED NOT TO INCREASE THE MUNICIPAL RATE BY
THE SHANGHAI CITIZENS FEDERATION

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3358

Date 21 1 32

January 7, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:-

MEETING OF CITIZENS FEDERATION

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1. Letters have been received from the 7th, 12 th, 27th and 30th district branches of this Federation requesting the Federation to petition the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the Japanese authorities against the activities of Japanese warships and aeroplanes, which are harmful to the sovereign rights of China.
Resolved: that a petition in this connection be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. According to information received, the S.M.C. intends to increase the Municipal Rate.
Resolved: that a letter be sent to the S.M.C. requesting it not to increase the rate.

3358
January 7, 1937. 21/6/37

- 3 -

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Sixteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2.45 p.m. January 6 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be requested to lodge protests with the Japanese authorities against the infringement of China's sovereign rights by Japanese warships and aircraft.
- 2) That the various branches of the Federation be instructed to render assistance to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association when the latter investigate the qualifications of ratepayers.
- 3) That the S.M.C. be requested not to increase the Municipal Rates.

Nantao District Citizens' Federation - Fang Fang Road Branch inaugurated

The Fang Fang Road Branch of the Nantao District Citizens' Federation was inaugurated at a meeting held on January 6 at 2 p.m. in its office, 105 Shiao Bee Loong, Nantao, when eighty persons attended. An executive committee of seven persons and a supervisory committee of three persons were elected.

Chapei Devastated Area Fire Insurance Compensation Demanding Society - to dissolve

Five committee members of the Chapei Devastated Area Fire Insurance Compensation Demanding Society, 18 Kiaotung Li, Kiaotung Road, Chapei, which was formed in 1932 following the Sino-Japanese hostilities, held a meeting at No. 26 Yu Ching Li, Jukong Road, Chapei, the home of one of the members, at 1 p.m. January 6 and decided to wind up the affairs of the society and to submit a report to this effect to the Bureau of Social Affairs.

December 18, 1936.

Morning Trans



Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS FEDERATION OPPOSE INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

Messrs Liu Zoong Ying (刘仲英), Sun Feh Dien (孙福田), Koh Yui Chong (谷雨蓉) and other members of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation have sent the following joint letter to the Chinese Rate-payers Association of the International Settlement :-

"We are surprised to learn from newspaper reports that the S.M.C. is planning to increase the Municipal rate by 2% as from next year for the purpose of balancing its budget.

"Owing to the depression, business in Shanghai has been very bad for the past few years and industrial and commercial circles are already regarding the present Municipal rate as an unbearable burden. Further taxation is liable to have an adverse effect on the peace of the community. Although the S.M.C. has not yet definitely decided to increase the rate, we request your Association to urge the Council to abandon the proposal."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

RE-ASSESSMENT OF LAND VALUES REQUESTED.

The Shanghai Tenants Association yesterday sent the following petition to the Shanghai City Government, the S.M.C. and the French Municipal Council :-

"During the past few years the realty business in Shanghai has suffered sharp decline. Despite the fact that the population in Shanghai is every year becoming larger, the number of vacant houses is increasing. This is due to the high value of land and constitutes an obstacle to a reduction in house rent. The other day, the local Real Estate Owners Association requested a re-assessment of land values so as to reduce the taxes. It is the opinion of this Association that a re-assessment of land values and a reduction of house rent are essential to revive the market and to afford relief to the public. It is requested that you will re-assess land values and reduce house rent."

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE KAYAU MURDER CASE

In connection with the murder of Mr. Kayau, a Japanese resident, the Bureau of Public Safety sometime ago arrested the following eight persons: Nau Yung Fu, Wong Tseng Sung, Chao Yung Hung, Chu Kwei Sung, King Tao Chuen and Chen An Ming (male) and Wong Waung Sz and Chang Ma Sz (female). They were formally charged at the Shanghai District Court at Nantao.

It is now learned that a further hearing of the case will take place on December 22.

December 18, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS FEDERATION OPPOSE INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

Messrs Liu Zoong Ying (刘仲英), Ah Foh Dien (葛福田), Koh Yui Chong (谷雨春) and other members of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation have sent the following joint letter to the Chinese Rate-payers Association of the International Settlement :-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. G. REGIST.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Dec. 17, 1936

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation Branches

conduct drive for new members.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Chen

The drive for new members conducted by the branch associations of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation located north of the Soochow Creek has so far proved unsuccessful; blank membership forms have been distributed to residents in that district through members of the branches, but so far only a few of the recipients have agreed to join and returned the forms to the branches after filling in the necessary particulars. Consequently, it has been decided that the drive, which was scheduled to conclude in the middle of this month, be extended to the end of the month.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

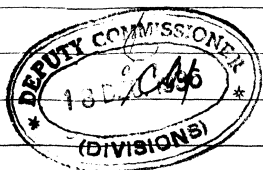
D.C. (Special Branch)

Sih

D.O.

W. H. Hengken

DBR 17/12



S.1

DBR 18/12

Koten Chen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REC.

D. 3358

S.1, Special Branch *Bikidoh/2 36*

REPORT

Date Dec. 4, 1936.

Subject. 1st Special District Citizens' Federation branches conduct drive
for new members.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Chuncoo R. 9

A drive for new members is being conducted by branches,
north of the Soochow Creek, of the 1st Special District Citizens'
Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, north Soochow
Road.

Copies of a manifesto on the drive and posters bearing
the following slogans (specimen copies attached) are being
distributed through members of the branches :-

1) "To save the nation, it is necessary first to unite!"

"To unite, it is first necessary to join the Citizens'
Federation!"

2) "Unity is a force which we possess!"

"The Citizens' Federation is the support of the residents!"

Sih Tse-liang

D. I.

D. C. (Special branch)

Copies sent to:

D. O. C.

Officer *W. B. Hargrave*.

DBR 4/2

CP. HB

DC (D.I.)



*SR
4/2*

*S.I.
DBR
7/2*

上海市特一區市民聯合會虹口區各分會聯合徵求大會宣言

親愛的市民們

虹口各區分會現在聯合開始擴大徵求會員了，在這聯合擴大徵求會員的時候，我們特地把本會的宗旨和目的，簡單的來告訴諸位，希望大家開明了解之後，一致來加入我們。我們先要告訴諸位，為什麼特區要有市民聯合會的組織，他的最大的任務，就是要保護我們做市民的權利與義務相等，我們試想，我們每年既繳納許多捐稅，我們不應當受合法的保障嗎？可是事實告訴我們，往往總被人家看作殖民地人民一樣，任意來壓迫我們，納稅守法，固然是我們應有的義務，平等待遇，也是我們應有的享受，我們要怎樣來達到這個平等待遇的目的呢？自然要先團結我們的精神，聯繫我們的步驟，第一特區的市民聯合會，就是公共租界裏的華人一個大集團，也就是我們要聯誼我們，享受平等待遇的一個總機關了。

在市民會沒有組織之前，從前各路都有商業聯合會的組織，從多年的努力奮鬥中，做了不少與市民有益的事業，現在工部局裏有華董董事委員會辦等等，可以算是一個良好的成績，現在因為感覺租界以內要改革的事還很多。不但是商界應聯合，整個的市民都應該聯合起來，所以擴大範圍，又組織了市民聯合會，不公農工商學婦女等界限，只要長住在同一區域內的中華民國國民，都可以聯合起來努力，來奮鬥。

又因為特區範圍太廣所以把第一特區（即公共租界）劃成四十多區，每區設立一個區分會，使得鄰近的市民可以集合，我們為便利徵求會員起見所以就將虹口各區分會聯合起來，凡是在這個區域裏的市民，只要合於章程上所定的資格，都可以來入會。

親愛的市民，現在是什麼時代了，無論那一件事，沒有團結，那裏能發生力量，我們要打破自顧自的惡習慣，來做合羣互助的運動，要知道今天我幫人的忙，明天他就會幫我的忙，我們生存在上海這樣複雜社會上，總難免要發生一些事故的，與其急來抱佛腳，不如未雨綢繆。

親愛的市民們，只要我們有堅強的意志，團結的精神，在正義公道的立場上做去，無論什麼困難事，總有個法子去解決的。

親愛的市民們，請快來加入本會吧，共同為國家，民族，社會，個人，努力吧，現在我們特地把本會的章程和徵求規則附上一份，請詳細看過之後，就來加入本會為會員，那是我們所最希望的了。

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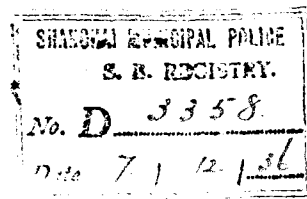
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December 7, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

Citizens Federation Issues Circular

Large numbers of houses in Chapei and in the districts adjacent to Hongkew are unoccupied,

On December 6, the 25th Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation issued the following circular advising landlords to reduce the house rent:-

"Most of the houses in Chapei were destroyed during the January 28 Incident. Only a few houses in the area north of North Szechuen Road and Range Road were destroyed, but 90% are vacant. Business in this area has thus become very depressed and landlords have to suffer as well.

"This Branch held a meeting recently at which it was agreed that the only remedy to revive trade is to request landlords to reduce the house rent so that the market in Chapei may improve. All landlords should agree to the proposal and thus help to reduce the hardships of all merchants."

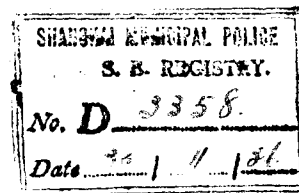
D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>2.1 12.31</u>

December 2, 1936.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - sends letters to
the Shanghai Power Company and Waterworks Company

On December 1, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, sent letters to the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company requesting that interest be allowed on the cash deposits of consumers.



November 30, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES : EXEMPTION
OF WINTER QUARTER MUNICIPAL RATE FOR HONGKIEW DISTRICT

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai Tenants Association was inaugurated at the office of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation. About 100 persons, including Messrs Co Feng Ziang (胡凤翔), Tsang Ih Zung (张一庄), Dzung Kiu Foong (陈九峰), Wong Yee Koh (王威毅) and Wong Zing Tung (王靖东), were present. Mr. Dzung Kiu Foong Presided.

An Executive Committee of 25 members including Messrs Zau Ts Kung (曹志功), Liu Dzong Ying (刘仲英), Wong Zao Ying (王) Tsang Yien Faung (梁贤芳) and Tsoh Ts Zung (祝志纯) was appointed.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the Shanghai City Government and the S.M.C. be urged to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses.

(2) That the standard rate of house rent reduction be fixed at 40 %

(3) That the S.M.C. be requested to grant an exemption of Municipal Rate for the Winter Quarter to houses in the Hongkew District.

(4) That a manifesto be issued.

(5) That an application be submitted to the local Kuomintang and government organs for the registration of the Association.

3358

30. 11. 36.

Nov. 30, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES : EXEMPTION
OF WINTER QUARTER MUNICIPAL RATE FOR HONGKEW DISTRICT

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai Tenants Association was inaugurated at the office of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation. About 100 persons, including Messrs Oo Feng Ziang (胡鳳翔), Tsang Ih Zung (張一瑩), Dzung Kiu Foong (陳九峯), Wong Yee Koh (王威毅) and Wong Zing Tung (王靖東), were present. Mr. Dzung Kiu Foong presided.

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The following resolutions were passed:-

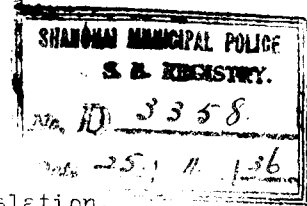
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(3) That the S.M.C. be requested to grant an exemption of Municipal Rate for the Winter Quarter to houses in the Hongkew District.

(4) That a manifesto be issued.

(5) That an application be submitted to the local Kuomintang and government organs for the registration of the Association.



November 25, 1936.

Morning Translation.

National Herald :

INCREASE OF STRENGTH OF HONGKEW POLICE : COLLECTION OF
RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the 38th District Branch of the First Special District Citizens Federation at its office yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That the First Special District Citizens Federation be asked to write to the S.M.C. requesting that the strength of the Police in Hongkew District be increased so that the Japanese marines can no longer make use of the pretext that the strength of the Hongkew Police Station is inadequate.

(2) That the Federation be asked to request the S.M.C. to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses.

5.
No. D 3358
Date 25.11.36

November 25, 1936.

Morning Translation.

National Herald :

INCREASE OF STRENGTH OF HONGKEW POLICE : COLLECTION OF
RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the 38th District Branch of the First Special District Citizens Federation at its office yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1.3358
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(2) That the Federation be asked to request the S.M.C. to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses.

November 25, 1936.

14 Afternoon Translation. 3358.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

REAL ESTATE OWNERS OPPOSE COLLECTION OF RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES

A general meeting of the entire body of members of the Shanghai Municipality Real Estate Owners Association was held at its office on Shansi Road at 2 p.m. yesterday. The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) According to newspaper reports, it is learned that the French Municipal Council is about to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied premises.

Resolved: that letters be sent to the French Municipal Council and the S.M.C. opposing such a collection.

(2) That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. protesting against the Council's action in permitting the Shanghai Waterworks Company to increase the water rate.

(3) That the Shanghai Bureau of Land be petitioned and the Chinese Ratepayers Associations be requested to ask both the authorities of the French Concession and the International Settlement to reduce the assessed value of land so as to alleviate the burden of the members of the Association.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

THE STRIKE OF JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

Yesterday 50 representatives of workers of various Japanese cotton mills in the eastern and western districts of Shanghai made an appeal to Mr. Doo Yuet Sen, Chairman of the Shanghai District Association. Mr. Doo promised to mediate and assured the callers that he would endeavour to effect the release of the arrested workers. He advised them to observe peace and order pending a settlement.

The callers were satisfied and withdrew. Through the mediation of the officials of the Bureau of Social Affairs and Mr. Doo Yuet Sen, about 2,000 strikers of the Kiwa Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cotton Mills resumed work yesterday.

Thanks to the mediation by Mr. Doo Yuet Sen, the management of the Toyoda Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills has agreed to resume operations at 6 a.m. to-day, while the strikers have also agreed to resume work.

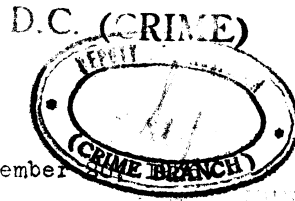
SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

November



Political

Movements of Notables

From Soochow

Arrived at 8.40 a.m. November 19 :-

General Chang Dz-tsoong, member of the C.M.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 19 :-

Mr. Yih Chu-chong, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan.

Mr. Ling Pah-sung, member of the C.M.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Kwan Soo-jen, -do-

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. November 20 :-

Dr. Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.M.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Pang Hsush-pan, member of the Legislative Yuan.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation sends letter to S.M.C.

On November 19, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting that Municipal Rates be collected on vacant premises, on the same basis as the C.M.F., in order to bring about a reduction in rents.

November 20, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Lih Pao:

THE NAKAYAMA MURDER CASE: APPEAL HEARING POSTPONED

In connection with the appeal filed by Yang Vung Tao (楊文道) and Yih Hai Sun (葉海生) from the sentence of death passed on them by the Shanghai First Special District Court for the murder of the Japanese marine Hideo Nakayama, the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court recently set the hearing of the appeal for the morning of November 20.

Upon receipt of a report from the Police that the accused Yang Vung Tao is seriously ill and will not be able to attend Court, the High Court has postponed the date of hearing.

In an interview, lawyer Tang Hwei Chun stated that when he visited Yang Vung Tao on November 18, he learned that Yang was suffering from appendicitis and was removed to the Police Hospital a week ago. As the doctor who is attending to Yang Vung Tao is a Japanese and he has suggested an operation, Yang Vung Tao became frightened and opposed an operation.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES

Yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation sent the following letter to the S.M.C. urging it to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses in the International Settlement:-

We are in receipt of the following letter from the 21st District Branch of our Federation:-

"After the January 28 Incident, business in Shanghai became very depressed and the number of vacant houses increased. This is due to the high rentals and to the fact that merchants are no longer able to make their business pay.

"The French Municipal Council now realizes that vacant houses will affect the prosperity of the district and is collecting the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses. The authorities of the International Settlement should follow the example because, by doing so, the revenue of the Council will be maintained and the prosperity of the district will return, for the landlords will be induced to let out their houses at a lower rental. We hereby request you to write to the Council to collect the Municipal Rate on vacant houses."

The collection of Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses is favoured by labour and industrial circles and has already been suggested to the Council by the Chinese Ratepayers Association. We hereby request the Council to put it into force immediately for the sake of the prosperity of the district.

Shanghai Real Estate Owners' Association to Discuss Question

The Shanghai Real Estate Owners' Association will hold a general meeting of members at its office at 2 p.m. November 24 to discuss the collection of Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses.

November 20, 1936.

Morning Translation

Lih Pao:

D.C. (CRIME)



THE NAKAYAMA MURDER CASE: APPEAL HEARING POSTPONED

In connection with the appeal filed by Yang Vung Tao (楊文道) and Yih Hai Sun (葉海生) from the sentence of death passed on them by the Shanghai First Special District Court for the murder of the Japanese marine Hideo Nakayama, the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court recently set the hearing of the appeal for the morning of November 20.

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National Herald and other local newspapers:

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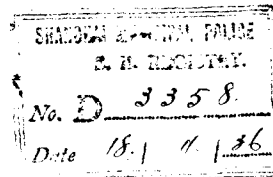
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"The French Municipal Council now realizes that vacant houses will affect the prosperity of the district and is collecting the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses. The authorities of the International Settlement should follow the example because, by doing so, the revenue of the Council will be maintained and the prosperity of the district will return, for the landlords will be induced to let out their houses at a lower rental. We hereby request you to write to the Council to collect the Municipal Rate on vacant houses."

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Shanghai Real Estate Owners' Association to Discuss Question

The Shanghai Real Estate Owners' Association will hold a general meeting of members at its office at 2 p.m. November 24 to discuss the collection of Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses.



-2-

Shanghai Municipality Chartered Accountants' Association, 59 Hongkong Road.

National Federation of Chambers of Commerce, 59 Hongkong Road.

N.S.R. & S.H.N.R. Kuomintang, North Station premises, Chapei.

Shanghai Municipality Silk Merchants' Trade Association, 460 Hankow Road.

Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association, 280 Kiukiang Road.

Paoshan Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 112, 36 Fukien Road.

Citizens Federation - representatives of Hongkew branches hold joint meeting

Eighteen representatives of various district branches of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a joint meeting in the office of the 29th District Branch, 910 Haining Road, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. Nov. 16, to discuss measures to be adopted for the canvassing of new members. It was also decided to support the proposal of local public bodies to form an "Anti-Bandit Army Support Committee " and to despatch a telegram of support to General Fu Tsch-nyi, Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government.

French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association - meeting

At a meeting held between 4.10 p.m. and 5 p.m. Nov. 17 in Room 215 Chung Wei Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, twelve committee members of the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association passed the following resolutions:-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
Date	17.11.36

November 17, 1936.

Morning Translation.

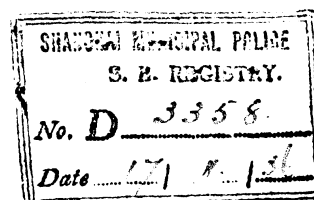
Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
SUGGESTED

At a meeting held by the Hongkew District Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolution was passed:-

"That a letter be sent to the S.I.C. requesting it to collect the Municipal Rate on unoccupied houses."

D.3358



November 17, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE ON UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
SUGGESTED

At a meeting held by the Hongkew District Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolution was passed:-

"That a letter be sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to collect the Municipal Rate on Unoccupied houses."

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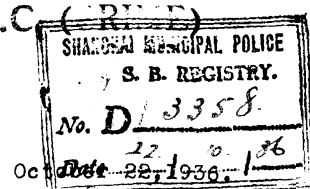
D.C. (BYE)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 2.18 p.m. October 21 :-

Ma Ling, Chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial
Government.

Arrived at 7 a.m. October 22 :-

Tai Kwei-sung, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Chu Ming-nyi, -do-

Chiang Ting-fuh, Chinese Ambassador to U.S.S.R.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. October 21 :-

Chen Pu, lai, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Wang Fah-jing, -do-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Under the auspices of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, a meeting attended by twenty six representatives of the various branches of the Federation was held at 3 p.m. October 21 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, when the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the Executive Committee of the Federation make arrangements for a membership campaign.
- 2) That the drive for new members be launched on November 1.
- 3) That a manifesto on the membership campaign be issued.
- 4) That local residents be instructed to hoist flags on October 24, the day of the christening of aircraft to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek, and to send representatives to attend the ceremony.

October 16

Date 1936 21 10 11

-2-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Eight committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office, Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, at 2 p.m. October 17, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That at the request of the Special Committee to Raise Funds for the purchase of Aircraft to be Presented to General Chiang Kai-shek, branch associations of the Federation be requested to instruct their members to hoist flags on October 24 in commemoration of the christening of 10 aeroplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek.
- 2) That the City Government be requested to protest against Japanese sailors patrolling Chinese controlled territory.
- 3) That the City Government and the Settlement authorities be requested by letter to prohibit the establishment of guide services.
- 4) That a general representative meeting be held at 3 p.m. October 21.

Labour

Great China Cigarette Factory - ex-workers demand wages

About 100 female workers of the Great China Cigarette Factory, 750 East Yuhang Road, which closed down on Sept. 1, 1936, owing to financial difficulties, arrived at the factory at 10 a.m. on October 17 and demanded the payment of wages due to them for June and July. They were informed that the owner of the factory was absent from Shanghai and advised to wait his return. The workers left the factory and dispersed quietly.

Hung Tsang Cotton Mill - situation

In connection with the dispute between the management and the workers of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill over the dismissal of two workers for organizing a labour union (Vide I.R.2/10/36), 42 of the night shift workers failed to report for duty on the night of October 18/19 and 68 of the

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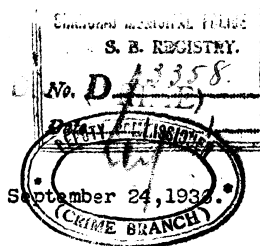
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. September 23 :-

Chang Tseng, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

At 3.15 p.m. September 23, fourteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That the revised regulations governing the canvassing of members be passed.
- 2) That in addition to the nine members previously elected, ten persons be appointed to serve on the preparatory committee for canvassing members.
- 3) That Wu Feng-ziang (胡鳳翔), Tsang Ih-zung (蔣一鵬) and Zao Tse-kung (曹克功) be appointed to participate in the propaganda campaign sponsored by the China Aviation Society in connection with the celebration of the 50th birthday of General Chiang Kai-shek.
- 4) That the petition submitted to this Federation by Chong Lung-vung, ricksha coolie representative on the Board of Management of the P.M.A.A. be referred to the S.M.C.
- 5) That the local Chinese residents who have registered with the Federation for course of civic training be instructed to wait until the third term commences.
- 6) That branch associations be instructed to appoint representatives to attend the ceremony in connection with the renaming of Thibet Road to Yu Yah Ching Road.

Proclamation issued by Japanese Naval Landing Party

The following is translation of a proclamation in Chinese issued this morning by the Japanese Naval Landing Party and posted on walls on Range, North Szechuen, Woosung and Haining Roads :-

August 6, 1936.

- 2 -

1. That members be notified to contribute towards the funds for the purchase of aircraft to be presented to General Chiang Kai Shek on the occasion of his 50th Birthday.
2. That the revised regulations of the Association be submitted to the Bureau of Social Affairs for consideration.
3. That members be instructed to notify their employees to participate in the local civic training movement.
4. That on the instructions of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a "Smuggling Prevention Section Committee of the Shanghai Municipality Toilet Articles Factory Owners' Association be organized.

During the meeting, regulations governing the "Smuggling Prevention Section Committee of the Association" were passed and seven persons appointed to serve on the committee.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Committee Meeting

Twelve committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, at a meeting held in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road at 3 p.m. August 5, 1936 passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the S.M.C. be requested to take effective measures to clear the streets of prostitutes.
2. That two representatives be sent to co-operate with the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association in making preparations for celebrating the re-naming of Thibet Road to Yu Yah-ching Road.
3. That the Ministry of Finance be requested to devise ways and means of ridding the local market of counterfeit coins and banknotes.
4. That persons eligible for civic training be registered with effect from August 15.
5. That the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be requested to prevent the Japanese Government from establishing a Consulate at Chengtu.

August 6, 1936.

- 3 -

6. That the National Government be urged to lodge a strong protest with the local Consular Body for opposing factory inspection in the Settlement.
6. That a general meeting of representatives be convened at 3 p.m. August 15 in the office of the Federation.

Bureau of Social Affairs - new commissioner appointed

Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Commissioner of the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government, has been appointed concurrently Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs to succeed the late Commissioner Wu Sing-ya.

Labour

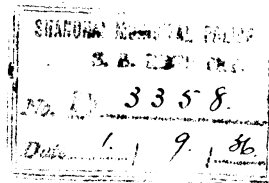
Silk Filatures in Chapei - resume normal operations

The silk filatures in Chapei which have been working in the mornings only since the beginning of July, 1936, owing to the hot weather, resumed normal operations on August 5.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai Northern District National Goods Exhibition
- closed

The Shanghai Northern District National Goods Exhibition, which was opened on July 11 on a piece of vacant ground off North Szechuen and Kuh Ming Roads corner, O.O.L. (Vide I.R. 13/7/36) closed on August 5. This exhibition was sponsored by the Citizens' National Goods Year Movement Committee.



September 1, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION

The 25th Branch of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting yesterday. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) Owing to the general trade depression, business is very poor and shops are not in a position to carry on. Landlords are prosecuting these shops for non-payment of house rent and injunction orders are issued. The Tien Tien Restaurant (天天酒家) and some ten other shops have been sealed up. Measures to remedy this should be devised.

Resolved: that in addition to petitioning the Government authorities to devise relief measures, the Courts be requested to show some consideration for the hardships of businessmen.

- 2) Most of the shops located on North Szechuen Road, north of Range Road, and along the extension of North Szechuen Road have closed down, while the business of those shops remaining open has become worse. This is due to the following reasons :-

- a) High rentals.
- b) Military obstacles on the streets.

Resolved: that an investigation be made into the rate of house rentals in the area in question so that negotiations can be opened with the landlords for a reduction of the rentals; that ways and means be devised to bring about the removal of the military obstacles.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

In connection with the proposed abolition of the practice of tipping, the local New Life Movement Acceleration Committee held a meeting at 10 a.m. yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the Shanghai City Government, the Public Safety Bureau, the Social Affairs Bureau, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Restaurant Owners' Association and the Motor Car Drivers' Union.

After Chiang Hao (江豪) of the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee had made a report on the measures governing the abolition of tipping, the representatives present expressed their views on the abolition of tipping.

Lih Pao (立报) :-

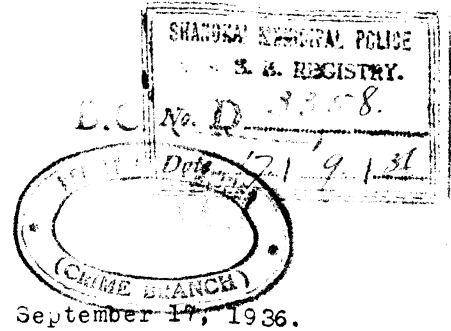
PROTEST AGAINST S.M.C. FOR PROHIBITING CERTAIN PLAYS

As a protest against the unreasonable action of the S.M.C. in prohibiting the Mo Nih (莫尼) Dramatic Group from staging patriotic plays, the Group formed a Dramatic Groups Performances Negotiations Committee and engaged lawyers Soo Chi Lien (苏千里) and Yang Tien

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

Intelligence Report
Political



Movements of Notables

To Hanking

Departed at 11 p.m. September 16 :-

Dr. John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.

Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.

Sih Toh-pih, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Hanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. September 17 :-

Fang Chon-wei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Ting Tsao-wu, member of the Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.

Ho Yao-tsoo, Chinese Minister to Turkey.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation
- meeting

The Standing Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, held a meeting at 12.30 p.m. September 16 in the premises of the Chinese Bankers' Club, 59 Hongkong Road, when discussions regarding the affairs of the Federation were held.

Northern District Citizens' Federation - meeting

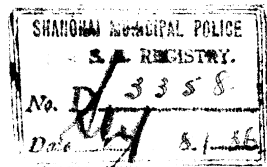
Eleven members of the Shanghai Northern District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. September 16 in their office, 32 Nan Sing Road, Chapei, and decided to instruct preparatory committees of various branches of the Federation to submit reports on the formation of the branches before the end of September.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

August 17, 1936.



Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. August 16 :-

Bang Hsueh-pei, member of the Legislative Yuan.

Tsang Jang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. August 17 :-

Eur Yang-koh, member on reserve of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Tsang Chong, -do-

To Nanking

Left at 11 p.m. August 16 :-

Bang Hsueh-pei, member of the Legislative Yuan.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

A meeting of representatives of the various branches of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation was held under the auspices of the Federation at 3 p.m. August 15 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, with Ling Hong-hou (林景侯) and four others jointly presiding. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the revised regulations governing the formation of the Federation be approved.
2. That the Civic Training Committee of the Federation be entrusted with conducting the civic training classes for residents of the 1st Special District.
3. That the organizing of the New Life Movement Labour Service Corps be referred to the Standing Committee.
4. That assistance be rendered to the Election Office of the Shanghai Municipality Representatives to the National People's Congress and that Chang Ih-zung (張一農) and two others be appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Election Office.

July 16, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY
No. D 3358
Date 7/16/36

-3-

Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Association support
decisions of the 2nd Plenary Session of the C.E.C.

On July 15, the Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Association, Ya Dz Yuan, Ning Ho Road, Nantao, sent a telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters supporting the decisions of the Second Plenary Session of the C.E.C. and C.S.C. of the Kuomintang relating to the military activities of the Southwest.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Fourteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 4.20 p.m. July 15 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, with Chang Ih-zung (張一塵) presiding, when the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That the proposal to request the S.M.C. to re-name Haining Road Yu Ya Ching Road be withdrawn, and that the S.M.C. be requested to rename Thibet Road Yu Ya Ching Road.
- 2) That the regulations governing the training of residents in civic knowledge be approved.
- 3) That the request submitted by the squatters in the Eastern District for assistance in inducing the S.M.C. to rescind the order for their removal be referred to the Council, and that the 39th Branch of the Federation be instructed to render assistance to the squatters.
- 4) That a reply be sent to Chow Vee-kao (周維高) informing him that his proposal that the S.M.C. reorganize the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association has been submitted to the Council.

Labour

Silk Filatures in Chapei - situation

The situation in the thirteen silk filatures in Chapei which resumed operations on July 15 following the settlement of the strike declared by workers of the

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
.....

Intelligence Report
Political

May 21, 1936.



Movements of Notables

To Hongkong

Departed at 8 p.m. May 19 by the "Empress of Canada" :-

Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Yuan.
Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.
Yih Chu-chong, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.
Hsu Zong-ts, Vice President of the Supervisory Yuan.
Li Vung-wan, member of the Central Political Council.
Fu Ping-zang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Chu Ming-nyi, -do-

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 20 :-

John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.
Wang Yung-ping, Minister of Justice.
Yang Yung-tai, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government.
Li Shien-ken, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 21 :-

Li Shih-tseng, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.

Seizure of Reactionary Literature - Court proceedings

67408
An application for the disposal of the reactionary publications seized on May 19, 1936, from the Jung Chun (群衆) Bookstore, 300 Foochow Road (Vide I.R. 20.5.36), was made before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on May 20, when the confiscation of the seizure was ordered.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Sixteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation at a meeting held in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 3.15 p.m. May 20, passed the following resolutions :-

May 21, 1936.

-2-

- 1) That Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Secretary of the Chinese Bankers' Association, be elected Chairman of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.
- 2) That all documents or correspondence of the Federation be signed by the chairman and two members of the Standing Committee.
- 3) That Standing Committee meetings be held every Wednesday.
- 4) That the local Chinese Authorities be requested to investigate the source of a certain handbill slandering Wong Shiao-lai (王昭來).

Labour

Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union - to launch a membership canvassing drive

Four committee members of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union met in their office, 33 Cong Ka Ts Loong, Min Kuo Road, Nantao, at 10 a.m. May 20, and decided to launch a drive to canvass new members between June 1 and July 30, 1936.

NCT/

FORM NO. 3
G. 10N-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3352

S.1, Special Branch Station 16

REPORT

Date May 20, 1936.

Subject (in full) Hwa Sing (華新) Company, Lane 546, 115 North

Kiangse Road - sale of back door number plates.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.D.

Further to report dated May 11, 1936, in connection with the sale of back door number plates by the Hwa Sing Company, Lane 546, 115 North Kiangse Road, according to the records of the Company a total of approximately 5,000 plates have been sold, 3,500 of which were fixed to houses in the Settlement and the remainder in the French Concession. The French Concession authorities have prohibited any further affixation of number plates by this Company.

Mackay

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J.R.

20/5/36

FILE
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 8887

S.1, Special Branch 8887

REPORT

Date May 11, 1936

Subject Hwa Sing (華新) Company, 115 North Kiangse Road

- sale of back door number plates.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.D.

The Hwa Sing (華新) Enamelled Ware Company, 115 North Kiangse Road, has repeated the sales method which caused a minor altercation in North Kiangse Road on April 3, 1936, outlined in Hongkew Crime Diary Misc. 250/36.

On May 8 employees of this firm visited Tsung Kiang Li (春江里), Lane 302 Ward Road and affixed number plates to the back doors of about 50 houses in the alleyway. On completion of the work the sum of twelve cents was requested for each plate fixed, which sum the majority of residents refused to pay. The few who did pay were issued with receipts stating :-

Receipt No. ---

Received from No. --, ----- Li, \$0.12.

Signed Chu,

Hwa Sing Co., member of the Shanghai

Citizens' Federation.

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Committee on April 4, 1936, recommended to all branches and members that number plates be fixed to all back doors by this Company.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Sp

華新公司
上海市民聯合會會員

牌號大洋壹角五分

今收到后子里

據收
號33第

May 4, 1936.

-2-

Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny. Some 110 persons were present and New Yung-chien (翁正堃), Vice President of the Examination Yuan, presided. An executive committee of 23 members was elected.

The society was formed for the purpose of promoting education.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting of executive committee

Thirty-three members of the newly appointed Executive Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, between 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. May 2. A number of resolutions, including the following, were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That the standing committee be instructed to cooperate with the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in dealing with the telephone rate dispute.
- 2) That five representatives be appointed to take charge of the affairs relating to the raising of a fund for the purchase of an aeroplane to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his 50th birthday.
- 3) That a letter be addressed to the S.M.C. submitting the suggestion of one Chow Chi-van (周志凡) that compensation be granted to the families of innocent persons who are killed during ^{shooting} air raids in the Settlement.
- 4) That the letter from the Ricksha Owners' Association requesting the reorganization of the P.M.A.A. be referred to the S.M.C.
- 5) That the proposals of Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英) and Wong Zau-zung (王肇成) to use the funds of defunct anti-Japanese organizations for educational and aviation purposes, be referred to the Chinese Authorities.

April 23, 1936.

- 2 -

Representatives of various branches of the 1st
Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Ninety-one representatives of various branches of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, at 2.30 p.m. April 22. Delegates of the Chinese Authorities were also present. During the proceedings, an executive committee of 35 members and a supervisory committee of 15 members were elected. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That in connection with the increase in the telephone rates the following measures be adopted :-
 - a) That the telephone rates be calculated on the basis of 3 cents for each call.
 - b) That a meter to record the number of calls be affixed to each subscriber's telephone.
 - c) That the Shanghai Telephone Company be urged not to cut off the telephones of subscribers for non-payment of rates pending a settlement of the present dispute.
2. That the ruling of the Executive Yuan to establish a committee to deal with rent disputes be supported.
3. That the following matters be entrusted with the Executive Committee for consideration and enforcement :-
 - a) To arrange for each branch association to be represented on the Committee of the Federation.
 - b) To raise funds for the purchase of an aeroplane to be presented to General Chiang on his 50th birthday.

Labour

Commercial Press - activities of ex-workers

At 3.30 p.m. April 22, some 30 ex-employees of the Commercial Press assembled at the Sales Office of the Company, 211 Honan Road, with a view to pressing their demand for reinstatement. They withdrew at 5.20 p.m. after having been refused an interview with the General Manager.

April 23, 1936.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

Representatives of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. After speeches were delivered by Ling Mei Yien (林美衍) and Mao Sung Woo (毛聖和), representing the local Tangpu and Bureau of Social Affairs respectively, an Executive Committee and a Supervisory Committee were elected and the following resolutions discussed and passed :-

The Telephone Question

(1)(a) That the basic number of calls for telephones be abolished; that the charges be fixed at three cents per call; that a meter be installed with each telephone.

(b) That a letter be sent to the Telephone Company informing it not to disconnect the service and to charge for the service at the old rate pending a settlement of the dispute.

(c) That the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce be requested by letter to call a meeting of various trade associations to discuss measures to be taken in relation to the telephone question.

(2) That a declaration be published.

The Rent Reduction Mediation Committee

(3) That a telegram be sent to the Executive Yuan agreeing to the formation of a committee to mediate in rent disputes and to the movement to bring about a reduction in rates of interest; that representatives of public bodies be allowed to join this committee; that the rate of interest, 12%, be reduced according to circumstances.

(4) That the Executive Committee be instructed to draw up measures for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai Shek on his birthday.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

SUN SIN NO.5 COTTON MILL WORKERS DEMAND RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS

The Sun Sin No.5 Cotton Mill, No.1316 Ward Road, suspended operations on February 1 last year. The workers of the mill have made several appeals to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, the local Tangpu and other government organs to bring about an early resumption of operations by the mill so as to enable workers to earn a living.

Yesterday morning some 200 workers of both sexes called at the mill and demanded resumption of operations.

The callers were received by Yong Shao Van (榮孝範) on behalf of the General Manager. He informed them that measures for resumption of operations would be brought up for discussion with the creditors and financial circles as soon as the General Manager returned to Shanghai.

The entire body of workers regarded this reply as satisfactory and withdrew.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 446.147/36

REPORT

West Hongkong Station

Date 22nd April 1936

Subject (in full) Meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building.

Made by D.S.I. Shields.

Forwarded by Inspector E. O. P. O. O.

Sir,

C.D.S. 308 and C.D.C. 221 report that some 84 representatives of the 1st. Special District Citizen Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. 22/4/36. to elect a new committee.

Messrs Wong Shao Lai (王曉賴), Tsang Yi Zung (張一尊), Waung Mai Yung (汪漫云) and Liu Zeng Ying (劉仲英) presided at the meeting. The new members to serve on the Executive Committees of the above federation were elected.

They also discussed the new scale of telephone charges and the local rent reduction. The above problems were not decided and have been referred to the new Executive Committees.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

D.S.I. Shields
D.S.I.

D.D.O."C" Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch

*Noted
Who 23/4*

*Noted
23/4
File
J.R.*

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME DIVISION
No. D. 3308
Date April 17, 1936

April 17, 1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 16 :-

Tar Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Yih Chu-chong, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. April 17 :-

Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Tsai Yuan-pei, -do-

Chu Ming-nyi, -do-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting
to elect new committees postponed

The meeting of representatives of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation to elect new members to serve on the committees of the Federation for the ensuing year, scheduled to take place in the Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, at 2 p.m. April 18, has been postponed to 2 p.m. April 22 at the same venue. The postponement was due to the fact that the majority of the representatives of the Federation are representatives of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association which will also hold a general meeting on April 18.

Consolidated Taxes Bureau of Kiangsu, Chekiang
and Anhwei - removal of office

The offices of the Consolidated Taxes Bureau of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei have been removed from 277 Chengtu Road to No.451 Taku Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date... April 6, 1936.

Subject Hwa Sing Company, 115 North Kiangei Road - sale

of back door number plates.

Made by...D.I....Sil Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Copies of mimeographed notices urging local residents to affix number plates on back doors of houses for the convenience of visitors were issued on April 4, 1936, by the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Movement Committee, both located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road. These notices recommend at the same time the use of the products manufactured by the ^{華新公司} Hwa Sing Company which charges only 12 cents per plate including service for fixing. Specimens of these notices are attached herewith together with translations.

It is to be noted that the Hwa Sing Company with sales offices at 115 North Kiangei Road, sent a letter to the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation on March 23 explaining the advisability of fixing number plates on the back doors of houses and requesting assistance in promoting the sale of number plates manufactured by the Company.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE

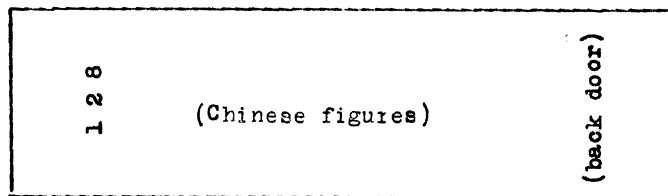
Translation of a notice issued by the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Committee, Chamber of Commerce building, to its various branches on April 4, 1936.

As a rule the majority of the residents in various alleyways in Shanghai use the back doors for entrances to their houses. This causes inconvenience to friends or relatives, because there are no house numbers on the back doors. Recently, the Hwa Sing (華新公司) Company manufactured enamelled number plates for back doors. These plates are made of Chinese material and are useful. With a view to making them popular and to promoting the use of national goods, we recommend them to you and request you to assist in inducing the residents to purchase and affix these plates on back doors for the convenience of visitors.

(chopped) Shanghai Municipality Rent
Reduction Committee.
April 4.

To Various Branches.

Sample of back door number plate



Price : \$0.12 per plate.

逕啟者茲以本市里弄住戶平時多數由後門出入以致親友探訪頗費周折常感後門無門牌之苦近有華新公司所出之搪磁後門門牌純係國貨原料精工製成色澤光潤經久美觀確為公眾需要之品茲為普及全市起見用特備至介紹務希貴會轉告各住戶一致購裝藉以提倡國貨而便識別統希查照協助推行無任企盼此致各區分支會

啟四月四日

價目 每塊壹角五分不收手續費

後門牌樣

128

一
二
八

號

後門

Translation of a notice issued by the 1st Special District
Citizens' Federation to its branches on April 4, 1936

In European and American countries, dwelling houses in alleyways are all well equipped. For the convenience of visitors, there are house numbers on the back doors in addition to those fixed by the authorities at the front, and bells are fixed at both the front and back entrances. The back door numbers are equipped by the residents themselves. As this equipment is convenient to visitors, alleyway residents in China should follow suit. This Federation has received proposals from the 26th and 38th branches suggesting the use of back door number plates manufactured by the Hwa Sing Company, a member firm. These proposals have been approved by the committee members and are worth adoption and promotion. The plates are both cheap and useful. Will you notify the residents in alleyways in your district to adopt them.

(chopped) Shanghai 1st Special District
Citizens' Federation.
April 4.

To Various Branch Associations.

逕啟者考查歐美各國對於里弄住戶一切設置尤為周密
凡門牌除前門依照市政編訂外復於後門裝訂後門門牌
電鈴等亦前後均裝設便於過訪之至意也此項後門門牌
概由自製裝訂查我國里弄住戶為便於尋訪親友起見亦
宜仿照施行案准第廿六三十八等區分會聯函提議會員
華新公司不惜工本製鑄後門門牌式樣精良便合訂用經
執委會審查認為合用宜一致提倡藉便親友探訪過從之
便利所費有限切於實用希煩
貴會轉致里弄住戶一體遵行仰乞
查照辦理為荷此致
貴區分會



啟
四月四日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

No. S. B. D. 3358

Date

Division

CRIME REGISTER No.— Misc. 250/36.

Hongkew Police Station.

3rd. April 1936.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	5.45.p.m. to 8.00.p.m. 3.4.1936.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	115/546 North Kianglee Rd Station Detective Office.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Trouble over house number plates affixed by the Wah Shing Enamel company without authority.

At 5.45.p.m. on 3.4.1936 S.I.Huang brought to station four male Chinese as follows:—

Huh Foh Hai (胡福海), Cook, 138/546 N.Kianglee Road.
Yang Pah Foh (楊和福), Coolie. All employed at the
Sung Pah Zung (沈卜成), Shroff, Wah Shing Enamel Co.,
Sang Ching Kyi (蔭峻), Shroff, 115/546 N.Kianglee Rd.

S.I.Huang reported that he was patrolling near the mouth of the Dau Yue Faung (Lane 546) N.Kianglee Road when he heard an altercation between the 1st. named man and the three employees of the Wah Shing Co, regarding the affixing of a House number plate on premises at No. 138 Lane 546, N.Kianglee Road. His immediate enquiries ascertained that number plates had been fixed on all the rear doors of the houses in this alleyway and the shroffs were collecting from the tenants the sum of 12cents per house. S.I. Huang brought all four persons to station and enquiries were made by D.O.Guess and C.O.S.188.

The complainant, Huh Foh Hai, stated that on 1.4.1936 some persons came to his and other houses in the alleyway and fixed a small plate on the rear door. This plate, done in blue and white enamel, bore the house number in English and Chinese. On the afternoon of the 3.4.1936 a coolie and two shroffs came to collect 12¢

FILE

Seen who 11/4

11
10
12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.

from each house for this plate. In the complainant's case he raised an objection as he had given no instructions for such a plate to be fixed.

The three defendant parties were questioned and stated that they were employed by the Wah Shing (華生公司) Enamel Co., of No. 115, Lane 546, North Kiangse Road, and that the company was affiliated to the Shanghai City Merchants Union (市商聯合會), a branch of the Chinese^{Crash} of Commerce. It had been advertised in the local press that the company were, on the advice of the Union, fixing small enamel number plates on houses and making a charge of 12¢ for same.

In the case of Lane 546 North Kiangse Road the plates had already been fixed and they were collecting the cash as stated given an official receipt from their firm.

Detectives made enquiries at the offices of the Wah Shing Co., but the manager was absent and later came to station accompanied by his lawyer, Mr. Lee Pau Sung (李寶森). The manager who gave his name as Yue Qing Ziang (余慶祥), stated that in accordance with their advertised programme that had fixed these small number plates to many houses. After fixing said plates they sent their shroffs to collect 12¢ or, if the tenant objected to such purchase, to remove the plate. This was the first instance in which any difficulty had been met.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.

There was, he stated, no compulsion to purchase the plates but he admits that the permission of the landlords was not obtained neither were the tenants consulted before the plates were nailed on the rear doors.

The coolie accompanying the shroffs, it was noted, was wearing a brown jacket bearing the Chinese Characters (市民聯合會), Shanghai City Merchants Union, on the front and the same characters with the following addition on the back (華利公司) Wah Shing Co. member of - The coolie also wore a white cloth armband bearing similar characters and chopped with the Union Chop.

It is obvious that the Wah Shing Co. were trying to give the impression that they were an official body and that the fixing of these plates was an official act.

Mr. Robertson, I/c Special Branch, was informed of the case but had received no previous information regarding the activities of this company. A copy of this report is herewith submitted to Special Branch for file.

No unlawful act having been committed the manager was instructed that in future he should ask the permission of landlords and/or tenants before fixing any such plates and that in the case of plates already fixed that if the tenant did not wish to pay he had no alter-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.

native but to remove the plates without complaint.

Mr. Yue Ching Ziang stated that these instructions would in future be carried out and all parties were therefore released after a caution against further arguments with tenants over the non-payment of the 12 cent fee.

J. Guesz
D.S.

Knights 4
Sen. Det. 1/c. 4

D.D.O. "C" Division.

April 6, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

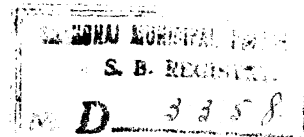
Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the letters from the Electric Fittings Dealers' Association and the Brass & Iron Engineering Trade Association relating to the new system of charging for the telephone service be handed over to the Telephone Question Committee to be dealt with.
2. That the Telephone Question Committee be notified of the letter of reply from the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce in which it is stated that the telephone problem will be referred to the Executive Committee for discussion and that a general meeting of representatives will take up the matter.
3. That a general meeting of representatives of various district branches be held on April 18 to discuss measures to deal with the new system of charging for the service.
4. That the despatch received from the Shanghai City Government reporting that the Public Safety Bureau has been instructed to place restrictions upon dance halls be kept on file.
5. That the despatch received from the Shanghai City Government Council stating that the question of placing restrictions upon dance halls has been referred to the Shanghai City Government for consideration be kept on file.
6. That in conformity with the requests of the 26th and 38th Branches of the Federation, the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation and the various district branches of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation be notified to affix house number plates to the back doors of houses, as has been done by the Hwa Sin (華新) Company.
7. That in compliance with the instructions of the Social Bureau, Dzung Tsi Zung (董濟成) be detailed to mediate in the trouble between the 32nd and 40th Branches of the Federation.

D.3358



March 19, 1936.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - new branch inaugurated

The 44th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, which has been organized during the past month by shopkeepers and residents in the vicinity of Burkill, Shankaikwan, Tsingtao and Wenchow Roads, was formally inaugurated at a meeting held in its office at No.8 Ping Zien (平泉) Terrace, Burkill Road, on the afternoon of March 18. Some twenty-five persons were present and an executive committee of 15 members was elected.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 94/36.

REPORT

West Hongkong Station, 3358
Date 13th March 1936.

Subject (in full) Meeting held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Insp. E. A. E. C. C.

Sir,

C.D.C. 308 reports that between 3.10 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.
13/3/36, 30 representatives of the various branches of the 1st
Special District Citizens' Federation held their 15th Executive
Committee Meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building,
North Soochow Road for the purpose of investigating the qualifica-
tions of representatives elected for the 5th period.

Mr. Yih Cha Shing (葉文生) acted as chairman.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. I. Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

1-2. 14/3/36
11/4
J.H.
1936

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

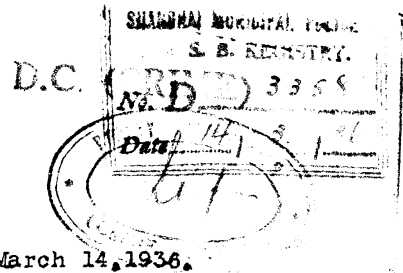
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

March 14, 1936.



Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. March 13 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Arrived at 7 a.m. March 14 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 13 :-

Yang Hu, Commander of the Shanghai Peace
Preservation Corps.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Fifteen members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 5.30 p.m. March 13, 1936, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That the general meeting of the Federation be held on April 2.
- 2) That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be requested to consider the question of demanding an increase in the number of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
- 3) That the request of numerous singsong house owners that the Telephone Company be asked to expedite the removal of telephones no longer required be referred to the Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee.
- 4) That the opposition to the new telephone charges be continued.
- 5) That the suggestion to raise funds for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek on his 50th birthday be referred to all branch associations.

D.3358

No.	3358
Date	12.1.36

March 12, 1936.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation to hold meeting

A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation will be held at 3 p.m. March 13 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, for the purpose of discussing the election of new committees for the ensuing year.

3358

3 3 36

March 3, 1936.

2 Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday by the Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, Zung Tsi Zung (陳濟威) and 22 others were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That with reference to the letter from the 34th District Branch of this Federation, the Shanghai Municipal Council be requested by letter to instruct the Police to place restrictions upon the unlicensed stall-keepers along Annam Road.
- 2) That in compliance with the letter from the Tai Hsien (泰縣) Fellow Countrymen's Association asking protection for hawkers on Kiukiang Road and Hankow Road, a letter be despatched to the 18th and 21st District Branches instructing them to make an investigation.
- 3) That a general meeting for the re-election of committeemen be held at 2 p.m. March 15.

The Telephone Question

- 4) That as regards the letter from the 4th District Branch dealing with the questions of rent reduction and the new system of charging for the telephone service, the matters be referred to the Rent Reduction Movement Committee and the Telephone Question Committee respectively for discussion.
- 5) That the following measures be adopted to deal with the new system of charging for the telephone service:-
 - a) That a letter be sent to the Telephone Question Committee asking it to continue its protest against the new system.
 - b) That a further letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association requesting it to continue its opposition against the telephone system.

The Assault on a Pedlar by a Foreign Policeman

- 6) That in response to the proposals of committeeman Lien Ngoh Kuei (顏鰲奎) in connection with the assault committed by Foreign Policeman No. 36 (?) on a pedlar on Dent Road near Tongshan Road, the following measures be adopted:-
 - a) That the 5th District Branch make an investigation into the affair.
 - b) That the Shanghai Municipal Council be requested to impose severe punishment upon the offender.
 - c) That the Chinese Municipal Authorities be petitioned to make an investigation into the case.
 - d) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association requesting it to open negotiations over the assault.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
Intelligence Report

Political

March 3, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 2 :-

Heiung Shih-hwei, Chairman of the Kiangai Provincial Government.

Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.

Liu Zou-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

Chu Kia-hwa, Chairman of the Communications Committee of the Central Political Council.

Chu Pei-teh, Chief of Staff of the Military Affairs Commission.

To Hangchow

Departed at 8.35 a.m. March (from Shanghai West) :-

Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The Executive Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3.30 p.m. March 2 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, and passed a number of resolutions including the following :-

1. That the election of members to serve on the executive and supervisory committees be held on March 15.
2. That the Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee be requested to continue to oppose the new telephone rates.
3. That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement be urged to make further efforts to induce the S.M.C. to withdraw its approval of the new telephone rates.
4. That the 5th District Branch of the Federation be instructed to make investigations regarding the death of a hawker on Tongshan Road, and that the S.M.C. be requested to punish foreign Policeman No.136 who is alleged to have caused the hawker's death.
5. That a petition be submitted to the Shanghai City Government and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association requesting them to lodge protests with the S.M.C. in connection with the death of the hawker.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Miso. File No. 143/36.

29-2-1936

Louza Station, 3358

REPORT

Date 2nd March 1936

Subject Further report re 5th Annual Committee Meeting of the
Citizens' Federation of the Shanghai Special District.
Made by and Forwarded by Det. Inspector B.B. Boddy

Sir;

The undersigned begs to report that C.D.S.30 attended No.13
Dong Shing Li (Lane 614), Foochow Road, at 2 p.m. 29-2-36. No
meeting of the Citizens' Federation of the Shanghai Special
District was held as only 7 members attended.

Det. Inspector.

Copy to Special Branch. ✓

Noted
K.

File
JH
MAR 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. M189:143/36

29-2-36

REC-STR

Louza Station, 735

REPORT

Date February, 29, 1936

Subject Report re 5th Annual Committee Meeting of the Citizens' Federation of
the Shanghai Special District.

Made by Det. Inspector Boddy. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 8 a.m. 29-2-36 the undersigned received the attached letter from the Chief Inspector i/c of Louza Station.

Letter states that the 5th annual meeting of the Citizens' Federation of the Shanghai Special District will be held at No.13 Dong Shing Li, Foochow Road at 2 p.m. 29-2-36 to elect new executive members. Letter is signed Branch Office of the 20th Division of the Shanghai Citizens' Federation.

A C.D.C. will be posted at the address and will report on the meeting.

Copy to Special Branch. ✓

Detective Inspector.

Handwritten notes:
#11
Noted
10/2/36
29/2/36
H.C.

Handwritten:
File
JMK

February 26th, 1936.

To

Louza Police Station,

S.M.P.

Dear Sirs,

We wish to inform you that at 2 p.m. 29-2-36, we are holding the 5th annual committee meeting of the Citizens' Federation of the Shanghai Special District at No. 13 Dong Shing Li off Foochow Road.

Object:- To Elect the New Executive Members.

We respectfully ask for your attendance to supervise the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Chopped.

Branch Office of the 20th Division
of the
Shanghai Citizens Federation.

[Handwritten signature]
29
2.

中華民國二十五年一月
件壹
內

目

上海四馬路同興里十三號

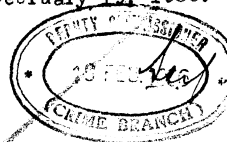
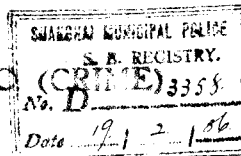
SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

February 19, 1936.



Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 18 :-

Chang Kung-chuen, Minister of Railways.
Tseng Yang-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.
Tseng Yoong-fu, -do-

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. February 19 :-

Ken Nai-kwang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Koh Tseng-ting, -do-
Koh Tseng-kiang, -do-
Tsai Yuan-pai, -do-

Dr. C.T. Wang, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs
Committee of the Central Political Council, left Shanghai
for Kwangtung by aeroplane at 11 a.m. February 18.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to seek
financial aid from Chinese Ratepayers' Association

The Executive Committee of the 1st Special District
Citizens' Federation has decided to solicit financial
assistance from the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the
form of a monthly subsidy of \$300 and an immediate loan
of \$500.

It is learned that the 1st Special District Citizens'
Federation has been in financial difficulties for sometime
owing to the failure of a number of branch associations to
pay their membership fees.

Beef and Mutton Dealers' Association protests against
tax on sheep and cattle by French Municipal Council

On February 18, four representatives of the Shanghai
Beef and Mutton Dealers' Association, Lane 239, No. 8 Miller
Road, submitted a petition to the Shanghai City Government
requesting that a protest be lodged with the French Municipal

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~3358~~ 36

REPORT

Date February 5, 1936.

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

BB [Signature]

Twenty-one members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 3.25 p.m. February 1, 1936, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That Chang Ih-zung (張一鵬) be appointed to serve on the committee organized to welcome Mr. Hu Han-min.
- 2) That the application of the proprietor of the Ziang Tai Wine Shop (祥泰酒店), 643 Chaoufoong Road, for assistance in dealing with the attempt of representatives of the S.M.C. to enforce the payment of Municipal Rates be referred to the 10th Branch Association, Lane 362, 15 Wuchow Road.
- 3) That the letters of the Ricsha Pullers' Society and the General Labour Union for assistance be referred to the "Ricsha Coolies" Research Committee."
- 4) That in connection with the accident in which Chiang Van-dz (姜范氏) was injured by a motor car bearing S.M.C. licence No. 12651, a letter be addressed to the S.M.C. with a view to negotiating for the issue of compensation.
- 5) On January 23, a caterer named Huang Ju-keng (汪月根) and several loafers assaulted a coolie of the Association in the Chamber's building following a quarrel over the payment of food money. Subsequently the coolie was taken to West Hongkew Station where the caterer falsely accused him of assault. On January 31, a foreign detective and a Chinese detective of West Hongkew Station came to the office of the Association and executed without the assistance of the Chinese Authorities a summons against the coolie. It was decided that the following measures be adopted :-
 - a) That representations be made to the Committee of the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

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

Chamber against the indifferent attitude of the Police watch-
men in permitting loafers to assault the coolie and take him
to the Police Station.

b) That the S.M.C. be notified of the illegal procedure
adopted by the S.M.P.

5) That all members be urged to devise some practical means to
oppose the increase in the telephone rate which will become
effective on March 1, 1936.

The above information was obtained by C.D.S.94.

My Town.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Learn.

Information

John Robertson
acc.

C. D. J. Grubb,

Please initial and
pass to Reg. to file.

KG

JHG

14 FEB. 1936

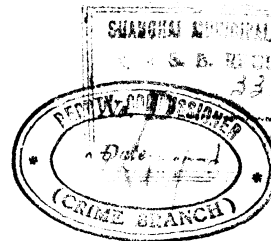
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
Intelligence Report

Political

January 17, 1936.



Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 16 :-

Tsei Yuan-pei, member of the Supervisory Committee
of the Kuomintang.
Kwen Soo-jen, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.45 a.m. January 17 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Wang Chi, -do-
Wang Fah-jing, -do-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Branch meeting

At 10 a.m. January 16, fifty-two members of the 26th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their offices at 67 Kiangai Road. A new committee of thirteen members was elected to serve during 1936 and the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That a welcome be extended to Mr. Hu Han-min, Chairman of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, on his return to China.
- 2) That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be informed of members' opposition to the increase in telephone charge which will come into effect on March 1.
- 3) That efforts be made to persuade local landlords to reduce rents.

3356.
B 1 11
January 13, 1936.

- 5 -

First Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting of
Branch Association

At 10 a.m. January 12, fifty members of the 35th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the New World Building, 2 Bubbling Well Road, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the Shanghai City Government be requested to issue an order authorizing a rent reduction of 40%.
2. That the scheme of the Shanghai Telephone Company to charge subscribers according to the number of calls made be opposed.
3. That the issue of Yen notes by local Japanese banks be opposed.

Meetings of a similar nature were held by members of the 9th Branch Association of the Federation in the New World Building, at 10 a.m. January 12, and sixty members of the 27th Branch Association of the Federation in the Zien Shing Kong Wine Shop, 594 Chekiang Road, at 2 p.m. January 12.

Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation - activities

On January 11, the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs issued an order instructing the Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation to cease functioning pending examination of its rules and regulations by the Kuomintang. The order has been complied with by the Federation.

POLICE
G. D. BUREAU.

D. 3358

January 13, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

MEETING OF THE BRANCHES OF THE 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT
CITIZENS FEDERATION

At a meeting of the 35th Branch of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation which was held yesterday at the Shanghai World Amusement Resort, Thibet Road, the following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to issue an official mandate ordering a 40 % reduction in house rents.
- (2) That the charging of telephone rates according to the number of calls be opposed.
- (3) That the circulation of Japanese Yen notes in Shanghai be opposed.
- (4) That the request from the Wei Sai Fang (渭水坊) Branch Rent Reduction Committee asking this Branch Federation to notify the landlord, the Feng Hing Company (洪興公司), to keep their promise to reduce the house rents by 10% with effect from January 1936 be granted.
- (5) A letter has been received from Chinag Sin Min (姜乾氏) stating that his mother, whilst passing the entrance of the Foh Chong Silk Shop (福昌莊), No.190 Kwangse Road, was knocked down by an official car of the S.M.C., licence No. 16251. She sustained a broken leg. The car was not driven in accordance with the driving regulations and the horn was not sounded to warn pedestrians. Apart from filing a legal action with the proper Court, Chiang Sin Min requests the Branch Federation for support in this case.

I was resolved that the S.M.C. be requested to impose severe punishment upon the driver in question and to issue compensation.

At a meeting held by the 27th Branch of the First Special District Citizens Federation at the Chien Hsin Kong Restaurant (全興康酒樓), Chekiang Road, yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That the charging of the telephone rates according to the number of calls be opposed.
- (2) That a petition be submitted to the authorities requesting the suppression of Yen notes in Shanghai.
- (3) That the rent reduction movement be positively accelerated.
- (4) That the members of this Branch Federation be urged to promote the use of native products.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
R. B. REGISTRY	
No. <u>1</u>	3358
Date <u>8</u>	<u>1</u> / <u>1</u> / <u>36</u>

January 8, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE UNION OF MEDICINE SHOP EMPLOYEES

Owing to lack of organization, the Union of Medicine Shop Employees has been inactive. Recently, the local Tangpu appointed Lu Mou Jing (盧慕靜) and eight others as members of a Reorganization Committee to readjust the affairs of the Union.

At a meeting held by the Reorganization Committee on January 6, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That agents be detailed to conduct secret enquiries into the alleged attempt by a small number of union members who are planning with the employers to obstruct the Reorganization Committee; that should evidence be found, reports be made to the Party and political organs demanding that severe punishment be imposed on them.
- 2) That drastic measures be adopted against non-Union employees after efforts to persuade them to join the Union have failed.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

SEIZURE OF INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS

Yesterday detectives of Jih Loh Poo (十六鋪) Police Station of the Public Safety Bureau arrested a man named Zee Zou Foong (徐壽丰), an unemployed photographer, and two others at house No. 3 Dah Ching Ka Street (大坑街), Dah Ching Road (大坑路), Nantao, and seized a camera, 13 boxes of plates, 6 boxes of smaller plates, some 500 sheets of indecent pictures, etc.

According to a statement made by Zee Zou Foong, these pictures were photographed in June, 1934, at the Yong Sing (永新) Photo Studio on Chaotung Road, International Settlement. In March, 1935, he removed to the present address on Dah Ching Road to undertake the development of the plates.

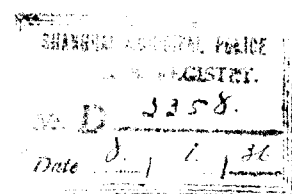
Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS FEDERATION

The 1st Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation, at a meeting of representatives of its various Branches held recently, decided to carry out a thrift movement.

The meeting then passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That posters be printed advocating the salvation of the nation by means of the native goods movement.
- 2) That handbills be distributed calling the public to refrain from attending dog racing, Hai-Alai and other gambling places; that managers of shops be urged to notify their employees not to attend these gambling places.
- 3) That real estate companies and houseowners be urged to grant their tenants a reduction of rent.
- 4) That Yen notes be not accepted.



January 8, 1936.

- 2 -

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Thirty-four members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 3 p.m. January 7, 1936, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That paper posters containing the following slogans bearing on national goods propaganda be prepared :-
 - (A) In order to promote the welfare of the country, national goods should be extensively used.
 - (B) To save the nation by means of national goods is the fundamental way to wipe off national humiliation.
 - (C) In order to restore our interests and national integrity, everybody must use national goods.
2. That employees of all members be urged not to patronize greyhound racing and Hai-Alai.
3. That in connection with the rent reduction movement, the following measures be adopted :-
 - (A) That real estate agents and land-owners be notified to reduce rents of their own accord.
 - (B) That branch associations of the Federation be instructed to furnish a list of names of landlords who have not yet reduced the rents of their houses.
4. That the Ministries of Finance and Industry be requested to instruct all Chinese not to accept Japanese banknotes or coins and that all members of the Federation be notified not to accept Japanese banknotes and coins in business dealings.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The training cruiser "Tungchi" arrived at Woosung from Fokien at 7 p.m. January 7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 6157
B. D. 3358

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 24, 1935

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

R.B. Kuerst, Jr.

The Executive Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3.30 p.m. December 23 in its office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That as the year 1936 had been designated the "Citizens' National Goods Year," a movement to promote the consumption of national goods by citizens be formed in cooperation with local national goods promotion organizations.
- 2) That the Organization Department of the Federation be instructed to conduct enquiries regarding the Chung Fu (中孚) Company, which is alleged to have undertaken the agency of "Hopei" coal.
- 3) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement requesting that the S.M.C. be urged to accord to Chinese residents the right to vote at Ratepayers' Meetings as advocated by Mr. Kentwell.
- 4) That Li Ngo-kwei (黎黎奎) and others be appointed to study the problem of the Ricksha Pullers' Mutual Aid Association, as requested by the Ricksha Pullers' Society.
- 5) That in view of the appeal made by the local University Students' National Salvation Association, preparations be made in conjunction with other public bodies for the to formation of a National Salvation Association.
- 6) That a petition be despatched to the National Government requesting protection for all movements aiming at the salvation of the nation.
- 7) That a warning be issued to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Charhar and Hopei Political Council, to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

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

It is reported that the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. December 24 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, north Soochow Road, to discuss the formation of the movement described in resolution (1) above.

The above information was obtained by Agent 34.

Sik Tse Liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SI

Please include portion as first page in D. I. Report and make meeting held to-day the subject of a further report.

JW

E.R. 26/12/35

File
JW

RECEIVED
MAGISTRATE
D. 3358
26 / 12 35

December 24, 1935.

2.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION.

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday by the Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, Chen Kiu Foong (陳九峰) and twenty-three others were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That in connection with the letter from the 27th branch of this Federation, which requests us to investigate the Chung Fu (中孚) Company, which is acting as the sales agent for the Liukiang coal, the Investigation Section be assigned to make detailed investigations into the matter.
- 2) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association with the request that negotiations be opened over the right of Chinese ratepayers to vote.
- 3) That regarding the letter from the Special District Public Ricaba Pullers Society requesting us to make improvements in the Mutual Aid Society, Lee Ngao Kwei (李鵬奎) be appointed to convene a meeting to study the matter.
- 4) That regarding the request of the Various University Students' National Salvation Federation, the following steps be adopted:-
 - a) To administer consolation to injured students at Peking.
 - b) To petition the Government to issue a circular order for protecting the patriotic movement.
 - c) To respectfully request General Sung Choh Yuan to preserve territorial integrity.
 - d) To offer the spirit of co-operation in the patriotic movement by the following means:-
 - (1) That a Various Bodies National Salvation Federation be formed.
 - (2) That Yih Kia Shing (葉家興) and 2 others be appointed to make arrangements with the various sources.

SI, Please
attach to
file.
JH

China Times and other local newspapers:

Reg. int.
Dated 12/25/35

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE UNWARRANTED DISCONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement yesterday sent a letter to Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Acting Secretary of the S.M.C., making a complaint against the unwarranted disconnection of the electricity service to the Teh Chong Engineering Works (德昌機電廠), No. 43 Point Road.
This letter is similar to the one sent by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the S.M.C. on December 21. (Vide morning translation of December 22)

December 26, 1935.

Miscellaneous

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The Executive Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3.30 p.m. December 23 in its office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That as the year 1936 had been designated the "Citizens' National Goods Year," a movement to promote the consumption of national goods by citizens be formed in co-operation with local national goods promotion organizations.
2. That the Organization Department of the Federation be instructed to conduct enquiries regarding the Chung Fu Company, which is alleged to have undertaken the agency for the sale of "Hopen" coal.
- 3) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement requesting that the S.M.C. be urged to accord to Chinese residents the right to vote at Ratepayers' Meetings as advocated by Mr. Kentwell.
4. That Li Ngao-kwei (李鵬奎) and others be appointed to study the problem of the Ricksha Pullers' Mutual Aid Association, as requested by the Ricksha Pullers' Society.
5. That in view of the appeal made by the local University Students' National Salvation Association, preparations be made in conjunction with other public bodies to form a National Salvation Association.
6. That a petition be despatched to the National Government requesting protection for all movements aiming at the salvation of the nation.
7. That a warning be issued to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Charhar and Hopei Political Council, to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China.

Cigarette and Exchange Shop Owners' Association - meeting

The Cigarette and Exchange Shop Owners' Association will hold the annual general meeting of members in its office at 487 Ningpo Road at 2 p.m. December 26.

December 24, 1935.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS'
FEDERATION.

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday by the Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, Chen Kiu Foong (陳九峰) and twenty-three others were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That in connection with the letter from the 27th branch of this Federation, which requests us to investigate the Chung Fu (中孚) Company, which is acting as the sales agent for the Liukiang coal, the Investigation Section be assigned to make detailed investigations into the matter.
- 2) That a letter be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association with the request that negotiations be opened over the right of Chinese ratepayers to vote.
- 3) That regarding the letter from the Special District Public Ricsha Pullers Society requesting us to make improvements in the Mutual Aid Society, Lee Ngao Kwei (李鵬奎) be appointed to convene a meeting to study the matter.
- 4) That regarding the request of the Various University Students' National Salvation Federation, the following steps be adopted:-
 - a) To administer consolation to injured students at Peiping.
 - b) To petition the Government to issue a circular order for protecting the patriotic movement.
 - c) To respectfully request General Sung Cheh Yuan to preserve territorial integrity.
 - d) To offer the spirit of co-operation in the patriotic movement by the following means:-
 - (1) That a Various Bodies National Salvation Federation be formed.
 - (2) That Yin Kia Shing (葉家興) and 2 others be appointed to make arrangements with the various sources.

China Times and other local newspapers:

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE UNWARRANTED DISCONNECTION OF
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement yesterday sent a letter to Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Acting Secretary of the S.M.C., making a complaint against the unwarranted disconnection of the electricity service to the Teh Chong Engineering Works (德昌機器廠), No. 435 Point Road.

This letter is similar to the one sent by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the S.M.C. on December 21. (Vide morning translation of December 22)

335-8

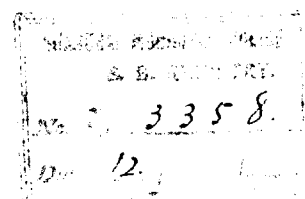
18. 12. 35

December 18, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT

With a view to accelerating the anti-opium movement, the First Special District Citizens' Federation, at a meeting held the other day, resolved to form a "First Special District Anti-Opium Movement Committee." Wong Chiao Lai (王曉籟) has been invited to be Chairman of the Committee with seven standing members including Chang Tsing Yuen (張青之) and Chen Chi Chen (陳濟成). The anti-opium propaganda meeting of the Committee, which has been scheduled for to-day will be held on the afternoon of December 24. The meeting will issue a circular addressed to the people, on the anti-opium movement and in the meantime, handbills containing slogans in favour of the movement will be posted in the streets.



December 12, 1935.

-3-

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, at 2 p.m. December 11. There were twenty-three members present. Mr. Chang Ih-zung (), former proprietor of the Yung An Li () Confectionery Shop, 513 Nanking Road, presided and the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That a "1st Special District Anti-Narcotic Movement Committee" of eight members be formed under the guidance of Wang Shiao-lai to conduct anti-narcotic propaganda in the Settlement.
- 2) That a meeting of the representatives of various districts be convened in the office of the Federation on December 18 for the purpose of discussing measures to assist the new committee in its movement against the use of narcotics.
- 3) That the S.M.C. be requested to deal severely with the two foreign policemen who are alleged to have thrown a Chinese beggar into a creek and caused his death.
- 4) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to close all dance halls.
- 5) That the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Shanghai City Government be requested to conduct negotiations with the French authorities with a view to having greyhound racing and Hai Alai suppressed.
- 6) That the National Government be requested to issue a mandate for a general reduction in rents, the rate of interest charged on loans, mortgages, etc.
- 7) That the S.M.C. reconsider the decision to adopt the message rate system in calculating telephone charges.
- 8) That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be requested to ask the S.M.C. to abolish the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association on the ground that it is being mismanaged.

December 12, 1935.

Morning translation.

MEETING OF THE 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

The First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That a 1st Special District Anti-Opium Movement Committee be formed with Wong Shiao-lai (王曉萊) as Chairman, and that a Propaganda Committee be formed.
2. That a meeting of the Propaganda Committee be held on December 18 to discuss measures to carry out the propaganda work.
3. That regarding the infuring of a resident without cause by foreign policemen, a letter be sent to the S. L. C. requesting that the foreign policemen concerned be discharged and punished.
4. That another petition be sent to the authorities for placing restrictions on dancing halls.
5. That on the basis of the report made by a foreigner named Jorge, a petition be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Shanghai City Government requesting them to open negotiations to bring about a ban on dog racing and Hai-alai in Shanghai.
6. That the National Government be requested to issue an order as soon as possible for a reduction in house rent as well as in the rate of interest on loans.
7. That a letter be sent to the Telephone Problem Study Committee asking it to make endeavours to stop the system for the collection of telephone charges according to the number of calls.
8. That as the organization of the Ricksha Pullers Mutual Aid Association is not being run in a fair manner, the Chinese Ratepayers Association be requested to negotiate with the S. L. C. for its dissolution.
9. That the branches of the Federation be notified to hold a meeting for the election of new members.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to convene meeting to discuss telephone problem and autonomy movement in the North

Under the auspices of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and the Shanghai Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee recently formed by local public bodies, a meeting of representatives of various local public organizations will be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, at 2 p.m. on December 16. The object of this meeting is to discuss the telephone message rate system and the autonomy movement in the North.

The meeting to discuss the telephone message rate system scheduled for December 15 (Vide I.R.10/12/35) has been cancelled.

Labour

Unemployment

Owing to business depression, the following concerns ceased operations with effect from December 12 :-

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>No. of employees affected</u>
Sing Dah Flour Mill, 2 Macao Road	180
Sing Yuan Storage Co., 10 Macao Road.	10
Sing Kee Flour Co., 102 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.	30
	<hr/> 220

Miscellaneous

Public Ricksha Owners - opposition to the suspension of licences by the Ricksha Board

The Special District Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Ricksha Owners' Association is arranging to hold a meeting of representatives of owners in its office at 81 Lloyd Road, at 3 p.m. Dec. 14. The object of the meeting is to discuss measures to oppose the Ricksha Board which recently suspended a number of licences on the ground that the ricksha owners had overcharged the pullers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG. S.
3. D. 3358

S.1, Special Branch ~~REG. S.~~ 2 35

REPORT

Date December 7, 1935.

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by *BB Guenest, 91*

At 3 p.m. December 6, 1935, seventeen members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, and passed ^{a number of} the following resolutions which included the following:-

- 1) That the suggestion of extending the new members' canvassing campaign be submitted to the next meeting for discussion.
- 2) That with a view to suppressing Hai Alai and Greyhound racing the following measures be adopted :-
 - a. That the C.M.F. be urged to cancel the business licences of these establishments.
 - b. That the managements of local newspapers be urged not to publish advertisements for these gambling resorts.
 - c. That a manifesto be issued to acquaint the public of the evils of gambling.
 - d. That ^{the} local Chinese Authorities be requested to prohibit all persons holding public offices from attending these gambling resorts.
 - e. That the mangements of all local shops, concerns and factories be advised to prohibit their employees from frequenting these resorts.
- 3) That the S.M.C. be requested to establish winter refuges for the benefit of poor people.
- 4) That the National Government be requested to make public its decisions regarding the measures to be adopted in dealing with the critical situation in the North.
- 5) That the S.M.C. be requested to establish a tram stop at the corner of Nanking and Shansi roads.
- 6) That the request of the Ricsha Pullers' Society for the dissolution of the P.M.A.A. be referred to the Chinese

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

Ratepayers' Association.

7) That in the case of houses of which the rents have been reduced, the S.M.C. be requested to reduce the Municipal Rate proportionately.

The above information was obtained C.D.S.94 and Agent

34.

W. M. S.
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.I.

Please include parts marked in Daily Report.

J. M.

Included in P.R. of 9/12/35.

File
J. M.

SECRET - NOT FOR PUBLIC PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

December 9, 1935.



Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 11.30 p.m. December 7 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.
Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 8 :-

Dr. John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.
Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Yuan.
Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.
Chang Chun, Chairman of the Hupai Provincial Government.
Chang Ting-fan, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Wang Chi, -do-
Chu Ming-nyi, -do-
Li Shih-tseng, -do-
Chao Lih-ts, -do-
Ti Ying, -do-

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 9 :-

Huang Shao-yung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.
Tsai Yuan-pe, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 8 :-

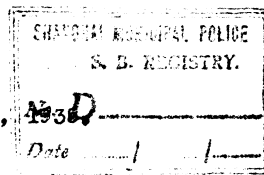
Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Huang Chi-loh, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang
and delegate of the South-West Party, arrived in Shanghai
from Nanking by aeroplane at 6 p.m. December 7.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

At 3 p.m. December 6, 1935, seventeen members of the
1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in
their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow
Road, and passed a number of resolutions which include the
following :-

53358



December 9, 1936

- 2 -

1. That with a view to suppressing Hai Alai and Greyhound racing the following measures be adopted:-
 - (a) That the C.M.F. be urged to cancel the business licences of these establishments.
 - (b) That the managements of local newspapers be urged not to publish advertisements for these gambling resorts.
 - (c) That a manifesto be issued to acquaint the public of the evils of gambling.
 - (d) That the local Chinese Authorities be requested to prohibit all persons holding public offices from attending these gambling resorts.
 - (e) That the managements of all local shops, concerns and factories be advised to prohibit their employees from frequenting these resorts.
2. That the request of the Riosha Pullers' Society for the dissolution of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association be referred to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
3. That in the case of houses of which the rents have been reduced, the S.M.C. be requested to reduce the Municipal Rate proportionately.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation opposes
Autonomy Movement in North China

On December 7, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, addressed petitions to the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, the Administrative Yuan, the Ministry Affairs Commission and the National Government, urging that plans be made forthwith to liquidate the autonomy movement in North China and preparations commenced to launch a punitive drive against the rebels.

December 7, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS
FEDERATION

The committee of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. December 6 at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That as regards the question of the suppression of the greyhound racing and the Hai-Alai, (a) a letter be sent to the French Municipal Council requesting it to withdraw the licences issued to these two gambling dens, (b) a letter be sent to the various local newspapers asking them to refrain from publishing advertisements for these two concerns, (c) a manifesto be issued advising the local residents to refrain from frequenting these places, (d) a petition be submitted to the local Tangpu and Government organs requesting them to prohibit those in Government services from visiting these gambling dens, (e) a circular notice be sent to the Chinese staff of local foreign concerns persuading them not to visit these dens and (f) a circular notice be sent to various branches of the Federation asking managers of shops and factories to forbid their employees from visiting these dens.

2) That, regarding the proposal made by Loh Wen Tsung (Loh Wen Tsung) that shelters be provided for the poor people in the foreign Settlements, the following measures be adopted:-

- a) To send a letter to the Chinese Ratepayers Association and Chinese Councillors of the S.M.C.
- b) To send a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to carry out this proposal immediately.
- c) To send a letter to the 2nd Special District Citizens Federation (French Concession) for a similar purpose.

3) That the National Government be requested to adopt without delay measures to cope with the situation in the North.

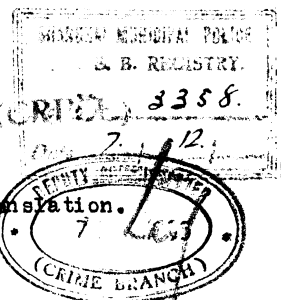
4) That the reply from the S.M.C. re the question of placing restrictions on dancing halls be kept on record.

5) That the request made by the Ricscha Coolies General Union for the dissolution of the Ricscha Coolies Mutual Aid Association which should be re-organized by the coolies themselves be referred to the Chinese Ratepayers Association to be dealt with.

6) That the request made by the 21st Branch of the Federation for the creation of the Shansse Road Section by the Tramway Company be referred to the S.M.C.

7) That the letter from the 21st Branch of the Federation stating that as the house rent has already been reduced, the municipal rate should also be reduced, be referred to the S.M.C.

8) That the request made by the 5th Branch of the Federation for the posting of a policeman on Hanbury Road Bridge be referred to the S.M.C.



December 6, 1935.

Morning translation.

Ban on Dog Racing and Hai-Alai to be discussed

The 1st Special District Citizens Federation will hold a meeting at 3 p.m. December 6 to discuss placing a ban on dog racing and Hai-Alai, and assisting Mr. Kentwell.

Members of the Federation have presented a report to the Federation containing the following suggestion:-

1. That the S.I.C. and the French Municipal Council be requested to place a strict ban on dog racing and Hai-Alai.
2. That newspapers be requested to stop the publication in their papers of advertisements for dog racing, Hai-Alai or any other organizations of a gambling nature.
3. That local residents be exhorted to refrain from visiting gambling places.
4. That the Shanghai City Government be requested to forbid all public service officers to gamble.
5. That managers of shops and factories be instructed to prohibit their employees and workers from attending dog racing and other gambling places.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 11, 1935.

Subject 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

B.B. Everett, D.I.

During the course of a meeting of committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, on November 10, the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the Central Kuomintang and the Administrative Yuan be informed that the Federation had decided to support the Government's policy of conserving the silver currency.
2. That the various branches be instructed to notify members to refrain from smuggling silver.

3. That in connection with the death on October 8, 1935 of a Chinese killed in a motor car incident in which C.A. Ridgway, an employee of the S.M.C., was involved, the following measures be adopted :-

- (a) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to conduct negotiations.
- (b) That the S.M.C. be requested to issue compensation to the family of the victim.

The above information was obtained by Agent 34.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

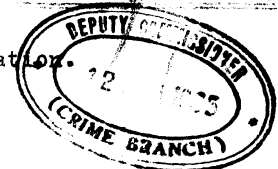
D.C. (Special Branch).

File
JLB
11 NOV 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 11 3358
Date 11/11/35

November 11, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.



Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

In view of the fact that the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang is going to be held on November 12, the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Committee has appointed King Tso Hsiang (張祖湘) and eight others as delegates to proceed to Nanking to-night to submit a petition, which contains the following points, to the Congress:-

- (1) That instructions be issued officially directing a 40% reduction in house rent.
- (2) That the house rent be paid in full when conditions in Shanghai become normal.
- (3) That all the amount saved from the reduction of the house rent for the first three months be contributed to the Famine and Flood Relief Fund.
- (4) That the tenants obtain the benefit of the reduction of house rent after this period.
- (5) That instructions be issued stipulating that no immovable property be leased at an interest exceeding 5%.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING

At 3 p.m. yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation held an Executive Committee meeting at its office. Chang In Zung (張 - 應) presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That the National Government and the Executive Yuan be requested to devise measures (1) for the stabilization of the legal tender notes, (2) for the prevention of the rise in the price of goods, (3) for the centralized control of business transactions and (4) for the relief of farmers, in view of the adoption of the monetary reform system.

(2) a. That the various branches of this Federation be notified to inform the local residents not to export silver for the purpose of gaining small profits.

b. That all the members and branches of this Federation be notified to stand for the support of the Currency Reform System adopted by the National Government.

(3) A letter has been received from the Lee's Case Support Committee requesting that negotiations be opened with the Shanghai Municipal Council for the issue of compensation.

It was resolved that the Shanghai City Government be requested to open negotiations with the Council on this matter.

(4) That Messrs "Swan" & Company be asked to give an explanation as to its illegal action against the tenants of the Ching Yue Li (勤餘里) alleyway.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 1150. 204/35.

West Hongkong Station, 3158.

S. B. D.

Date 30th October 1935.

Subject Meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by

[Signature]

Sir,

Between 3.15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. 30/10/35 about 20 members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a committee meeting in its office, 2nd floor of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road and the following was discussed:-

1. Oppose the telephone charge for individual calls.
 2. Reform the treatment of the Riksha Pullers Mutual Aid Association.
 3. Abolish dancing cabarets in the International Settlement.
- Li Ngan Kwai (李鵬奎) acted as chairman.
No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

[Signature]
1035

IR
31/10/35
[Signature]
1035

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	2358
Date	12/8/36

August 12, 1936.

Miscellaneous (2)

5th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Eleven committee members of the 5th District Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the office of the Branch at No. 41, Lao Ka, East Hanbury Road, between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. August 11 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That Chang Yien-fang (張翼方) be delegated to request T.K. Ho, Chinese Assistant Secretary of the S.M.C., to gain permission for members of the Federation to affix enamel membership plates above the street number plates.
2. That Chen Chiu-feng (陳九封) be appointed to negotiate with the house owners concerned for a reduction in rent.
3. That a letter be addressed to Kashing Road Police Station requesting that vegetable hawkers be removed from the pavements in ~~the~~ East Yuhang Road.
4. That a meeting of the Branch of the purpose of discussing the rent reduction question be held at 4 p.m. August 13.

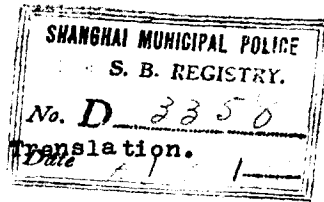
"Association for the improvement of living conditions in Shanghai" - new body formed

Preparations are being made for the organization of an association entitled "The Association for the Improvement of Living Conditions in Shanghai." An office has been opened at No. 3, Yung Ching Li, Min Kuo Road, Nantao, and the promoters are Chow Lien-suh (周聯蘇), an official of the local Tangpu, and Sung Sing-fu (宋清福), Chairman of the Nantao District Rent Reduction Association.

5

August 1, 1935.

Morning



Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI CITIZENS FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Citizens Federation held a meeting (venue not mentioned) at which the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) It has been suggested that funds be raised for the maintenance of this Federation.

Resolved that each member of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Federation advance, for the time being, a sum of \$10, while each of the members of the Standing Committee is to advance \$50 or more.

(2) It has been suggested that a Members Canvassing Preparatory Committee be formed.

Resolved that Chu Pao Loo and ten others be elected to make the necessary preparations for the formation of this Committee.

(3) That a Rent Reduction Committee to be known as the Shanghai First Special District Rent Reduction Committee be formed; that Chen Chiu Feng and 26 others be elected to the Committee.

(4) A letter has been received by this Federation from the Tze Zung (X 42) School (no address given) stating that the landlord has refused to permit a signboard being put up by the school.

Resolved that the Branch Federation concerned open negotiations with the landlord after an investigation has been made.

A. 3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
Date	1/8/35

August 1, 1935.

Miscellaneous

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from \$10.30 to \$12.30 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice :	Best Quality	... \$12.40
	Good "	... \$11.40
	Ordinary "	... \$10.40
Saigon Rice :	Best Quality	... \$11.00
	Good "	... \$ 9.80
	Ordinary "	... \$ 8.80

The average prices of rice for the month of July are as follows :-

Chinese Rice :	Best Quality	... \$12.52
	Good "	... \$11.52
	Ordinary "	... \$10.48
Saigon Rice :	Best Quality	... \$11.32
	Good "	... \$10.32
	Ordinary "	... \$ 9.32

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Twenty eight committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 2.30 p.m. July 30, 1935, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That as a contribution towards the expenses of the Federation a minimum donation of \$50 be advanced by each member of the Standing Committee and \$10 by each member of the Executive and Advisory Committees.
2. That a minimum subscription of \$5 be advanced by members for the expense of the Federation.
3. That a members canvassing committee be organized.
4. That local shop owners and landlords be urged to contribute to flood relief funds.
5. That the 1st Special District Rent Reduction Movement Committee be reorganized.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3358
July 22nd 1935. 22 7 33

Miscellaneous

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from \$9.80 to \$11.80 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice : Best Quality ... \$12.00
Good " ... \$11.00
Ordinary " ... \$10.00

Saigon Rice : Best Quality ... \$10.80
Good " ... \$ 9.80
Ordinary " ... \$ 8.80

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - organizes Flood Relief Committee

Six members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, at a meeting held in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 2.30 p.m. July 22, decided to organize a flood relief committee and to reorganize the 1st Special District Rent Reduction Movement Committee. The meeting terminated at 3.15 p.m.

Bureau of Public Safety, Nantao - orders erection of notice boards

On July 22 the Bureau of Public Safety notified all house owners in Nantao to erect notice boards at entrances to alleyways or blocks of houses for the purpose of exhibiting notices regarding letting of rooms or houses. It is learnt that house owners who fail to comply with this order will be mulcted in a fine not exceeding \$10.

National Goods Exhibition in Chapei - closed

The exhibition of national goods held in the Chapei Benevolent Society's premises, 167 Tatung Road, Chapei,

.....

July 19, 1935.

Intelligence Report

Political

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Thirty-six members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, on July 18. The newly elected committees assumed office and the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the following measures be adopted in connection with the request of the hand trolley owners for assistance in opposing the increase in the licence fees by the S.M.C. :-
 - a) That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Chinese members of the Council be urged to negotiate with the Council concerning the matter.
 - b) That the S.M.C. be requested to cancel the increase in the licence fees.
2. That a flood relief appeal group be organized to draw the attention of the public to the disasters caused by the recent floods.
3. That not more than one representative of a branch association be eligible to serve on the Standing Committee of the Federation.
4. That the S.M.C. be requested to permit the fixing of membership cards above the house number plates of members' shops.

See Central
Reg. File
L. 9643.

POLITICAL 1-7-35

First Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Sixty members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 3 p.m. June 30, and re-elected the Executive and Supervisory Committees for

1935/6. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That the Executive Committee be urged to accelerate the publication of the accounts of the Patriot Support Committee.
- 2) That the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang be requested to authorize the reduction of rentals by 40%.
- 3) That the Chinese Authorities be requested to enforce factory inspection in order to safeguard the lives of workers.
- 4) That the increase in the telephone rate be opposed and that shops in the Settlement be notified through respective Citizens' Associations to withdraw from the subscribers' list of the Telephone Company.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- (MORNING 1-7-35)

GENERAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL BRANCHES OF
FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION.

At the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation held a general meeting of representatives of its various branches. About 60 persons were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That the Executive Committee request the Committee of Shanghai Public Bodies for the Support of Patriots to publish the amount of subscriptions it has raised.
- (2) That, in view of the trade depression, the National Government be petitioned to order a reduction of house rent by 40%.
- (3) That Tsang Yien Faung (張翼芳) and Tsu Yoong Bing (朱永平) be appointed to study the measures drawn up by the 4th District Branch for the prevention of fires and that the Shanghai City Government and the Social Bureau be petitioned to enforce factory inspection.
- (4) That a letter be sent to the Committee of Telephone Experts of the S.M.C. strongly protesting against the increase in the telephone rate; that circulars be issued notifying shops and residences to give up their telephones if a telephone is not absolutely necessary to them.

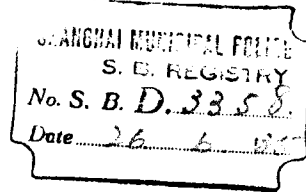
An Executive Committee of 35 members and a Supervisory Committee of 15 members were elected.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
Jun No. 2	D 1935 3358
Date	27 1 6 135

Citizens' Federation - meeting

Some twenty members of the 16th District Branch of the First Special District Citizens' Federation at a meeting held in their office, Dah Wong Miao, a temple on Chengtu Road, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. on June 26, decided to convene a general meeting of members in the afternoon of July 3 to elect new committees for the ensuing year.



June 26, 1935.

Political (2)

licence fees for five months.

The shop has submitted an appeal to the 4th District Branch of the Citizens' Federation for assistance.

Shanghai Citizens' Association - meeting

Some fifty members of the Shanghai Citizens' Association held a meeting in their office at 1138 Bubbling Well Road at 6 p.m. June 25, 1935. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) presided, and a report was submitted on the work of the Association during the year 1934/5. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That any member who has left Shanghai for an extended period be exempt from the payment of membership fees.
- 2) That the five members, whose term of office on the committee has expired, be re-appointed.
- 3) That a movement to conduct primary education among the public be carried out.
- 4) That public hygiene offices be established at various places in Shanghai.
- 5) That efforts be made to open public gardens and recreation grounds in the various districts of the Shanghai Municipality.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
SECRETARY
No. S. B. D. 3358
Date 26. 6. 35

June 25, 1935.

afternoon translation.

SHANGHAI CITIZENS FEDERATION TO HOLD ELECTIONS

The Standing Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. It was decided to hold an election of officers at 2 p.m. on Sunday, June 30.

D.3358.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3358
Date 25. 6. 35

June 25, 1935.

First Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Five members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Woosung Road, on June 24 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That in accordance with the instruction from the local Tangpu, another general meeting of members be held at 2 p.m. June 30 in the Chamber's building for the purpose of re-electing new committees for 1935/6.
2. That all members be notified of this meeting and urged to attend.
3. That the Industry and Commerce Loans Committee be requested to issue loans to merchants without further delay.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

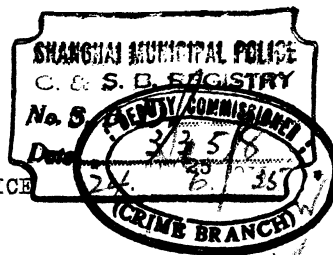
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT June 24, 1935.

Political



Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. June 22 :-

Kan Nai-kwang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Fu Zu-ling, -do-

Yang Feh-tsao, representative General Chen Chi-tang,
Kwangtung.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Departed at 11 p.m. June 23 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Tang Yeu-jen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ting Tsao-wu, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. June 23 :-

Tsai Yuan-pei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. June 24 :-

Chen Kung-poh, Minister of Industry.

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Madam Waung Ching-wei.

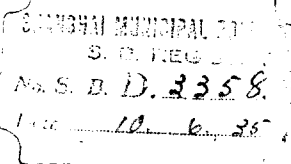
4th District Citizens' Association - meeting

Twenty members of the 4th District Citizens' Association of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, at a meeting held in their office at No. 1260 Ferry Road, at 3 p.m. June 22, passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That the issue of free medicines to poor persons be commenced on July 10.
- 2) That arrangements be made to secure the services of Chinese physicians.
- 3) That a report be made to the local Tangpu, announcing the completion of preparations for the establishment of a school for the illiterate.

13358

51



June 10-11, 1935.

Miscellaneous (5)

Bubbling Well Road, when a number of resolutions relating to the collection of subscriptions from students, etc. were discussed and passed.

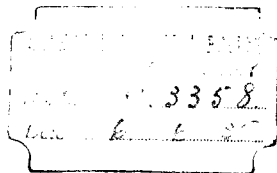
Federation to Foster the Students' National Goods Year
- holds exhibition in Chinan University

Under the auspices of the Federation to Foster the Students' National Goods Year, an exhibition of national goods was opened in the auditorium of the Chinan University, Chenju, at 10.40 a.m. June 10. The exhibition will last three days.

12th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The Executive Committee of the 12th Branch Association of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. June 10, in the office of the Association in the Ma An Li, No.54 Taku Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That in accordance with the joint order of the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs, a school for the illiterate be established in the Tseng Kwai Primary School, No.232 Taku Road.
- 2) That in compliance with the request submitted by the An Tu Dispensary (爱多药房), No.1408 Avenue Edward VII, the owners, the Heng Yih Real Estate Company (恒業地產公司), be requested to reduce the rent by 20%.



4.

June 6, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News (official organ of Wang Ching Wei) and other local newspapers :-

MOVEMENT TO SECURE PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR UNJUST PROSECUTIONS

Yesterday was the day fixed for the commencement of the unjust prosecution compensation movement. At 4 p.m. yesterday the Shanghai Bar Association entertained over 100 representatives of local legal and public bodies and of the local Tangpu and other political organs at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Sung Chun Sz (沈純生) who presided, in the course of a speech, requested the public to support the movement.

Yesterday cartoons bearing on the movement were exhibited in various cinemas and Zung Ting Shuen (鍾廷選) and several other lawyers broadcasted addresses in favour of the movement.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS FEDERATION TO ELECT NEW COMMITTEES

The First Special District Citizens Federation will count the votes cast in the election of members of all its Committees at 2 p.m. June 8 at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The local Tangpu and other political organs have been requested to detail officials to attend the elections.

D. 3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. 17 3355
Date 3 1 35

June 3, 1935.

Political (3)

First Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Ninety three members of the First Special Citizens' Federation held their annual meeting in the Federation's office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 2.30 p.m. June 2. A report was made by Zao Tsz Kung (曹志功) on the affairs of the Federation and speeches were delivered by representatives of the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Subsequently votes were cast for the election of the Committee for 1935/6, and the results will be announced at a later date.

A general discussion then took place and the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the rent reduction movement be supported.
- 2) That the increase in the telephone rate be opposed.
- 3) That preparations be made for the establishment of a Citizens' Bank.
- 4) That the Executive Committee be entrusted with the organization of a national goods promotion committee.
- 5) That the National Government be requested to accelerate preparations for the issue of loans to merchants.
- 6) That the proposal to form an international court be opposed.

June 3, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' FEDERATION

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held an election of officers at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. Some 100 persons were present. Mo Ya She (毛毅軒) of the local Tangpu and Mo Sun Ho (毛聖和) of the Bureau of Social Affairs directed the proceedings. Chang Yih Zung (張一尊), Yu Hwa Lung (余華龍), Waung Ma Yuin (汪馬允), Jong Han Liang (董漢良), Yih Chia Shing (何家興), Chen Chi Chen (陳奇陳) and Zau Ts Kung (曹老功) served on the presidium.

The votes for the election of new officers have not yet been counted.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That the Executive Committee deal with the movement for a reduction of house rent.
- 2) That the opposition to the increase in the telephone rate be maintained to the bitter end.
- 3) That a Citizens' Bank be organized.
- 4) That a Native Goods Movement Committee be formed.
- 5) That efforts be made to hasten the issue of the \$25,000,000 for the relief of industry and commerce.
- 6) That the formation of an International Arbitration Court in Shanghai be opposed.
- 7) That in connection with the death of a girl named Chao Liu Chia Lee (趙留家裏) at the hands of a foreign policeman, the Support Committee be urged to continue the negotiations so as to bring about an early solution of the case.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE JUNE 3 ANNIVERSARY - ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION ISSUES MANIFESTO

The Anti-Opium Association will issue the following manifesto on the June 3 anniversary:-

"The anti-opium and anti-narcotic movement is a movement which the Chinese people must carry out in order to arouse the people and save the nation from ruin. During the past year, the government has been adopting strict measures for the suppression of opium and good results have been obtained. The opium evil has injured China for 100 years and the people should make every effort and sacrifice in an endeavour to wipe out this terrible scourge.

"Japanese and Korean ronins in North China and at Amoy and Foochow are publicly dealing in narcotics. More than 500 narcotic firms have been established at Tongshan and Chingwangtao. The National Government should pay attention to this matter.

"The smuggling of opium by steamers plying in the Yangtze River is going on as usual. Most opium dealers find protection in the foreign Settlements. This constitutes an obstacle to the opium suppression campaign and the people and the government should try to remove it. The collection of the opium tax must be abolished. Officers responsible for the extermination of the opium evil should continue in the spirit displayed by Viceroy Lin Chi Zee and wipe out this evil."

June 2, 1935.

Morning Translation. 2-6-35

Min lao:-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING

At 3 p.m. yesterday the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office and decided to bring the following problems before the meeting to be held to-day:-

1. The rent reduction movement in Shanghai.
2. The opposition to the increase in telephone charges.

Min lao (official organ of the Kuomintang) published the following article on June 1:

THE SEAMEN OF TWO CHINA NAVIGATION SHIPS

Yesterday about 40 cabin boys and coolies of the steamers "Woosung" and "Anking" of the China Navigation Co., of which Butterfield & Swire are the agents, went on board the new ship "Woo Ling" to seek employment as the company had failed to observe the agreement concluded between the company and the seamen of the two above mentioned ships at the time of their discharge that they will be given employment in case new ships are built by the company.

With a view to averting disturbance and misunderstanding between the parties concerned, the Seamen's Association yesterday (May 31) notified the water police of the Public Safety Bureau and the French Police of the true facts of the affair and requested that no interference be made if there be no breach of the peace and order, as the Association will despatch delegates to open negotiations with Butterfield & Swire.

It is reported that the dispute will be amicably settled.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. S. 122/35.

No. D 3358

West Hongkew Station 135

Date June 2, 1935

REPORT

Subject Two meetings in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shiels.

Forwarded by

Inspector Javalan

Sir,

C.D.C. 221 reports that between 2.40 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. 2-6-35, 93 members of the Shanghai Chinese Citizens Federation held a general meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to elect leaders of various divisions of the above mentioned Federations. *張一塵* Mr. Tsung Yih Zung presided as chairman.

No untoward incident occurred.

Between 3 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. 2-6-35, about 100 shareholders of the Dah Chung Hwa Match Company held an annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce to report the annual statements and company's business. Mr. Loh Tsung Pau (樂松保) presided as chairman.

No untoward incident occurred.

J. I. Shiels
D. S. I.

~~D.C.C. "C" Div.~~

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

WAG

3 JUN 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3358

S.1, Special branch 3

REPORT

Date May 3, 1935.

Subject Dissension Among Committee members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang

Forwarded by

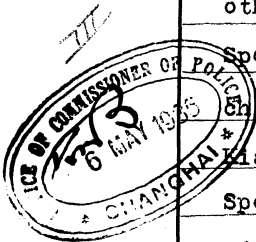
H. G. Muller, C.S.

Dissension has arisen among committee members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation. The Executive Committee of this Federation consists of thirty five members who represent thirty five branch associations. These members who are mostly small merchants of Shanghai are now divided into three cliques, one led by Hu Feng-ziang (胡鳳翔), one by Yih Kia-shing (葉家興) and the remaining one being composed of opportunists. The first mentioned clique has some 20 followers among whom Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英), Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峯), Chen Ping-hui (陳炳輝) and Chang Yien-fang (張賢芳) may be mentioned as important and active. The second clique is supported by some 10 members including Wong nung-hui (王鳴輝), Wong Woo-soong (王和松) and Sung ming-chi (孫鳴岐). These two cliques are each striving to obtain domination in order to control the Federation.

The ill-feeling between Yih Kia-shing and his opponents in the Federation arose in March, 1934 when the Hsu Ngoeh-ying (徐玉英聲援會) Case Support Committee, which consisted of Yih and other members of the Federation, was charged by the First Special District Court for libel. Instead of answering the charge together with his fellow members of the Committee, Yih Kia-shing excused himself from the jurisdiction of the First Special District Court on the ground that he was a military officer attached to the 26th Army. Four other members of the Committee were fined \$200 each, while Yih was exempted from all responsibility. This evasion on the part of Yih greatly displeased the other committee members.

The ill feeling against Yih became more intense on January 17, 1935 when he openly denied being present at a

x Serial 55676



File

JHS

7 MAY 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by Forwarded by

meeting held on the previous day by committee members of the Federation when a resolution for postponing the settlement of accounts for one year was passed, and refused to acknowledge the validity of this resolution. This action evidently embarrassed other committee members who held another meeting on the following day when those present not only rejected Yih's suggestion to organize the 23rd and 36th Branch Associations, but moved proposals that Yih Kia-shing be impeached for his actions and that all military officers holding offices be debarred from participating in the activities of citizens' organizations.

Although these proposals were not put into force, Yih Kia-shing's position in the Federation was a precarious one. Consequently as a means of retaliation, Yih Kia-shing and his followers clandestinely issued through the Chinese press a report that certain members of the Patriot Support Committee and the Pan Hung-sung's Funeral Affairs Committee, who are none other than his bitter opponents, Hu Feng-ziang, etc., have misappropriated certain funds contributed by the public. This propaganda has now resulted in an investigation being made by the Chinese Authorities into the accounts of this Committee.

Of these two cliques it is quite doubtful which will emerge victorious. Hu Feng-ziang's clique has a numerical superiority but few strong supporters. The only influential person who can be relied upon for assistance is Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), and yet Wong Shiao-lai's aid to them will be in the form of a personal favour without other significance. Yih Kia-shing, it is believed, while obtaining less support from members of the Federation, has the full support of Wong Yien-

* See also 53794

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

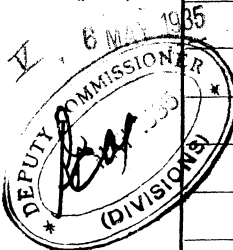
Subject.....

-3-

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

soon (王延松), committee member of the local Tangpu, who is influential in local commercial community. Besides Wong is helping Yih more for his own than Yih's benefit. Wong, in the capacity of a committee member of the local Tangpu, has been endeavouring to establish control over local merchants in the same way as that exercised by the Chinese Authorities over local students through the Bureau of Education and labourers through the Bureau of Social Affairs and the General Labour Union. In attaining his end, Wong has already succeeded in gaining influence in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, but still failed to secure sympathetic support from the majority of members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, as the members dislike him for his arrogant attitude. Consequently any attack upon members of this Federation affords him the much desired opportunity to bring them under his control, and, therefore, there is every reason to believe that Yih is receiving full assistance from Wong in launching the present campaign against Hu Feng-ziang and his colleagues.

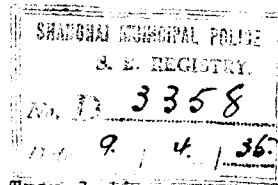
IV
D.B. (Divs)
Information
J.H.B.



II
Sih Yu Liang
D. I.
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Secy,

D. C. (Special Branch).

Information.
Interested Authorities have been informed, and file will be sent to D.B. (Divs) on return from you.
J.H.B. 4



2
April 9, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek)
and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS' FEDERATION

12358
The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation had arranged to hold an election of officers yesterday, but as the local Tangpu had not yet completed its examination of the list of names of the representatives of the Federation, a meeting of representatives of the various branches was held instead. Zau Tse Kung (曹在功) was in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the following action be taken in connection with the rent reduction movement:-
 - a) To form a Rent Reduction Movement Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.
 - b) To elect Chao Nan Kung (趙南公) and four others to draw up measures for rent reduction and to fix a date for the inauguration of the new Committee.
- 2) That the increase in the telephone rate be unanimously opposed.
- 3) That in connection with the case wherein a Chinese female vegetable hawker named Chao Liu Chia Lee (趙留家裏) was assaulted to death by a foreign policeman of the Shanghai Municipal Police, strict negotiations be opened and assistance be rendered to the Committee to Support the Case.
- 4) That the Ministry of Finance be requested to issue small loans immediately for the relief of traders.
- 5) That Chen Chi Chen (陳志陳) and six others be appointed to form a 1st Special District New Life Movement Service Group.
- 6) That a 1st Special District Public Utility Enterprises Rate Discussion Committee be formed.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek)
and other local newspapers:

126646
OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN THE RENT OF STALLS AT BURKILL ROAD MARKET

The Burkill Road Market is established by the Mei Hwa Real Estate Company (美華地產公司) and was opened on December 27, 1934. At first there were some 400 stalls in the market, but owing to trade depression, the number of stalls has dropped to 300. The Company charges each stall-keeper a registration fee ranging from \$30 to \$80 while the licence fee and sanitary fee amount to about \$10.

The Company now intends to increase the rent of stalls as from the month of May. Upon learning of this, the stall-keepers held a meeting, at which it was decided to detail representatives to submit an appeal to the local Tangpu, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the S.M.C. and to demand

- 1) That no increase in the rent of stalls be permitted.
- 2) That stall-keepers be not driven off.
- 3) That the rent of stalls be reduced in order to maintain the livelihood of the stall-keepers.

D.C. (RIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

April 9, 1935.

Political (1)

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 8 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Liu Zou-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

Wong Shih-chih, Minister of Education.

Chu Ming-nyi,)

Fu Jui-ling,)

Chen Zu-jen,) members of the C.E.C. of the

Yih Ch'u-chong) Kuomintang.

Chinese Minister to Turkey - reception to newspaper men

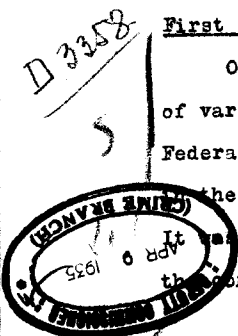
General Hou Yao Chu (胡耀祖), the new Chinese Minister to Turkey, gave a reception to newspaper men at 7 p.m. April 8, at the New Asia Hotel, No. 430 Tiandong Road, some 20 guests being present.

General Hou will leave to assume his post to-morrow, April 10.

First Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

On the afternoon of April 8, fifty representatives of various branches of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the office of the Federation at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. It was announced that the election of a new committee for the coming year would be postponed until the local

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>9</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>35</u>



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 9, 1935.

Political (2)

Kuomintang had completed the investigation regarding the qualifications of candidates. The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That the following members be appointed to draft measures to enforce the rent reduction movement.

Chao Nan-kung ()
 Zao Tsz-kung ()
 Chen Kiu-feng ()
 Chang Yien-fang ()
 Chang Ih-zung ()
- 2) That in connection with the opposition to the increase in the telephone rate, the following measures be adopted :-
 - A) An investigation to be conducted to ascertain the number of calls made by the telephone subscribers every day, as well as to ascertain if the telephone service is absolutely necessary to them.
 - B) All subscribers to request the telephone company by letter not to increase the rate.
 - C) A letter to be addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting an explanation for its approval of the increase.
- 3) That the Executive Committee of the Federation be requested to conduct negotiations with the Shanghai Municipal Council in connection with the case in which, it was alleged, Foreign Sergeant 62 caused the death of a female vegetable hawker on Ichang Road on March 5.
- 4) That in connection with the proposal of the authorities to grant loans to local merchants, the following measures be adopted :-
 - A) The Ministry of Finance to be requested to put into effect the proposal without delay.
 - B) A letter to be circulated among members of the various branches of the Federation, requesting them to report on their financial conditions.
- 5) That preparations be made to organize a New Life Youths' Service Group for this Federation.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 21/3/35

March 21, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - investigates
Settlement commercial and industrial situation

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, has, with the assistance of its sub-organs distributed some 13,000 copies of an investigation form to local commercial and industrial concerns in connection with their financial conditions. 40 copies have been duly filled in and returned to the Federation.

Afforts are still being made to send copies of this form to all Chinese concerns in the Settlement.

March 18, 1935.

Morning Translation.

3358 18. 3. 35

Subsequently, the Netherlands Minister to China, acting on behalf of the Powers which had signed the Boxer Indemnity Agreement, sent an ultimatum to China threatening to summon foreign warships.

2) The Taku Incident awakened the Chinese people to their senses. The people in Peiping held a mass meeting on March 18 at the Tienanmen and a resolution was passed to oppose the acceptance by China of the demands presented by the Foreign Powers. The people marched to the Government offices to urge the officials to reject the demands, but the Government ordered the troops to open fire on the people, and 50 were killed and 70 seriously wounded.

3) The March 18 Tragedy was caused by the Peiyang Militarists and indirectly by Japanese imperialists, because the Peiyang Militarists and Japanese imperialists were working hand in hand to crush all opposition on the part of the people. In return for the service rendered by the Peiping Militarists in facilitating Japan's encroachment upon the territory of China, the Japanese imperialists agreed to support their government.

4) From our bitter experiences in the March 18 Tragedy, we have since realized that to secure the independence of our country, we must oppose every encroachment on the part of the imperialists.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS
FEDERATION HOLD MEETINGS

The 27th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at No. 4 Yoong Chi Li (永吉里), Thibet Road. Over 10 persons were present. Zao Tse Kung (曹志功) presided.

The following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the Standing Committee of the Association devise measures to relieve the market.
- 2) That the increase in the telephone rate be opposed.
- 3) That units be formed in all alleyways for the purpose of accelerating a reduction in house rent.

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of 7th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That for the purpose of relieving the market, an "Industrial and Commercial Trades Credit Co-operative Association" be formed; that members of the Branch Association be urged to return certain investigation forms distributed among them some time ago.
- 2) That the official organs be petitioned to effect a reduction in house rent.
- 3) That the 1st Special District Citizens Federation and members of the Branch Association be requested to oppose the increase in the telephone rate.

The 17th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Shoe Makers Union on North Szechuen Road. Some 70 persons were present.

Vai Bei Yuan (易培源), Wong Chien Ngoh (王全鐸), Zung Kiu Foong (鍾九峰) and 12 others were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Branch Association.

D.3358

S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	3358
Date	18 / 3 / 35

March 18, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting of
27th Branch

Fifteen members of the 27th Branch Citizens' Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation at a meeting held in their office at Lane 587, No.4 Thibet Road, at 1 p.m. March 17, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the increase in telephone rate be strongly opposed.
2. That the Citizens Federation be requested to accelerate the rent reduction movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. E. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
Date	14/3/35

March 14, 1935.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITIZENS FEDERATION

The Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday. About 20 persons were present. Chang Ih Zung (張一鏗) presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That as regards the request for assistance submitted by the 4th Branch in connection with the death of Chao Liu Chia Lee (趙留志理), a female vegetable hawker, a letter be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting it to punish the foreign policeman concerned and to issue a compassionate grant to the family of the deceased; that Chen Chiu Feng (陳九峰), Chang Yien Fang (張翼芳), Woo Feng Ziang (胡鳳翔) and Chang Ih Zung be elected to collect evidence to be submitted to the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council with a request that it be brought forward at a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council; that the Shanghai City Government and the Special District Court be petitioned to give protection to residents.
- 2) That at the request of the 21st Branch a letter be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting it to reduce the assessed value of land and to collect the Municipal Rate on vacant houses.
- 3) That the proposed increase in the telephone rate be opposed and a letter notifying this opposition be despatched to the Shanghai Municipal Council.
- 4) That as the term of office of the Executive Committee has expired, an election be held at 2 p.m. March 24.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE PROBLEM OF FACTORY INSPECTION

The Central Factory Inspectorate was established by the Ministry of Industry two years ago. The first and second stages in the programme of factory inspection have already been enforced in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. The Central Factory Inspectorate has despatched Wong Yung (王榮), Head of the Inspection Department of the Inspectorate, to Chinkiang and Hangchow, the Capitals of Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively, to negotiate with the provincial authorities for the enforcement of the full programme of factory inspection.

It is learned that Wong Yung will leave Chinkiang for Hangchow to-day. As soon as he has completed his mission at Hangchow, he will come to Shanghai for a few days when he will call on Cheng Hai Feng (程海峰), Director of the China Branch of the International Labour Bureau, and Mr. Fessenden, the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to discuss the problem of factory inspection in the Settlement. He will take photographs of the safety and sanitary equipment in various factories for distribution among factories at various places to arouse the attention of factory owners to this question.

March 12, 1935.

Morning translation

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chinag
Shek) and other local newspapers:

LOWER ASSESSMENT OF LAND VALUES REQUESTED

The First Special District Citizens Federation on March 11 sent copies of the following letter to various local public bodies asking them to support its request to the S.M.C. to reduce the assessment of land values in the International Settlement:-

"Trade in Shanghai Has been on the decline since the January 28 Incident. This Federation recently held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that all local public bodies be asked to make a joint request to the S.M.C. to lower the assessed value in the Settlement in order to lessen the burden of landlords. Should the Council hold the view that the lower assessment would reduce the amount of its revenue, it should, in accordance with a resolution passed by the local legal bodies, collect the Municipal Rate from unoccupied premises in the Settlement. In this manner, the S.M.C. will not incur any loss of revenue, while the landlords will reduce house rents in view of the reduced Municipal Rate. Thus the prosperity of Shanghai may be restored.

"You are requested to hold a meeting to discuss the matter".

March 9, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SHOPS.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation yesterday issued to various business concerns, through its various branch offices, an "Industrial and Commercial Economic Investigation Form."

All shops are required to fill in the items regarding expenditure, assets, liabilities, amount of relief fund needed, etc. As soon as the form has been filled, the Federation will approach financial bodies for assistance.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

The National Government has promulgated the new Criminal Code and the Legislative Yuan is drafting a law governing the enforcement of this Code.

The Shanghai Bar Association is of the opinion that the special law dealing with offences endangering the internal security of the State, the narcotic suppression law and the law governing the punishment of armed robbers and armed abductors should be cancelled.

Yesterday the Association sent a circular telegram to various Bar Associations throughout the country pointing out that as all these penalties are contrary to the doctrine: "to govern the country by means of law" and that as the people are dissatisfied with these penalties, the Association has suggested that they should jointly request the National Government to abrogate these penalties.

CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL
S. D. EIGHTY.
3358
9 3 35.

March 9, 1935.

Political (3)

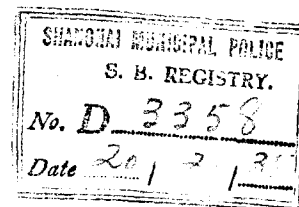
Investigation of Settlement commercial and industrial situation to be conducted by Citizens Federation

D 3358
The 1st Special District Citizens Federation is preparing an investigation form, copies of which will be distributed to shops in the Settlement to be filled in and returned to the Federation. This action has been taken in order to compile statistics of the local industrial and commercial situation.

Agitation over instruction to remove coal yards in French Concession - Coal shop obtains licences for same

>
The Yung Mou Coal Shop (), 94 Rue Amiral Courbet, which was instructed by the French Police to remove its coal yards hitherto unlicensed, on Rue Amiral Courbet and Rue Retard (Vide I.R. 23/2/35) applied recently to the C.M.F. for licences for the yards, which have been duly issued.

D.3358



February 20, 1935.

Shop owner charged with gambling - to entertain
representatives of Citizens' Federation and Ratepayers'
Association of Frenchtown

Tung Vung-Li (董文礼), proprietor of the Wong Shun Shing (王顺兴) Shop, 206 Rue Bluntschli, who claimed to have been falsely charged by the French Police with promoting a gambling den (Vide I.R. 16/2/35) will invite representatives of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation and the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association to dinner in the Hangchow Restaurant, 730 Avenue Edward VII, at 6 p.m. February 20, when the guests will be requested to uphold justice in connection with the case in question.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D. 3358.</u>
Date <u>Feb 12 1935</u>

February 16, 1935.

Morning translation

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers

STAMP TAX REGULATIONS

The First Branch of the First Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation and the Nanking Road Street Union have issued the following circular letter to various commercial firms over the inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement:-

"As a protest against the strict inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement and the fines for non-affixing of stamps on books for which stamps are not necessary, these bodies have collected a number of books, totalling 14 different kinds, and forwarded them to the Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance giving reasons for the unnecessary of affixing stamps on them. Now the Administration has sent its reply giving the following list of books for which the affixing of stamps is exempted:-

1. Attendance Book.
2. Cover of Invoice Books.
3. Duty Books.
4. Leave Book.
5. Certificate to draw money (used within shops).
6. Book recording the sending out of materials (used within shops).

"A list of the same has also been sent to the inspection office in the International Settlement for information. The list is to be produced if any future attempt to seize books mentioned in it is made."

D.C. (R)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

February 15, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 15:-

Wong Loh Ih, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Liu Vee Ts, Vice Minister of Industry.
Liu Zeu Heng, Minister of Health.

Citizens' Federation - Nanking Road Branch agitates
against increase in telephone charges, etc.

Eleven committee members of the 1st District Branch
of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a
meeting in their office, 602 Nanking Road, between 1.30
p.m. and 3 p.m. on February 14 and reached the following
decisions:-

1. That the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
Headquarters, Chinese Ratepayers' Association and
the Chinese Chamber of Commerce be requested to
conduct necessary negotiations for the cancellation
of the increase in telephone charges approved by the
S.M.C., on the grounds that this increase cannot be
tolerated during the present general business
depression.

That in order to effect a 'revival' of business on
Nanking Road, the abovementioned public bodies be
meanwhile urged to work for reduction in rents and
water and electricity charges.

Tomb of Boy Scouts killed in local Sino-Japanese
hostilities - unveiling ceremony to be held on Feb. 17

An unveiling ceremony of the tomb of the four
boy scouts who lost their lives in the local Sino-
Japanese hostilities will be held at 10 a.m. February 17
in the Shanghai Cemetery, Civic Centre. Copies of a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>15 / 2 / 35</u>



D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL F.B.

S. B. REGISTRATION

No. D 3358

Date 13 / 2 / 35

February 13, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - dissension
among committee members

Dissension has arisen among the committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, with offices in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road. The majority of the members are opposing Yih Kai Ching (葉家興), prominent committee member and his associate, Wong Hung Hwei (王鴻輝), representing the 27th Branch Citizens' Federation. This dissatisfaction is due to Yih Kai Shing having withdrawn his support to the proposal for a moratorium on accounts put forward by the Federation in January (Vide I.R. 22/1/35).

A meeting of the committee in question was scheduled to be held on February 12 for the purpose of discussing the increase in telephone charges but owing to the differences in opinion, proved abortive. Yih Kai-shing's opponents submitted a proposal that all military or quasi-military men should be excluded from participation in Citizen's movements (Yih Kai-shing is Chief of the Shanghai Office of the 26th Division of the Nationalist Army and once used his military status to escape the jurisdiction of the Court (Hsu Ngoeh-ying Case - Vide I.R. 5/4/34). Yih and his supporters retaliated by demanding an audit of the accounts of the funeral affairs of the 'patriot' Pan Hung Sung. The meeting thereupon broke up in disorder.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 22 1 1935

January 22, 1935.

Political (2)

Moratorium on Settlement of Accounts - meeting of
local organizations

D 3358

With regard to the moratorium on the annual settlement of accounts proposed by the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, some twenty five representatives of local industrial and commercial bodies attended a meeting sponsored by the Federation in its office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 2 p.m. January 21. The proposal in question met with support from the attendance who decided to request the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association and the Chinese Native Bankers' Association to devise measures to put this movement into effect, and to apply to the local Chinese Authorities for approval.

Naval

Movement of Naval Ship

The gunboat "Chuchien" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Nanking at 9.15 a.m. January 22.

No. D 3358.
Date 18. 1. 35.

January 18, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to
discuss moratorium on settlement of annual accounts

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. January 21 in their office
in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North
Soochow Road, to discuss the question of a moratorium
on the annual settlement of accounts (Vide I.R. 17/1/35).

D.C. ()
SECRET - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

S. B. REGISTRATION	
No. D	3358
Date	17.1.35

.....
Intelligence Report

Political

January 17, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 16:-

Yang Yung Tai, Secretary General to Nanchang Field
Headquarters of the Military
Affairs Committee.

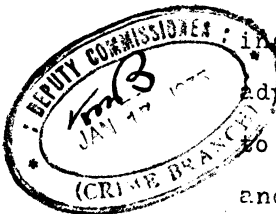
From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. January 17:-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - urges
postponement of settlement day for one year -
General meeting

As a measure to relieve local merchants from the present trade depression, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation decided during a meeting held in their office, Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 3 p.m. January 16, to advocate the postponement for one year of the annual settlement of accounts, usually at the end of the lunar year. As a means to enforce this movement, the attendance at this meeting decided to issue a manifesto acquainting the public of the local business slump and the advisability of this postponement, to submit a petition to the Chinese Authorities for approval of this step, and to send a circular notice to local merchants urging them to support the movement. Other resolutions passed at this meeting were as follows:-



D.3358

SHANGHAI
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 15 / 1 / 35

January 15, 1935.

Morning translation

China Times and other local newspapers

FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION TO
HOLD MEETING

The First Special District Citizens Federation will hold a general meeting of representatives of its branches at 2 p.m. January 16 at its office to discuss a revision of the regulations of the Federation and other important matter. A circular notice to this effect has been issued.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3358.

Date 10. 1. 35.

...
Intelligence Report

Political

January 10, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. January 9:-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.
H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.
Heu Yao Tsu, Minister to Turkey.
Yang Jung Tai, Secretary-General to the Nanchang
Field Headquarters of the Military Committee.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Fifteen members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, between 2 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. January 9, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That a general meeting of representatives of various Citizens' Associations in the Settlement be held on January 16 for the purpose of discussing ways and means to relieve local trade depression.
2. That all members be urged to pay their membership fees in arrears.

2nd Special District Citizens' Federation - 8th Branch Association - meeting

Nine committee members of the above Branch Association at a meeting held in their office, 2 Chun Tuh Li, Rue Pere Robert, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. January 9, decided that the French Police be requested to increase, in view of the approach of Chinese New Year, the patrols on various streets in the district as a precaution against the activities of robbers.



RECEIVED
S. S. REG. NO.

D 3358

10. 1. 35

January 10, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post and other local newspapers :-

BIAS BAY PIRATES REPORTED IN SHANGHAI

At noon yesterday Shanghai received an alarming telegram from Hongkong reporting that a large number of pirates from Bias Bay have secretly arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow with the intention of pirating certain local steamers.

This telegram was issued by the Police authorities at Hongkong. Several local foreign shipping companies also received the telegram and conveyed the information to other shipping companies. The Shanghai Municipal Police also received a similar telegram and notified the shipping companies to adopt precautionary measures.

During the past few days a report was current that a large quantity of silver was about to be imported into Shanghai. This must have come to the knowledge of the pirates. As the year end of the lunar calendar is approaching, the number of people travelling by steamer will be increased.

Yesterday afternoon the s.s. Hai Tseng of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company with a heavy passenger list and cargo was due to leave Shanghai for Swatow, Hongkong and other ports. Upon receipt of the alarming telegram, the company adopted strict precautions and armed guards were posted about the vessel while all passengers and other persons coming on board were searched before the steamer sailed. At the same time precautionary measures were also adopted at the wharf. However, no suspicious persons were found. At 2.30 p.m. the steamer left the wharf and stopped at Wongsung at 4 p.m. when a further search was conducted. Women passengers were searched by female agents.

All steamers belonging to foreign shipping companies which left here for the South and the North yesterday carried armed guards.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS
FEDERATION

The First Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. Ho Voong Zieng (胡月[?] 祥) presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the Shanghai Rent Reduction Movement Committee be requested to devise effective measures to bring about reduction in rents.
- 2) That branches of the Federation be instructed to prepare air defence equipment.
- 3) That the Ministry of Industry be requested to suppress those banks and life insurance companies which do not hold permits issued by the Ministry.
- 4) That a general meeting of representatives of branches of the Federation be held on January 16.
- 5) That committee members of all the branches of the Federation be re-elected by the end of this month.

D 3358

January 7, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

has never been under the control of the Central Government. The Central authorities, owing to heavy engagements in the country, have no strength to take over the control of Szechuen and have left the inhabitants of Szechuen under the oppression of the militarists.

The Central Government gained great victories in 1934 in the bandit suppression campaign and recovered the Red districts in Kiangsi. General Chiang Kai Shek, who intends to take over the control of Szechuen, has, under the pretext of dealing with the Red bandits, been planning to place the whole of Szechuen under the control of the Central Government. The Red bandits in Kiangsi, realizing that the province could no longer be defended, recently gave up the district and left for Szechuen. This hastened the determination of General Chiang Kai Shek to take charge of Szechuen. In consequence of this, the troops of the Central Government were mobilized towards the end of last year.

In order to bring about the unification of China by force of arms and to carry out his plans for a dictatorship, General Chiang Kai Shek has to resort to this action. The Szechuen militarists are opposing this action. Therefore General Liu Wen Hui and other militarists in Szechuen have dispatched a circular telegram protesting against the entry into Szechuen of the troops of the Central Government and declaring their independence.

For the purpose of the unification of China, the Central Government has to make an effort to take over the control of Szechuen. If the Red bandits occupy Szechuen, the Red danger to China will be hundred times greater than the occupation of Kiangsi by the bandits.

China Times and other local newspapers:

NEW OFFICERS OF THE 35TH BRANCH OF THE CITIZENS FEDERATION

At 2 p.m. yesterday an election of new officers for the 35th Branch of the First Special District Citizens Federation took place at house No. 10, Jen An Li Alleyway (仁安里), off Kuling Road. About 70 persons including representatives from the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the General Federation and various other branches were present. Chen Shiao Ling (鄭筱麟), Wong Ho Sung (王和松) and Jen Nou She (任農軒) presided.

Chen Shiao Ling, Wong Ho Sung, Tai Keng Sin (戴耕莘), Chang Yung Chu (章榮初) and five others were elected as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

FREE CONGEE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE IN CHAPEI

The Chapei Benevolent Institution opened a free congee distribution centre on Lieu Ying Road (柳營路), Chapei, on New Year Day. Many poor people and refugees are being helped. The centre suspended functioning yesterday morning due to the daily increasing number of poor people and refugees.

D.C. (RINE)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

April 9, 1935.

Political (1)

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 8 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Liu Zou-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

Wong Shih-chih, Minister of Education.

Chu Ming-nyi,)

Fu Jui-ling,)

Chen Zu-jen,) members of the C.E.C. of the

Yih Ch'u-chong) Kuomintang.

Chinese Minister to Turkey - reception to newspaper men

General Hou Yao Chu (胡耀祖), the new Chinese Minister to Turkey, gave a reception to newspaper men at 7 p.m. April 8, at the New Asia Hotel, No. 430 Tiendong Road, some 20 guests being present.

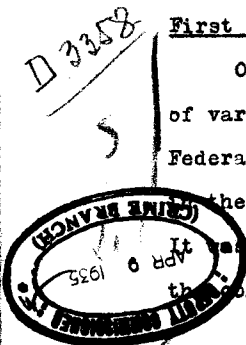
General Hou will leave to assume his post to-morrow, April 10.

First Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

On the afternoon of April 8, fifty representatives of various branches of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the office of the Federation at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

It was announced that the election of a new committee for the coming year would be postponed until the local

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>9</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>35</u>



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	
S. M. REGISTRY	
No. D	
Date	/ /

April 9, 1935.

Political (2)

Kuomintang had completed the investigation regarding the qualifications of candidates. The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That the following members be appointed to draft measures to enforce the rent reduction movement.

Chao Nan-kung	()
Zao Tsz-kung	()
Chen Kiu-feng	()
Chang Yien-fang	()
Chang Ih-zung	()
- 2) That in connection with the opposition to the increase in the telephone rate, the following measures be adopted :-
 - A) An investigation to be conducted to ascertain the number of calls made by the telephone subscribers every day, as well as to ascertain if the telephone service is absolutely necessary to them.
 - B) All subscribers to request the telephone company by letter not to increase the rate.
 - C) A letter to be addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting an explanation for its approval of the increase.
- 3) That the Executive Committee of the Federation be requested to conduct negotiations with the Shanghai Municipal Council in connection with the case in which, it was alleged, Foreign Sergeant 62 caused the death of a female vegetable hawker on Ichang Road on March 5.
- 4) That in connection with the proposal of the authorities to grant loans to local merchants, the following measures be adopted :-
 - A) The Ministry of Finance to be requested to put into effect the proposal without delay.
 - B) A letter to be circulated among members of the various branches of the Federation, requesting them to report on their financial conditions.
- 5) That preparations be made to organize a New Life Youths' Service Group for this Federation.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3358
Date 21/3/35

March 21, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - investigates
Settlement commercial and industrial situation

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, has, with the assistance of its sub-organs distributed some 13,000 copies of an investigation form to local commercial and industrial concerns in connection with their financial conditions. 40 copies have been duly filled in and returned to the Federation.

Afforts are still being made to send copies of this form to all Chinese concerns in the Settlement.

March 18, 1935.

Morning Translation. 3358 18. 3. 35

Subsequently, the Netherlands Minister to China, acting on behalf of the Powers which had signed the Boxer Indemnity Agreement, sent an ultimatum to China threatening to summon foreign warships.

2) The Taku Incident awakened the Chinese people to their senses. The people in Peiping held a mass meeting on March 18 at the Tienanmen and a resolution was passed to oppose the acceptance by China of the demands presented by the Foreign Powers. The people marched to the Government offices to urge the officials to reject the demands, but the Government ordered the troops to open fire on the people, and 50 were killed and 70 seriously wounded.

3) The March 18 Tragedy was caused by the Peiyang Militarists and indirectly by Japanese imperialists, because the Peiyang Militarists and Japanese imperialists were working hand in hand to crush all opposition on the part of the people. In return for the service rendered by the Peiping Militarists in facilitating Japan's encroachment upon the territory of China, the Japanese imperialists agreed to support their government.

4) From our bitter experiences in the March 18 Tragedy, we have since realized that to secure the independence of our country, we must oppose every encroachment on the part of the imperialists.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS
FEDERATION HOLD MEETINGS

The 27th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at No. 4 Yoong Chi Li (永吉里), Thibet Road. Over 10 persons were present. Zao Tse Kung (曹志功) presided.

The following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the Standing Committee of the Association devise measures to relieve the market.
- 2) That the increase in the telephone rate be opposed.
- 3) That units be formed in all alleyways for the purpose of accelerating a reduction in house rent.

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of 7th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That for the purpose of relieving the market, an "Industrial and Commercial Trades Credit Co-operative Association" be formed; that members of the Branch Association be urged to return certain investigation forms distributed among them some time ago.
- 2) That the official organs be petitioned to effect a reduction in house rent.
- 3) That the 1st Special District Citizens Federation and members of the Branch Association be requested to oppose the increase in the telephone rate.

The 17th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Shoe Makers Union on North Szechuen Road. Some 70 persons were present.

Vai Bei Yuan (范培源), Wong Chien Ngoh (王剑铭), Zung Kiu Foong (钟九峰) and 12 others were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Branch Association.

D.3358

S. M. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
Date	18 / 3 / 35

March 18, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting of
27th Branch

Fifteen members of the 27th Branch Citizens' Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation at a meeting held in their office at Lane 587, No.4 Thibet Road, at 1 p.m. March 17, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the increase in telephone rate be strongly opposed.
2. That the Citizens Federation be requested to accelerate the rent reduction movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358.
Date 14/1 1935

March 14, 1935.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CITIZENS FEDERATION

The Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday. About 20 persons were present. Chang Ih Zung (張一鏗) presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That as regards the request for assistance submitted by the 4th Branch in connection with the death of Chao Liu Chia Lee (趙紹和), a female vegetable hawker, a letter be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting it to punish the foreign policeman concerned and to issue a compassionate grant to the family of the deceased; that Chen Chiu Feng (陳九峰), Chang Yien Fang (張翼方), Woo Feng Ziang (胡鳳翔) and Chang Ih Zung be elected to collect evidence to be submitted to the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council with a request that it be brought forward at a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council; that the Shanghai City Government and the Special District Court be petitioned to give protection to residents.
- 2) That at the request of the 21st Branch a letter be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council requesting it to reduce the assessed value of land and to collect the Municipal Rate on vacant houses.
- 3) That the proposed increase in the telephone rate be opposed and a letter notifying this opposition be despatched to the Shanghai Municipal Council.
- 4) That as the term of office of the Executive Committee has expired, an election be held at 2 p.m. March 24.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE PROBLEM OF FACTORY INSPECTION

The Central Factory Inspectorate was established by the Ministry of Industry two years ago. The first and second stages in the programme of factory inspection have already been enforced in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. The Central Factory Inspectorate has despatched Wong Yung (王鏗), Head of the Inspection Department of the Inspectorate, to Chinkiang and Hangchow, the Capitals of Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively, to negotiate with the provincial authorities for the enforcement of the full programme of factory inspection.

It is learned that Wong Yung will leave Chinkiang for Hangchow to-day. As soon as he has completed his mission at Hangchow, he will come to Shanghai for a few days when he will call on Cheng Hai Feng (程海峰), Director of the China Branch of the International Labour Bureau, and Mr. Fessenden, the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to discuss the problem of factory inspection in the Settlement. He will take photographs of the safety and sanitary equipment in various factories for distribution among factories at various places to arouse the attention of factory owners to this question.

March 12, 1935.

Morning translation

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang
Shek) and other local newspapers:

LOWER ASSESSMENT OF LAND VALUES REQUESTED

The First Special District Citizens Federation on March 11 sent copies of the following letter to various local public bodies asking them to support its request to the S.M.C. to reduce the assessment of land values in the International Settlement:-

"Trade in Shanghai Has been on the decline since the January 28 Incident. This Federation recently held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that all local public bodies be asked to make a joint request to the S.M.C. to lower the assessed value in the Settlement in order to lessen the burden of landlords. Should the Council hold the view that the lower assessment would reduce the amount of its revenue, it should, in accordance with a resolution passed by the local legal bodies, collect the Municipal Rate from unoccupied premises in the Settlement. In this manner, the S.M.C. will not incur any loss of revenue, while the landlords will reduce house rents in view of the reduced Municipal Rate. Thus the prosperity of Shanghai may be restored.

"You are requested to hold a meeting to discuss the matter".

3258
Date 9.1.35

March 9, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SHOPS.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation yesterday issued to various business concerns, through its various branch offices, an "Industrial and Commercial Economic Investigation Form."

All shops are required to fill in the items regarding expenditure, assets, liabilities, amount of relief fund needed, etc. As soon as the form has been filled, the Federation will approach financial bodies for assistance.

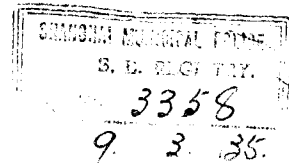
Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

The National Government has promulgated the new Criminal Code and the Legislative Yuan is drafting a law governing the enforcement of this Code.

The Shanghai Bar Association is of the opinion that the special law dealing with offences endangering the internal security of the State, the narcotic suppression law and the law governing the punishment of armed robbers and armed abductors should be cancelled.

Yesterday the Association sent a circular telegram to various Bar Associations throughout the country pointing out that as all these penalties are contrary to the doctrine: "to govern the country by means of law" and that as the people are dissatisfied with these penalties, the Association has suggested that they should jointly request the National Government to abrogate these penalties.



March 9, 1935.

Political (3)

Investigation of Settlement commercial and industrial situation to be conducted by Citizens Federation

D 3358
The 1st Special District Citizens Federation is preparing an investigation form, copies of which will be distributed to shops in the Settlement to be filled in and returned to the Federation. This action has been taken in order to compile statistics of the local industrial and commercial situation.

Agitation over instruction to remove coal yards in French Concession - Coal shop obtains licences for same

The Yung Mou Coal Shop (), 94 Rue Amiral Courbet, which was instructed by the French Police to remove its coal yards hitherto unlicensed, on Rue Amiral Courbet and Rue Ratard (Vide I.R. 23/2/35) applied recently to the C.M.F. for licences for the yards, which have been duly issued.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358</u>
Date <u>20</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>35</u>

February 20, 1935.

Shop owner charged with gambling - to entertain
representatives of Citizens' Federation and Ratepayers'
Association of Frenchtown

Tung Vung-Li (董文礼), proprietor of the Wong Shun Shing (王顺兴) Shop, 206 Rue Bluntschli, who claimed to have been falsely charged by the French Police with promoting a gambling den (Vide I.R. 16/2/35) will invite representatives of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation and the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association to dinner in the Hangchow Restaurant, 730 Avenue Edward VII, at 6 p.m. February 20, when the guests will be requested to uphold justice in connection with the case in question.

D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. B. RECLUTRY.
No. <u>D. 3358</u>
Date <u>Feb 2. 1935</u>

February 16, 1935.

Morning translation

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers

STAMP TAX REGULATIONS

The First Branch of the First Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation and the Nanking Road Street Union have issued the following circular letter to various commercial firms over the inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement:-

"As a protest against the strict inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement and the fines for non-affixing of stamps on books for which stamps are not necessary, these bodies have collected a number of books, totalling 14 different kinds, and forwarded them to the Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance giving reasons for the unnecessary of affixing stamps on them. Now the Administration has sent its reply giving the following list of books for which the affixing of stamps is exempted:-

1. Attendance Book.
2. Covers of Invoice Books,
3. Duty Books.
4. Leave Book.
5. Certificate to draw money (used within shops).
6. Book recording the sending out of materials (used within shops).

"A list of the same has also been sent to the inspection office in the International Settlement for information. The list is to be produced if any future attempt to seize books mentioned in it is made."

D.C. (R)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

February 15, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 15:-

Wong Loh Ih, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Liu Vee Ts, Vice Minister of Industry.
Liu Zeu Heng, Minister of Health.

Citizens' Federation - Nanking Road Branch agitates
against increase in telephone charges, etc.

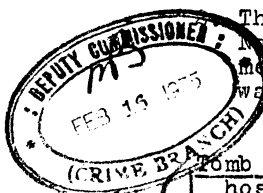
Eleven committee members of the 1st District Branch
of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a
meeting in their office, 602 Nanking Road, between 1.30
p.m. and 3 p.m. on February 14 and reached the following
decisions:-

1. That the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
Headquarters, Chinese Ratepayers' Association and
the Chinese Chamber of Commerce be requested to
conduct necessary negotiations for the cancellation
of the increase in telephone charges approved by the
S.M.C., on the grounds that this increase cannot be
tolerated during the present general business
depression.

That in order to effect a 'revival' of business on
Nanking Road, the abovementioned public bodies be
meanwhile urged to work for reduction in rents and
water and electricity charges.

Tomb of Boy Scouts killed in local Sino-Japanese
hostilities - unveiling ceremony to be held on Feb. 17

An unveiling ceremony of the tomb of the four
boy scouts who lost their lives in the local Sino-
Japanese hostilities will be held at 10 a.m. February 17
in the Shanghai Cemetery, Civic Centre. Copies of a



D.3358

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOV.
S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3358
Date 13, 2, 1936

February 13, 1936.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - dissension
among committee members

Dissension has arisen among the committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, with offices in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road. The majority of the members are opposing Yih Kai Shing (葉家興), prominent committee member and his associate, Wong Hung Hwei (王鴻輝), representing the 27th Branch Citizens' Federation. This dissatisfaction is due to Yih Kai Shing having withdrawn his support to the proposal for a moratorium on accounts put forward by the Federation in January (Vide I.R. 22/1/35).

A meeting of the committee in question was scheduled to be held on February 12 for the purpose of discussing the increase in telephone charges but owing to the differences in opinion, proved abortive. Yih Kai-shing's opponents submitted a proposal that all military or quasi-military men should be excluded from participation in Citizen's movements (Yih Kai-shing is Chief of the Shanghai Office of the 26th Division of the Nationalist Army and once used his military status to escape the jurisdiction of the Court (Hsu Ngoeh-ying Case - Vide I.R. 5/4/34). Yih and his supporters retaliated by demanding an audit of the accounts of the funeral affairs of the 'patriot' Pan Hung Sung. The meeting thereupon broke up in disorder.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 22, 1, 35

January 22, 1935.

Political (2)

Moratorium on Settlement of Accounts - meeting of
local organizations

D3358

With regard to the moratorium on the annual settlement of accounts proposed by the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, some twenty five representatives of local industrial and commercial bodies attended a meeting sponsored by the Federation in its office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 2 p.m. January 21. The proposal in question met with support from the attendance who decided to request the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association and the Chinese Native Bankers' Association to devise measures to put this movement into effect, and to apply to the local Chinese Authorities for approval.

Naval

Movement of Naval Ship

The gunboat "Chuchien" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Nanking at 9.15 a.m. January 22.

No. D. 3358
Date 18.1.1935

January 18, 1935.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to
discuss moratorium on settlement of annual accounts

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation
will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. January 21 in their office
in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North
Soochow Road, to discuss the question of a moratorium
on the annual settlement of accounts (Vide I.R. 17/1/35).

D.C. ()
SECRET - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

SECRET
S. B. REGISTRATION
No. D. 3358
Date 17.1.35

.....
Intelligence Report

Political

January 17, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 16:-

Yang Yung Tai, Secretary General to Nanchang Field
Headquarters of the Military
Affairs Committee.

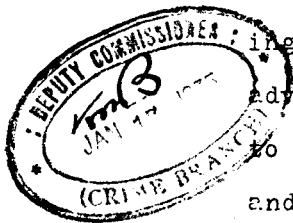
From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. January 17:-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

11 3358
1st Special District Citizens' Federation - urges
postponement of settlement day for one year -
general meeting

As a measure to relieve local merchants from the present trade depression, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation decided during a meeting held in their office, Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 3 p.m. January 16, to advocate the postponement for one year of the annual settlement of accounts, usually at the end of the lunar year. As a means to enforce this movement, the attendance at this meeting decided to issue a manifesto acquainting the public of the local business slump and the advisability of this postponement, to submit a petition to the Chinese Authorities for approval of this step, and to send a circular notice to local merchants urging them to support the movement. Other resolutions passed at this meeting were as follows:-



D.3358

SHANGHAI
S. L. REGISTRY.
No. D 3358
Date 15 / 1 / 35

January 15, 1935.

Morning translation

China Times and other local newspapers

FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION TO
HOLD MEETING

The First Special District Citizens Federation will hold a general meeting of representatives of its branches at 2 p.m. January 16 at its office to discuss a revision of the regulations of the Federation and other important matter. A circular notice to this effect has been issued.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3358.</u>
Date <u>10. 1. 35.</u>

...
Intelligence Report

Political

January 10, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. January 9:-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.
H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.
Heu Yao Tsu, Minister to Turkey.
Yang Tung Tai, Secretary-General to the Nanchang
Field Headquarters of the Military Committee.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Fifteen members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, between 2 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. January 9, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That a general meeting of representatives of various Citizens' Associations in the Settlement be held on January 16 for the purpose of discussing ways and means to relieve local trade depression.
2. That all members be urged to pay their membership fees in arrears.

2nd Special District Citizens' Federation - 8th Branch Association - meeting

Nine committee members of the above Branch Association at a meeting held in their office, 2 Chun Tuh Li, Rue Pere Robert, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. January 9, decided that the French Police be requested to increase, in view of the approach of Chinese New Year, the patrols on various streets in the district as a precaution against the activities of robbers.



RECEIVED
A. B. RECL. R.

D 3358.

10. 1. 35

January 10, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post and other local newspapers :-

BIAS BAY PIRATES REPORTED IN SHANGHAI

At noon yesterday Shanghai received an alarming telegram from Hongkong reporting that a large number of pirates from Bias Bay have secretly arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow with the intention of pirating certain local steamers.

This telegram was issued by the Police authorities at Hongkong. Several local foreign shipping companies also received the telegram and conveyed the information to other shipping companies. The Shanghai Municipal Police also received a similar telegram and notified the shipping companies to adopt precautionary measures.

During the past few days a report was current that a large quantity of silver was about to be imported into Shanghai. This must have come to the knowledge of the pirates. As the year end of the lunar calendar is approaching, the number of people travelling by steamer will be increased.

Yesterday afternoon the s.s. Hai Tseng of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company with a heavy passenger list and cargo was due to leave Shanghai for Swatow, Hongkong and other ports. Upon receipt of the alarming telegram, the company adopted strict precautions and armed guards were posted about the vessel while all passengers and other persons coming on board were searched before the steamer sailed. At the same time precautionary measures were also adopted at the wharf. However, no suspicious persons were found. At 2.30 p.m. the steamer left the wharf and stopped at Wossung at 4 p.m. when a further search was conducted. Women passengers were searched by female agents.

All steamers belonging to foreign shipping companies which left here for the South and the North yesterday carried armed guards.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS
FEDERATION

The First Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. Ho Voong Ziang (胡鳳祥) presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That the Shanghai Rent Reduction Movement Committee be requested to devise effective measures to bring about reduction in rents.
- 2) That branches of the Federation be instructed to prepare air defence equipment.
- 3) That the Ministry of Industry be requested to suppress those banks and life insurance companies which do not hold permits issued by the Ministry.
- 4) That a general meeting of representatives of branches of the Federation be held on January 16.
- 5) That committee members of all the branches of the Federation be re-elected by the end of this month.

January 7, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

has never been under the control of the Central Government. The Central authorities, owing to heavy engagements in the country, have no strength to take over the control of Szechuen and have left the inhabitants of Szechuen under the oppression of the militarists.

The Central Government gained great victories in 1934 in the bandit suppression campaign and recovered the Red districts in Kiangsi. General Chiang Kai Shek, who intends to take over the control of Szechuen, has, under the pretext of dealing with the Red bandits, been planning to place the whole of Szechuen under the control of the Central Government. The Red bandits in Kiangsi, realizing that the province could no longer be defended, recently gave up the district and left for Szechuen. This hastened the determination of General Chiang Kai Shek to take charge of Szechuen. In consequence of this, the troops of the Central Government were mobilized towards the end of last year.

In order to bring about the unification of China by force of arms and to carry out his plans for a dictatorship, General Chiang Kai Shek has to resort to this action. The Szechuen militarists are opposing this action. Therefore General Liu Wen Hui and other militarists in Szechuen have dispatched a circular telegram protesting against the entry into Szechuen of the troops of the Central Government and declaring their independence.

For the purpose of the unification of China, the Central Government has to make an effort to take over the control of Szechuen. If the Red bandits occupy Szechuen, the Red danger to China will be hundred times greater than the occupation of Kiangsi by the bandits.

China Times and other local newspapers:

NEW OFFICERS OF THE 35TH BRANCH OF THE CITIZENS FEDERATION

At 2 p.m. yesterday an election of new officers for the 35th Branch of the First Special District Citizens Federation took place at house No. 10, Jen An Li Alleyway (人安里), off Kuling Road. About 70 persons including representatives from the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the General Federation and various other branches were present. Chen Shiao Ling (鄭筱靜), Wong Ho Sang (王和松) and Jen Nou She (任農軒) presided.

Chen Shiao Ling, Wong Ho Sang, Tai Keng Sin (戴耕莘), Chang Yung Chu (章榮初) and five others were selected as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

FREE CONGEE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE IN CHAPEI

The Chapei Benevolent Institution opened a free congee distribution centre on Lieu Ying Road (柳營路), Chapei, on New Year Day. Many poor people and refugees are being helped. The centre suspended functioning yesterday morning due to the daily increasing number of poor people and refugees.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
1934	7 1 7 1311

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 6

A joint letter has been sent the S. M. C. by the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 19th branches of the First Special District Citizens Federation and by other street unions, making a total of about 50 such groups, all of whom are in Hongkew. The letter urges the S. M. C. to open negotiations with the Japanese over the incident on Wednesday last wherein a Chinese woman was struck and a foreign S. M. P. officer was detained by the Japanese.

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file for

7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3358
S. E. REGISTRY.
Date July 6, 1934

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Subject (in full) Hongkew Incident - Citizens Federation submits demands to Council.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb.

At 10 a.m. July 5, two representatives of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation called at the Administration building and desired an interview with the Secretary General of the S.M.C. The latter being out, they were received by T.K. Ho, Chinese Assistant Secretary, to whom the callers submitted the following demands :-

1. That full and material protection be extended to the citizens in Hongkew District.
2. That the Japanese be ordered to pay compensation and tender an apology in connection with the assault on a Chinese woman by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party on June 27.
3. That an assurance be given against a repetition of such incidents.

H. Grubb.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

No. 3
666-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

3358

S. Na D. I.

REPORT

Date July 2, 1934.

Subject (in full) Incident between S.M.P. and Japanese Landing Party -
1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting.
Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Twenty members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation at a meeting held on June 30 in their office, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, north Soochow Road, decided that in connection with the assault by Japanese upon a Chinese woman, which led to the clash between the S.M.P. and members of the Japanese Landing Party, the following measures be adopted:-

1. That the City Government be requested to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Authorities.
2. That Chang Ih Zung (張一鵬), Yu Hwa Lung (余華龍), Yih Ka Shing (葉家聲) and Zung Bei Zung (鍾培成) be appointed to open negotiation with the S.M.C. on July 2.
3. That a Citizens' Legal Rights Protection Society be formed.

D. I. Grubb

Officer i/c Special Branch.

2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. M. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3358
Date	23 / 5 / 34

May 20, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING COMMITTEE.

The Citizens Military Training Committee promoted by the First Special District Citizens Federation, at its first preparatory meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday, passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That the title of the Committee be "The Preparatory Association of the Shanghai Citizens Military Training Committee."
- 2) That members to serve on the Secretariat, the Propaganda Department and the Subscriptions Soliciting Department of the Preparatory Association be elected.
- 3) That Outlines governing the organization of the Association be drawn up.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 53358

Reference Slip from O. i/c Division

To :	INSTRUCTIONS :
D.O. "A"	For necessary action
D.O. "B"	Furnish data
D.O. "C"	Investigate and report
D.O. "D"	Note and return
i/c Central	Report present status
i/c Louza	Submit recommendation
i/c Gordon Rd,	For further report
i/c B'Well	For opinion
i/c Pootoo Rd,	See me in re.
i/c Sinza	See writer direct
i/c Hongkew	For Comment
i/c West H'kew	Attach Record
i/c Dixwell Rd,	" File
i/c Wayside	Passed to You
i/c Y'Poo	
i/c Kashing Rd,	
i/c Yulin Rd,	
Div. Records.	
C/Registry	
<p><i>File</i></p>	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date.....	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date

10/7

15/5/23

16/7/23

T. Foley C 117.7 53

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from O. i/c Division

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O. "A"	For necessary action
D.O. "B"	Furnish data
D.O. "C" ✓	Investigate and report
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i/c Central	Report present status
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i/c Pootoo Rd.	See me in re.
i/c Sinza	See writer direct
i/c Hongkew ✓	For Comment
i/c West H'kew ✓	Attach Record
i/c Kashing Rd. ✓	File
i/c Dixwell Rd. ✓	Passed to You
i/c Wayside	
i/c Y'Poo	
i/c Yulin Rd.	
Div. Records.	
C/Registry	
Initials: <i>[Signature]</i>	For File...
Date: 11-7-33	Date...
Noted and Returned	AD'DWYER C. I. 11. 7. 33 Brunner I Date 13/7/33

J. Sullivan 14.7.33
R. Sullivan 14/7/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
File No. S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch

Date July 7 1933

Subject (in full) List of Branches of the 1st Special District

(Settlement) Citizens' Federation

Made by D. S. MacAdie

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

Attached herewith is a list showing the branches of the 1st Special District (International Settlement) Citizens' Federation together with the names of principal officials, particulars of the extent of the jurisdiction of each branch and activities in the Japanese goods inspection movement, compiled from information collected by detectives of S. 1, Special Branch.

R. W. MacAdie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I D. (Divis)

Information and
forwarding to S. O's.

DO A. B. C. D.

Information. Please pass to
return direct to O'ic Sp. Br.

Quongfield

D. C. (Division)

JULY 1933

JULY 7 1933

LIST OF BRANCHES OF THE 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT (INTERNATIONAL
SETTLEMENT) CITIZENS' FEDERATION TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF
PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS, PARTICULARS OF THE EXTENT OF THE
JURISDICTION OF EACH BRANCH AND ACTIVITIES IN THE JAPANESE
GOODS INSPECTION MOVEMENT ----- Compiled on 7/7/1933

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<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Member of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction Of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
Head Office	Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road.	Wang Yien-soong (王延松), Manager of the Zeu Nyih (綢業) Bank, 64 Hankow Road.	International Settlement and Extra-Settlement Roads.	Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), Owner of the Yung An Li Confectionery Store, 513 Nanking Road.	Assisted the 1st and the 8th District Branches in inspecting shops on Nanking and Honan Roads respectively for Japanese goods during March, April and May, July, 1933.
		Wang Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Proprietor of the Dah Lai (大來) Silk Hong, Central Trust Co. bldg, 270 Peking Road.		Wu Feng-ziang (胡鳳翔), Manager of the Ting Zung (鼎成) Dye Shop, 182 Kiukiang Road.	
		Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), proprietor of Yung An Li (永安利) Confectionery Store, 513 Nanking Road.		Chen Ping-hwei (陳炳輝), Manager of the Ching Hwa (錦華) Company, 524 Canton Road.	
		Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Secretary of the Chinese Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road.		Chen Kiu-foong (陳九峯), Manager of the Tai' Foong (泰丰) Piece Goods Shop, 1331/3 North Szechuen Road.	
		Chao Ts-kung (曹老功), Owner of the Chung Pao (中報), Lane 183, 34 Taku Road.		Wang Yoong-dang (王榮棠), Manager of Yung Chong Fah (榮昌發) Iron Works, 67 & 278 Tungchow Road.	
		Zung Sih-tsung (成奕春), Owner of the Sih Kee (愛記) Bookstore, 245 Huh Shing Li (洽興里), Alabaster Road.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction Of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		<p>Wu Feng-ziang (胡凤翔), Manager of the Ting Zung (鼎成) Dye Shop, 182 Kiukiang Road.</p> <p>Chen Ping-hwei (陳協輝), Manager of the Ching Hwa (錦華) Company, 524 Canton Road.</p> <p>Sung Tien-sing (沈田莘), Tung Ye (敦賂) Rent Collecting Agency, Lane 607, 2 Peking Road.</p>			
1st District	68 Bun Tong Loong, off Nanking Road.	<p>Doo Kai-tseng (傅開徵), Manager of the Zih Zung (集盛) Dispensary, 166 Nanking Road.</p> <p>Wong Lien-fang (王廉芳), Manager of the Yu Chong Ziang (裕昌祥) Woollen Goods Shop, 613 Nanking Rd.</p> <p>Chang Ts-lien (張子廉), Manager of the Sales Office of the San Sing (三星) Cotton & Iron Factory, 469 Nanking Road.</p>	Nanking Road	<p>No special committee. The so-called "National Goods Movement" is in the hands of the Standing Committee of the District Branch.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee of the District in conjunction with the National Goods Movement Office carried out inspection of shops on Nanking Road for Japanese goods on March 30, April 17 and 20 and May 4, 1933.</p>

No. of Branch

Address

Names of Members of
the Standing Committee

Sung Wen-nyi (孫文毅),
Manager of the Doong
Tsung Tang (同春堂)
Medicine Shop, 252
Chihli Road.

Kee Chien-nan (計健南),
Manager of the San Yeu
(三友) Towel Factory
Sales Office, 497
Nanking Road.

2nd District 465 Foochow Rd.

Chiu Liang-ngo (邱良五),
Manager of the Sing
Huh Tsung (新合春)
Longans Shop, 818
Fokien Road.

Wang Tsing-tung (王靖東),
Manager of the Foong
Tai Ziang (丰泰祥)
Piece Goods Shop, 800
Fokien Road.

Hsu Wen-ziang (徐文祥),
Manager of the Lao Huh-
Tsung (老合春) Longans
Shop, 814 Fokien Road.

Extent of
Jurisdiction
of the Branch

Names of Members of
the "National Goods
Movement Committee"

Activities of the
"National Goods Move-
ment Committee" in
the Japanese Goods
Inspection Movement.

Fokien Road.

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<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
3rd District	1081 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.	Yu Ngoeh-ching (徐玉卿), Owner of the Lee Tai (利泰) Cigarette Shop, 1041 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.	Robison Road, southwest of Penang Road	--	--
		Ching Foh-tsung (金福春), Owner of the Ching Foh Tai (金福泰) Piece Goods Shop, 1292 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.	Jessfield Road, east of Robison Road.		
		Wu Ching-kwan (吳少坤), Lih Dah (立大) Flour Shop, 72 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.	Brenan Road up to the Railway Crossing. (all extra- Settlement).		
4th District	Lane 1060, 6 Gordon Road.	Wu Ting-tseng (吳廷桢), Zung Kong (成康) Pawn Shop, 1403 Ferry Road.	The area east of Brenan Piece, bounded on the north by the Soochow Creek and on the south by Connaught, Yenping and Wuting Roads and enclosed by the Soochow Creek and Markham and Carter Roads.	--	--
		Liang Zeu-ding (梁瑞亭), Manager of the Liang Chi Tang (良濟堂) Medicine Shop, 909 Robison Road.			
		Chen Zu-sung (陳樹声), Manager of the Ziang Tai (祥泰) Silversmiths Shop, 4209 Robison Road.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		<p>Nyi Ching-tsing (倪鏡清), Manager of the Doong Zung Woo (同盛和) Rice Shop, 110 Connaught Road.</p> <p>Wu Sing-kang (吳幸耕), Manager of the Fuh Zung (復盛) Grocery Shop, 495 Moji Road.</p>			
5th District	180 Lao Ka, off Hanbury Road Bridge.	<p>Chang Yien-fang (張賢芳), Manager of the Yuan Sung (元生) Dried Goods Shop, 261 East Yuhang Road.</p> <p>Chu Sung-zung (朱舜臣), Manager of the Nyi Kong (義康) Dried Goods Shop, 207/9 East Yuhang Road.</p>	Hanbury and East Hanbury Roads.		
6th District	Lane 449, 14 Seward Road.	<p>Chiu Kia-ziang (邱嘉祥), Manager of the Hwa Mei Sien (華美軒) Dentists Shop, 855 Seward Road.</p> <p>Chen Ning-kang (陳寧康), Manager of the Chwang Yuan Dah (莊源大) Wine Shop, 42 Hwakee Road.</p>	Seward Road from Broadway to Muirhead Road.		

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Chen Tung-hai 陳東海, Manager of the Tung Hai (東海) Foreign Style Tailors Shop, Lane 637, 175 Seward Road.			
7th District	3 Pah Loh Faung (百祿坊), off Broadway.	Liu Zoong-ying 劉仲英, Manager of the Hung Tai (鴻泰) Curios Shop, 82 Broadway. Chu Fu-chang 周輔璋, Manager of the Tsing Dan (精大) Leather Case Shop, 94 Broadway.	Broadway and Broadway East.	--	--
8th District	Ca42 Se-Ge-Bae-Ka of Honan Road.	Sung Yui-tao 沈韻濤, Manager of the Wen Ming (文明) Bookstore, 196 Honan Road. Dong Song-yang 董雙揚, Manager of the Van Zung- Yoong (萬承永) Woollen Goods Shop, 8 Honan Road.	Honan Road, Se-Ge-Bae-Ka and Tung Ge- Bae-Ka.	No special committee of this name. The Standing Committee is in charge of the "National Goods Move- ment".	This Branch assisted by the National Goods Movement Committee of the Head Office inspected shops on Honan Road for Japanese goods on May 15, 16 and 22, 1933.

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Loh Zu-ts (梁樹滋), Pan Soong Yuan (潘松園), a garden off South Railway Station.			
9th District	93 Avenue Road.	Yu Hwa-loong (徐華龍), a lawyer with an office at 156 Burkill Road. Yu Feng-ziang (胡鳳翔), Manager of the Ting Zung (鼎成) Dye Shop, 182 Kiukiang Road. Hsu Zong-tao (許仲韜), Manager of the Dah Sung (大聲) Advertising Company, 93 Avenue Road.	Area enclosed by Thibet Road on the east, Bubbling Well Road on the south, Gordon Road on the west and Sinza Road on the north.	--	--
10th District	702 Ching Wei Li (紅緯里), Wuchow Road.	Wang Yung-dong (王榮堂), Manager of the Yoong Chong Fah (榮昌發) Iron Works, 67 & 278 Tungchow Road. Sung Woo-fu (沈和甫), Pao Woo Tang (保和堂), Medicine Shop, 867 Maxwell Road, C.O.I.	Wuchow Road and East Kashing Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
11th District	5 Pao Zau Li (宝善里), Canton Road.	<p>Wang Han-liang (王漢良), Manager of the Ching Zuan Kee (錦瑞記) Curios Shop, 67 Kiangsi Road.</p> <p>Chen Ping-hwei (陈炳辉), Manager of the Ching Hwa (锦华) Co., 524 Canton Road.</p> <p>Yang Yoong-zung (杨湧濤), Manager of the Heng Chang (恒章) Embroidery Shop, 65 Canton Road.</p>	Canton Road and Wuchow Road.	--	--
12th District	Lane 183, 34 Taku Road.	<p>Chao Ts-kung (曹老功), Owner of the Chung Pao (中报) Newspaper Office, Lane 183, 34 Taku Road.</p> <p>Ho Ngoeh-foong (何玉峰), living at 200 Chungking Road.</p> <p>Li Yung-ziang (李永祥), Member of the Standing Committee of the General Labour Union, living at Lane 147, 107 Chengtu Road.</p>	Area surrounded by Thibet Road on the east, Avenue Edward VII on the south, Yates Road on the west and Race Course Road and Weihaiwei Road on the north.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
13th District	311 Shantung Road.	<p>Sz Liang-zai (史量才), Proprietor of the Shun Pao, 24 Hankow Road.</p> <p>Chien Loong-chang (钱龙章), Manager of the Ting Yang Kwan (鼎陽觀) Canned Goods Shop, 363/5 Shantung Road.</p> <p>Tsch Chi-hang (卓齐航), Manager of the Yan Shing (协兴) Paper Hong, 27/8 Shantung Road.</p>	Shantung Road and Chiaotung Road.	--	--
14th District	-do-	<p>Chiang Chun-nyi (蒋君毅), Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Chartered Stock Exchange, 1 Szechuen Road.</p> <p>Ming Tsai-chang (闵采章), Chief of the Social Office of the Great World Amusement Resort, 221 Avenue Edward VII (French Concession).</p> <p>Loc Ting-kee (鲁廷記), Manager of the Lao Tsang Woo (老正和) Dyeing Factory, 189/91 Ave. Edw. VII (French Concession).</p>	Avenue Edward VII	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
15th District	Lane 520, 181 North Soochow Road.	<p>Tsch Ts-zung (祝志纯), a teacher of the Jen Zu (仁慈) Primary School, Lane 520, 181 North Soochow Road.</p> <p>Koo Hung-shao (顧鴻紹), Manager of the Tseng Chong (徵昌) Iron Hong, 486/90 North Soochow Road.</p> <p>Chiang Sien-tsing (姜選青), Manager of the Yah Shing (怡興) Steam Launch Co., 225/6 Soochow Road, off Chekiang Road Bridge.</p>	North Soochow and North Shanse Roads.	No special committee of this name. The "national goods movement" is in the hands of the Standing Committee.	It will inspect shops on N/Soochow Road for Japanese goods on July 14, 1933, with the assistance of the "National Goods Movement Committee" of the Head Office.
16th District	Dah Wang Miao (大王廟), a temple on Chengtu Road.	<p>Wang Mir-ching (王茂卿), Manager of the Ziang Hung (翔鴻) Silversmiths Shop, 721 Sinza Road.</p> <p>Chen Ts-sing (陳志新), Manager of the Jihg Kong (勤康) Laundry, 234 Tatung Road.</p> <p>Chen Chi-zung (陳濟成), Principal of the Shanghai Primary School, Lane 179, 1/3 Connaught Road.</p>	Area bounded by Thibet Road on the east, Sinza Road on the south, Carter and Markham Roads on the west and Soochow Creek on the north.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Chang Ih-zung (張一壘), owner of the Yung An Li (永安利) Confectionery Shop, 513 Nanking Road.			
		Li Zeu-kang (李傳耕), living at 91 West Sz Wen Li (斯文里), Tatung Road.			
17th District	290 Jen Ts Li (仁智里), North Szechuen Road.	Wang Chien-ngoeh (王劍錫), Chief of the General Affairs Department of Lawyer' Ho Sz-tseng's Office, 40 Ningpo Road. Living at 300 Mei Nan Fang (梅南坊), Myburgh Road.	North Szechuen Road south of Range Road, and Wuchang Road.	--	--
		Chiang Chun-nyi (蔣君毅), Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Chartered Stocks Exchange, 1 Szechuen Road. Living at 635 Mei Foh Li (梅福里), Park Road.			
		Li Chien-hang (李乾亨), owner of the Pao Woo Tang (保和堂) Medicine Shop, 807 North Szechuen Road.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Neu Lih-ching (鈕立智), Manager of the North Szechuen Road Branch of the International Dispensary, 1330 North Szechuen Road.			
		Yu Ming-sung (俞銘榮), Owner of the Central Electric Supply Shop, 631 Honan Road.			
18th District	Upstairs Room, Tai Yuan Chong (泰源昌) Coal Shop, 644 Thibet Road.	Wu Feng-ziang (胡鳳翔), Manager of the Ting Zung (鼎成) Dye Shop, 182 Kiukiang Road.	Kiukiang Road, Yunnan Road and Thibet Road.		
		Chang Kuh-lun (張克倫), Owner of the Kuh Lun (克倫) Hospital, Lane 95, 4 Thibet Road.			
		Hsu Pu-sung (徐補翁), Chairman of the Gold Exchange, 5 Kiukiang Road.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
19th District	1509 Yangtszepoo Road.	Ling Niang-ta (林仰之), Owner of the Zung Foong (順丰) Piece Goods Shop, 659 Yangtszepoo Road. Hsu Ts-chien (許志泉), Owner of the Woo Foong (五丰) Rice Shop, 2035 Yangtszepoo Road. Tao Hung-van (陶洪範), Owner of the Tao Ziang Shing (陶祥興) Porcelain Ware Shop, 1745 Yangtszepoo Road. Wang Teh-fang (王德芳), Owner of the Yung Shing Woo (榮鑫和) Cigarette & Exchange Shop, 1709 Yangtszepoo Road. Pan Tseng-ziang (潘臻祥), Manager of the Yuin Loong (衡隆) Sauce Shop, 505 Pingliang Road. Chang Si-sung (張穉濤), Dah Sung (大生) Advertising Co., 93 Avenue Road.	Yangtszepoo, Road, Baikal Road and Hochien Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese goods inspection movement</u>
20th District	Lane 217, 8 Kwangse Road.	Tao Loh-ching (陶樂勤), Secretary of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road. Chao Nan-kung (趙南公), Manager of the Tai Tung (泰東) Bookstore, 124 Foochow Road. Tao Ih-ming (陶一民), Secretary of the Branch, Lane 217, 8 Kwangse Road.	Foochow Road	--	--
21st District	Upstairs Room, Kia Foh (嘉福)) Silk Shop, 358 Hankow Road.	Hsu Yuin-hwei (許云輝), Manager of the Sung Yuan Ziang (莊源祥) Pearl & Jade Shop, 32 Shanse Road. Sung Zung-fu (沈承甫), Manager of the Foh Chong (福昌) Silk Shop, 314A Hankow Road. Moh Shao-kong (莫兆鏞), Manager of the Shao Foong (兆丰) Silk Shop, 31 Shanse Road.	Hankow and Shanse Roads.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
22nd District		- closed down -			
23rd District		- closed down -			
24th District	Lane 702, 14 Peking Road.	Chang Ih-zung (張一重) Owner of the Yung An Li Confectionery Store, 513 Nanking Road. Sung Tien-sing (沈田莘), Manager of the Tung Ye (敦怡) Rent Collecting Agency, Lane 607, 2 Peking Road. Wang Shiao-lai (王曉賴), Owner of the Dah Lai (大來) Silk Hong, Central Trust Company Building, 270 Peking Road.	Peking Road and Chihli Road.	--	--
25th District	1 Foh Teh Li (楊德星) off N/Szechuen Road. (Chinese controlled territory).	Chang Ih-zung (張一重), Owner of the Yung An Li Confectionery Store, 513 Nanking Road, and Manager of the Mur Chong (慕昌) Furniture Shop, 1041 N/Szechuen Rd, C.O.I.	North Szechuen Road north of Range Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the National Goods Movement Committee</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Wei Long-sien (韋郎軒), Manager of the Tien Tai (天泰) Uniform Shop, 1037 North Szechuen Road, C.O.I.			
		Yih Chi-chong (葉其昌), Manager of the Chung Yeu Tien (中育天) Restaurant, 800 North Szechuen Road, C.O.I.			
		Kwan Chi-chuen (關濟川), Manager of the Lien Chong (聯昌) Hardware Shop, 516/8 North Szechuen Road, C.O.I.			
		Zoong Bei-sung (鍾佩紳), Manager of the Soong San Tang (松山堂) Medicine Shop, 901 North Szechuen Road, C.O.I.			
26th District	67 Kiangse Road	Wang Han-liang (王漢良), Owner of the Ching Zou Kee (錦瑞記) Curios Shop, 67 Kiangse Road.	Kiangse Road.	--	--
		Yuen Men-tung (袁復澄), Manager of the Ning Shao (甯紹) S.N. Co., 63 Kiangse Road.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
		Chang Jen-yien (張仁彦), an accountant of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.			
27th District		- closed down -			
28th District	576A Teh Shing Li (德興里), Boone Road.	Tang Wei-lien (唐惠廉), a lawyer living at 576A Boone Road. Sung Zung-zu (孫成子), Manager of the Chow Yuan-zung (周允順) Signboard Shop, 785 Boone Road. Chang Kiu-liang (張九良), Manager of the Pao Zung (寶盛) Rice Shop, 739 Boone Road.	Boone Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
29th District	Chang Mur Zung (張茂成), Rice Shop, 2761 Haining Road.	Yu Yah-ching (虞洽卿), Manager of the San Peh S.N. Co., 2 Kiangse Road with residence at 643 Haining Road. Chang Mur-sung (張茂生), Owner of the Chang Mur Zung Rice Shop, 2761 Haining Road. Fee Shun-tsai (費慎齋), Dong Pao-yuan (同保元) Medicine Shop, 1428 Haining Road. Zung Tung-san (鄧東山), Manager of the Shang Peng Loo (尚存虛) Medicine Shop, 47 (off Tien Pao Li (天保里)) Haining Road, O.O.L.	Haining, Cunningham and Boundary Roads.	Chang Kuo-ying (張國英), living at 2761 Haining Road. Zung Tung-san (鄧東山), 47 Haining Road, O.O.L. Chen Chin-chang (陳錦章), Manager of the Yao Kung Kee (姚公記) Bricks & Lime Shop, 68 Haining Road, O.O.L.	No activities yet.

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
30th District	Lane 57, 38 Tah Woo Ka, off Tsitsihar Road.	Ying Koh-hsiang (邢公向), Owner of the Yuan Chong (源昌) Candle & Incense Shop, 663/4 Pei Ka (北街), Yingshiangkong Village.	Ward, Muirhead and Baikal Roads.	--	--
		Sung Meng-kiu (沈夢九), Owner of the Yu Chong (裕昌) Dried Goods Shop, 901/3 Tsitsihar Road.			
		Han Shang-teh (韓尚德), Director of the Teh Lur (德留) Hospital, Lane 522, 4 Ward Road.			
		Chien Ts-an (錢子安), Owner of the San Sing (三星) Cotton & Iron Factory, 1877 Ward Road.			
		Chien Wen (錢文), Headmaster of the Tah Woo (太和) Primary School, Lane 57, 38 Tah Woo Ka.			

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Movement Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Committee</u>
31st District	731 Van Ziang Li (萬祥里), Elgin Road.	Soong Zu-siang (宋士強), a lawyer living at 731 Van Ziang Li, Elgin Road. Shih-ts-lien (石芝蓮), Manager of the Dong Kong Zung (同康盛) Cloth Shop, 243/5 Elgin Road. Chang Kuh-yeu (張克友), Manager of the Chang Foong (長丰) Rice Shop, 237/8 Elgin Road.	Elgin Road	--	--
32nd District	245 Huh Shing Li (洽興里), Alabaster Road.	Zung Sih-tsung (成實春), Owner of the Sih Kee (發記) Bookstore, 245 Hung Shing Li, Alabaster Road. Tsai Huh-chun (蔡洽君), Shanghai Cigarette Rolling Machine Belt Company, 59 Yung Woo Li (永和里), North Thibet Road.	North Thibet Road, Winchester Road, Alabaster Road, Kaifeng Road, Kansuh Road and Tsepoo Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Names of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee" in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
33rd District	Lane 118, 4 Kwangse Road.	Zung Kwei-ch'u (程桂初), Manager of the Lung Ziang Tsung (林祥春) Piece Goods Shop, 147/9 Kwangse Road. Chu Wu-ming (褚五民), Far Eastern Spectacles Co., 291 Hupeh Road. Zung Zung-ching (鄭澄清), Chief of Staff of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road.	Kwangse Road, Hoihow Road and Hupeh Road.	--	--
34th District		- Amalgamated with the 2nd Special District (French Concession) Citizens' Federation -			
35th District	763 Newchwang Road.	Yao Chueh-jen (姚菊人), editor of the New World Newspaper, New World Amusement Resosrt, 2 Bubbling Well Road. Ning Noong-sien (任農軒), Sisters Obstetrical Hospital, 307 Ningpo Road. Wang Hung-hwei (王鳴輝), Dah Kee (達記) Cotton Cloth Shop, 214 Tientsin Road.	Newchwang Road, Lloyd Road, Ningpo Road and Tientsin Road.	--	--

<u>No. of Branch</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Names of Members of the Standing Committee</u>	<u>Extent of Jurisdiction of the Branch</u>	<u>Names of Members of the "National Goods Movement Committee"</u>	<u>Activities of the "National Goods Move- ment Committee in the Japanese Goods Inspection Movement</u>
36th District	- Amalgamated with the 2nd Special District (French Concession) Citizens' Federation -				
37th District	Lane 20, 9 North Fokien Road.	Sung Zu-nyi (孫士毅), Manager of the Dong Tsung Tang (同義堂) Medicine Shop, 77 N/Fokien Road. Pao Kia-mei (包介眉), Manager of the Soong Tai (松泰) Provision Hong, 53/5 Fokien Road. Chen Pao-teh (陳寶德), Yoong Shing (榮興) Piece Goods Shop, 26/8 N/Fokien Road.	North Fokien Road.	--	--
38th District	229 East Wuchang Road.	Chang Hien-fang (張賢芳), Manager of the Yuan Sung (元生) Dried Goods Shop, 261 East Yuhang Road. Wang Mei-yuin (汪曼雲), a lawyer living at 758 Hou Zai Li (侯在里), Burkill Road.	Wuchang Road.	--	--

SPECIAL ORIGINAL POLICE
N. S. M. REGISTRY

D-3358
June 14, 1933

Special Branch,

June 14, 1933.

S.1.

Please furnish a list of the present addresses of the branches of the Citizens' Federation in the Settlement giving the names of a few of the principal officials and general particulars of the extent of the jurisdiction of each branch.

J. L. Givens

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.

No. D 3358

April 22 / 4 1933

Political (2)

University Students' Federation - Meeting

Five members of the Supervisory Committee of the University Students' Federation held a meeting in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Small West Gate, between 2.30 and 3.50 p.m. April 20, when it was decided to refer to the Executive Committee for discussion proposals to oppose any agreement between China and Japan and to organize a group of members to proceed to the North to console and encourage the anti-Japanese troops.

Anti-Japanese Boycott - intimidation of shops by Citizens' Federation

On April 20, the Citizens' Federation received letters from the following shops announcing that their stocks of Japanese goods will be sealed and requesting the Association to send representatives to witness the sealing :-

Dong Zung Chong (同兴号) Piece Goods Shop,
312 Nanking Road.

Chung Kuo Shop (中国商店), 244 Nanking Road.

Consequently the Association detailed three members to these two shops where they inspected the sealed goods. These two shops were warned by the Association on April 17 (Vide I.R. 18/33) that they would be denounced in the local press if they persisted in dealing in Japanese goods.

FM. 1

Memorandum

FILE C-1382

POLICE FORCE,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, April 19, 1933
D. C. (L. C.)

Sir,

Arrangements have been made for a plain clothes L. P. C. to be in the immediate vicinity of No. 244 - 312 Hanking Road during the next few days. In addition, Chinese deto (L.) in whose section these shops are situated, have been notified of the possibility of disturbances.

C. P. H.

25/3

Apr. 1933

R. D. C.

Slurky

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch.)

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To :	INSTRUCTIONS :
D. O. (Divisions)	For necessary action
Officer i/c (Special Branch)	Furnish data
P. A. to C. P.	Investigate and report
Personal Assistant (C.B.)	Note and file
D. D. O. "A" Division ✓	Note and return
" " "B" "	Submit recommendation
" " "C" "	For further report
" " "D" "	For opinion
Supt i/c C. 1	Reply to writer direct
C. 2	Information
C. 3	Pass & return
C. 4	Pass Diaries to me
C. 5	
Crime Registry.	
Central Registry.	
A. C. (S)	
A. C. (J)	
A. C. (C)	
D. R. O.	

Intell. Summary
Apr. 14 - 18. Extract attached

Discuss with D.O.
Possible bomb throwing has
a character distinct.

Initials <i>GB</i>	For File
Date 18 APR. 1933	Date

Noted and
Returned

Date / /

De 1-1-13

Jong Tung Chong (同伙B) Piece Goods Shop,
312 Hanking Road.

Chung Kuo Shop (中國商店), 240 Nanking Road.

It was later decided at the office of the Association to give these shops two days grace to carry out their promise and to denounce them in the local press, if they still fail to comply.

Local Bodies bid farewell to Mr. T. V. Soong

Some 71 persons claiming to represent various local bodies including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Bankers' Association, and the General Labour Union held a meeting on the premises of the first mentioned organ, North Homan Road, at p.m. April 17, to bid farewell to Mr. T.V. Loong, Minister of Finance, who will represent China in the forthcoming International Economic Conference at Washington.

Mr. T. V. Seong will leave for America by the a.s.
"President Jefferson" at 12 noon April 18.

April 14, 15, 17 & 18, 1943.

Political (5)

Citizens' Federation inspects Nanking Road shops for Japanese goods

About ten members of the 1st District Citizens' Association with an office at 68 Wu Foh Loong, Nanking Road, visited various shops on Nanking Road at 10 a.m. April 17 with the object of searching for Japanese goods in these concerns. As a result it was found that the following two shops were still selling Japanese goods despite their promise made on March 30 that they would dispose of these goods not later than April 15 :-

Dong Zung Chong (同順昌) Piece Goods Shop,
312 Nanking Road.

Chung Kuo Shop (中國商店), 244 Nanking Road.

It was later decided at the office of the Association to give these shops two days grace to carry out their promise and to denounce them in the local press, if they still fail to comply.

FM. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Memorandum, 3751

N. POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Shanghai, 16.2.33

To. Insp. de Garden Rd

re attached memo by D.S.T. Town.

As this money is not
likely to be claimed.
I return it herewith
for disposal by you
in usual way. Please
return the two memos.
& papers attached in due
course.

J. H. Robertson
Capt.

Received
17/2/33
Insp.

FM. 1

Gordon Rd

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Supt. Robertson, Special Branch. ^{Shanghai} 25/11/1933

Sir,
Herewith the pamphlets, 21
receipts & four 20 cents
pieces & 100 coppers found
in possession of one named
S. Bei Lu (施培祖) arrested
on Markham Rd at 1.45 pm
25/1/33.

When questioned he stated
he obtained same from the
Dah Wong Mian (大玉廟)
off North Chengtu Road.

Adon
D.S.

D.C. (CRIME)

RECEIVED

B. REGISTRATION

December 8, 1942

Political

Movement of soldiers

From Hankow to Hanking

Passed to our command 11:15 p.m. December 7 :-

Chen Shih-shan, member of the C.C.P. of Hankow.

From Hanking

Arrived at 8:40 a.m. December 8 :-

Chen Shao-kuan, minister of navy.

Citizens' Federation - meeting

Eighteen committee members of the Citizens'

Federation held a meeting at the Shanghai Fellow Country-

men's Association, 405 Ningpo Rd, Lloyd Road, between

6 and 7.1 p.m. December 7. In Party - (胡凤翔).

One of the number, president. The following

resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the local Kuomintang be asked to urge the central Kuomintang at Hanking to forthwith detail representatives to Shanghai to investigate and to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the local rent reduction and readmission dispute.
2. That the Standing Committee of the Citizens' Federation be instructed to draft and publish an advertisement in the local press informing the public that the Citizens' Volunteer Army formed by the federation prior to the local Sino-Japanese incident has already been disbanded, and that the Federation would not be responsible for any re-formation of this unit (this re-formation refers to the recently organized "Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Army to be sent to the North East" with an office in the Dah Kong Miao, a temple on North Chengtu Road (Vide I.R. 19/11/39)).
3. That arrangements be made with the "Temple of the Queen of Heaven" for the accommodation of an office of the Citizens' Federation on its premises.
4. That the local Kuomintang and the bureau of Education be requested to sanction the lease of an office on the premises of the temple in question for the Citizens' Federation.
5. That all branches be instructed to re-elect their respective committees for the ensuing year by the end of the current month.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch, S. I. Station

Date Dec. 1-4, 1932.

Subject (in full) Citizens' Federation

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt

In connection with the removal of signboard of the Citizens' Federation on November 30, four representatives of the Citizens' Federation, named Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), Hu Feng-hsiang (胡鳳翔), Chien Ioung-tsang (錢龍章) and Zao Tse-kung (曹志功) approached Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chamber and pleaded for permission to reopen the offices of the Federation for the use of members. Eventually, Wong Shiao-lai agreed and the offices of the Citizens' Federation on the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce were opened at 9 a.m. December 4.



Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I. (Crime)

Information and papers of passing to Commissioner of Police

J. H. Givens

OFFICER I/C S. I. BR.
DEC. 5 1932

5:12:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.1., S.B. Station,

Date December 2, 1932

Subject (in full) Wong Chao-zung (王肇成)

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by Mr. Robertson, Supt

Enquiries into the matter of the livelihood of
Wong Chao-zung (王肇成), member of the Standing Committee
of the Citizens' Federation and member of the "Committee
of the Shanghai Various Circles to Support the Patriot"
elicit the information that he is the proprietor of the
Ta Yuen Oil Shop (大源) dealing in linseed oil and
located at 209 Thibet Road. ✓

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

S.6. (crime)

CONFIDENTIAL

Information.

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 1.

W. Givens

O. i/c Sec. 2.



DEC 2 1932

File
9:12:32

53358

Special Branch, S.M.P.

December 2 1932.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information.

For

Reference

In Reply

By

12.32

W. L. Evans

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

Special Branch, S.I. Station,

Date Dec. 2nd, 1932.

Subject (in full) Citizens' Federation - Members entertained
by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *The Robertson, Supt*

According to information secured, between 12 noon and 2.40 p.m. December 1, the following ten committee members of the Citizens' Federation were entertained by Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chamber, Yen Ngoh-sung (嚴謬聲), Secretary to the Chamber and Zeng Teng-tsing (鄭澄清), Chief of the Traders' Associations Section of the Chamber, in the Kwan Sung Yuen Restaurant in the Chinese Products Bazaar located on the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road:

X Liu Zoong-ying (劉仲英) representing the 7th District Citizens Association.

Yui Niang-sung (余仰聖) representing the 29th District Citizens' Association.

X Chang Yien-fang (張賢芳) representing the 5th District Citizens' Association.

Hsu Yung-hwei (許云輝) representing the 21st District Citizens' Association.

Huang Vee-ying (汪維英) representing the 27th District Citizens' Association.

X Zao Tsz-kung (曹志功) - ditto -

Chow Fu-tsang (周輔章) representing the 7th District Citizens' Association.

X Tsiang Chun-nyi (蔣君毅) representing the 14th District Citizens' Association.

X Wong Chien-ngo (王劍謨) representing the 17th District Citizens' Association.

Ning Jing-ping (任鈴蘋) representing the National Products Maintenance Association.

(Those marked with X are serving on the Committee of Shanghai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Various Circles to Support the Patriot).

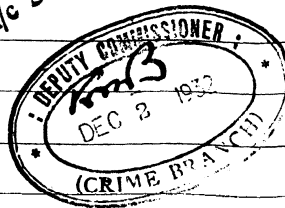
In reply to the demand for an explanation for the removal of the signboard of the Citizens Federation, Wong Shiao-lai apologized to the attendance for having authorized this action without consulting the Citizens' Federation, and explained that he had been forced to act thus owing to the seriousness of the circumstances and in order to prevent the integrity of the Chamber from being impaired by any police action which might have been taken towards the Citizens' Federation in connection with the anti-Japanese movement. The function terminated without further incident.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 1.



[Handwritten signature]
2:11:32.

[Handwritten signature]
3.12.32

[Handwritten signature]
5.1.32

[Handwritten signature]
3.2.32

[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG-124

REPORT

No. D.
Special Branch, 3.1. Station,
Date Dec. 1, 1932.

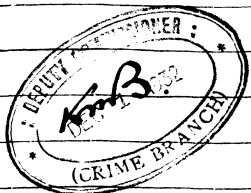
Subject (in full) Citizens' Federation - removed from Chamber
of Commerce.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

During the night of November 30 and
December 1, the signboard of the Citizens' Federation which was
located on the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was
removed on the instruction of Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the
Chamber, while the important documents and chops of the
Federation were taken away on the afternoon of November 30.
It was learned that this action has been taken by the Chamber of
Commerce in order to avoid any implication which might fall on it, as
a result of the activities of the Federation in connection
with the anti-Japanese Movement. It is reported that Wong
Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber, will entertain committee
members of the Citizens' Federation in the Kwan Sung Yuen
Restaurant, in the Chinese Products Bazaar, on the Chamber's
premises, off North Honan Road at noon to-day.

Inquiries
proceeding.
MS

CP



Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 1
1 DEC. 1932

Information and papers
of passing to Commissioner of Police.

W. Guerns

Dec 1 1932

Reg.

Please complete file.

2:12:22

3358
November 16, 11 21 32

Political (3)

~~"The 1st District Citizens' Branch Federation
and the Wuking Road Street Union jointly
certify that~~

~~..... (Name of Concern)
is not selling "bad" goods.~~

~~National Salvation with Conscience~~

~~No."~~

Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Thirteen committee members of the Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office, Chamber of Commerce building, North Homan Road, between 3 and 4 p.m. November 12, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That assistance be given to the Peh Sing Book Store, Foochow Road, in connection with its dispute with the Mohammedans.
2. That the request of the 20th Branch (Foochow Road) for assistance in rent reduction matters be referred to the local Kuomintang
3. That investigations be made to ascertain the truth of a report of the Hien Hui Yuen (義民街) Fine Shop, 161 Hupoh Road, which alleges that it has been falsely accused of stealing electricity, and thereafter necessary negotiations be made with the Shanghai Power Company.
4. That the Federation Regulations be revised.

League Covenant Support Committee - Meeting

Eleven members of the League Covenant Support Committee at a meeting held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Homan Road, between 3 and 4.30 p.m. November 13, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That copies of a special form on which members are requested to fill in an expression of their willingness

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 7558.
Station 233
Date March 22, 1932.

Subject (in full) The Citizens' Federation.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang.

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

The Citizens' Federation, formerly located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, and at present with an office at No. 21, Lane 75, Sinza Road, was formerly known as the Federation of Street Union, but was re-organized in May, 1930 and inaugurated on December 6, 1931, is under the present title. It is controlled by an Executive Committee of 35 members of which the following nine members form the Standing Committee:-

1. Wong Han-liang (王漢良), representing the 11th Branch Citizens' Association, 67 Kiangse Road. Proprietor of a curio shop.
2. Chang Ih Zung (張一塵), representing the 1st District Branch Citizens' Association, 372 Ming Yung Li, Nanking Road. Proprietor of the Wing On Li Confectionary Shop, Nanking Road.
3. Chien Loong-tsong (錢龍亭), representing the 13th District Branch Association, 282 Shantung Road and Chinese Committee member of the S.M.C.
4. Hu Feng-hsiang (胡鳳翔), representing the 9th District Branch Association, 815 Purkill Road and committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
5. Yu Hwa Loong (余華龍), representing the 9th District Branch Citizens' Association, 815 Purkill Road.
6. Wong Chao Zung (王肇成), representing the 16th District Branch Association, North Chengtu Road.
7. Chao Tsz-kung (曹志功), representing the 27th District Branch Association, 52 Newchwang Road.
8. Chang Heng-hai (張橫海), a lawyer representing the 27th District Branch Citizens' Association, 52 Newchwang Rd.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

9. Huang Wei Ying (汪惟英) representing the 27th District
Franch Citizens' Association, 5 Newchwang Road.

This Federation has altogether on its list 36
Branch Associations distributed throughout the Settlement,
and the expenses of this Federation are defrayed by the
membership fee the scale of which is however not fixed,
and every month an average sum of \$200 is raised.

Sih Tse Liang

D.

I.

Jic Officer i/c Special Branch.

MS
17.4.32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. D. 2358.
23 3 32
Date March 22, 1932.

REPORT

~~Citizens Federation~~

Subject (in full) The Federation of Street Unions.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt.*

The Federation of Street Unions which formally came into being in 1919 was abolished in May, 1930 under the auspices of the local Kuomintang in favour of the Citizens' Federation. In December, 1931, following the attempt of the followers of the Canton Party among local mercantile circles, to assume control over the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the members of the Citizens' Federation started a movement which on December 23 resulted in the resuscitation of the Federation of Street Unions.

The failure of the Canton Party followers and the subsequent developments in the Chinese political situation caused the members of the Citizens' Federation to retain both titles with offices at the same address No. 21 Lane 75, Sinza Road. Nominally the Federation of Street Unions is controlled by the following Standing Committee:-

1. Wong Han Liang (王漢良) representing the Canton Road Street Union.
2. Chien Loong-tsong (錢龍章) representing the Shantung Road Street Union.
3. Hu Feng-hsiang (胡鳳翔) representing the Kiukiang Road Street Union.
4. Chang Ih Zung (張一壘) representing the Nanking Street Union.
5. Zung Sih-tsung (陳聖春) representing Six Roads Street Union.
6. Yuan Li-tung (袁慶堂) representing the Kiangse Road Street Union.
7. Co Tsz-hao (邵志豪) representing the Fokien Road Street Union.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

8. Hsu Yung-hwei (许云辉) representing the Shansi Road
Street Union.

9. Zung Tso-sung (程祝嵩) Frenchtown Nan Yang Jao Street
Union.

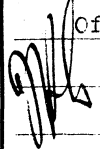
With the exception of the last mentioned, all
the others are either committee members or members of the
Citizens' Federation.

Each of the Branch Associations of the Citizens'
Federation has also assumed the title of Street Union of
the road where it is located or controls as a branch
association of the Federation of Street Unions. Apart
from these, this Federation ^{claims to have} ~~has~~ nine other branches in
the French Concession and Chinese controlled territory.

The expenses incurred by this organization are
borne by the treasury of the Citizens' Federation.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

 Officer i/c Special Branch.

SPECIAL AGENT

16:3:30

SI

Please report on
the leadership and
following of the
Citizens Federation.

WLG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. C. REC'D.
S. B. D. 3358

Special Branch, S.M.P., 74 3 34

March 12, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Effects of Differences among Chinese Trade
Organizations on Restoration of Normal Conditions.

The two main commercial organizations of a political character maintained by Chinese business people in Shanghai are the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Federation.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has been in existence for many years. Its offices are situated in the site of the Temple of Heaven on N. Honan Road, and since the start of the Sino-Japanese conflict it has a temporary office in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association at No. 80 Thibet Road. It was formerly an independent association of business men but in recent years has become subject to political influences. It has, especially since the Kuomintang came into power, been used in connection with the floating of loans, furtherance of new taxation schemes, etc. In return for this assistance the Nationalist Government has assisted the Chamber to extend its influence in commercial affairs and to obtain a measure of control over about one hundred and eighty different organizations maintained by traders, including the Bankers' Association and the Chinese Native Bankers' Guild. The present standing committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce consists of the following :-

Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), proprietor of the Dah Lai Silk Shop, 98 Peking Road.

Wong Yien-soong (王延松), proprietor of Dah Sing Silk & Satin Shop, 49 Hankow Road and ex-members of the Supervisory Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters

Yih Wei-chun (葉惠鈞), Chairman of the Chinese Rice Dealers' Guild.

Yuan Lu-tung(袁履堂), one of the five Chinese members of the S.M.C.

Hsu Chi-ching(徐寄廌), General Manager of the National Commercial Bank.

The Citizens' Federation came into existence as a substitute for the Federation of Street Unions. It controls the associations of small traders formerly known as Street Unions. It is almost entirely a political body and was formerly part of the machinery of the local branch of the Kuomintang. A subsidy of \$500.00 per month, which it formerly received from the Government, was reduced to \$300.00 in January 1931 and discontinued in October of the same year. Since then it has shown indifference towards the interests of the Nationalist Government.

The Citizens' Federation is now endeavouring to score advantages over the Chamber of Commerce by opposing efforts of the latter body to restore normal conditions in local trading circles. On February 9 a number of members of the committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce decided to urge all shops to resume business, but the effect of this decision was nullified by counter measures of the Citizens Federation. The attitude of the latter body received widespread support from small shopkeepers and traders who while professing to have closed their shops were carrying on business through half open doors or side windows and grilles.

At a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce held on February 29, it was decided that traders be called upon to resume business. This appeal

however, failed to achieve the desired result in consequence of opposition on the part of the Citizens' Federation. Efforts made by Tu Yueh Sung (杜月笙), a prominent member of the French Town Chinese residents, and Zang Moo Chiang (高廉基), member of the French Town Federation of Street Unions, to induce members of the Citizens' Federation to withdraw their opposition have so far proved ineffective.

The Citizens Federation is demanding that the strike of shopkeepers, etc. be continued until the Enquiry Commission being sent here by the League of Nations completes its work.

It is estimated that seventy per cent of the Chinese enterprises and traders in the Settlement have resumed business. The bulk of the remaining 30 per cent are concerns which are prevented from resuming by circumstances arising out of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

J. H. Guens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Handwritten initials
14/3

File
14-8-32

Special Branch,,

March 12, 1932.

Effects of Differences among Chinese Trade
Organizations on Restoration of Normal Conditions.

The two main commercial organizations of a political character maintained by Chinese business people in Shanghai are the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Federation.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has been in existence for many years. Its offices are situated in the site of the Temple of Heaven on N. Homan Road, and since the start of the Sino-Japanese conflict it has a temporary office in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association at No. 30 Thibet Road. It was formerly an independent association of business men but in recent years has become subject to political influences. It has especially since the Kuomintang came into power been used in connection with the floating of loans, furtherance of new taxation schemes, etc. In return for this assistance the Nationalist Government has assisted the Chamber to extend its influence in commercial affairs and to obtain a measure of control over about one hundred and eighty different organizations maintained by traders, including the Bankers' Association and the Chinese Native Bankers' Guild. The present standing committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce consists of the following :-

Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), proprietor of the Dah Lai Silk Shop, 98 Peking Road.

Wong Yien-soong (王延松), proprietor of Dah Sing Silk & Satin Shop, 49 Hankow Road and ex-members of the Supervisory Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters

Yih Wei-chun (葉惠鈞), Chairman of the Chinese Rice Dealers' Guild.

Yuan Lu-tung(袁履登), one of the five Chinese members of the S.E.C.

Hsu Chi-ching(徐嘉祚), General Manager of the National Commercial Bank.

The Citizens' Federation came into existence as a substitute for the Federation of Street Unions. It controls the association of small traders formerly known as Street Unions. It is almost entirely a political body and was formerly part of the machinery of the local branch of the Kuomintang. A subsidy of \$500.00 per month, which it formerly received from the Government, was reduced to \$300.00 in January 1951 and discontinued in October of the same year. Since then it has shown indifference towards the interests of the Nationalist Government.

The Citizens' Federation is now endeavouring to score advantages over the Chamber of Commerce by opposing efforts of the latter body to restore normal conditions in local trading circles. On February 9 a number of members of the committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce decided to urge all shops to resume business, but the effect of this decision was nullified by counter measures of the Citizens Federation. The attitude of the latter body received widespread support from small shopkeepers and traders who while professing to have closed their shops were carrying on business through half open doors or side windows and grilles.

At a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce held on February 29, it was decided that traders be called upon to resume business. This appeal

however, failed to achieve the desired result in consequence of opposition on the part of the Citizens' Federation. Efforts made by Tu Yueh Sung (杜月笙), a prominent member of the French Town Chinese residents, and Zang Moo Chiang (为常委), member of the French Town Federation of street unions, to induce members of the Citizens Federation to withdraw their opposition have so far proved ineffective. The Citizens Federation is demanding that the strike of shopkeepers, etc. be continued until the Enquiry Commission being sent here by the League of Nations completes its work.

It is estimated that seventy per cent of the Chinese enterprises and traders in the Settlement have resumed business. The bulk of the remaining 30 per cent are concerns which are prevented from resuming by circumstances arising out of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 3358
S. I. D. S. B. Station
Date: March 11, 1932

Subject (in full) Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens'

Federation

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Henry Robertson, C. I.

In view of the fact that on two occasions in February, 1932, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce announced a resumption of business while the Citizens' Federation decided to ignore this announcement in toto, a difference now exists between these two bodies. The result of this difference is that with the exception of Chinese banks and native banks which have resumed business since February 4, 1932, the majority of shops of other trades continue to suspend business although some concerns are conducting trade through half open door or grilles.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce (North Nanan Rd.) with a temporary office in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 80 Thibet Road, is at present governed by a Standing Committee of the following five persons:

Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), of the Dah Lai Silk Shop,
98 Peking Road

Wong Yien-soong (王延松), of the Dah Sing Silk &
Satin Shop, 49 Hankow Road and ex-member of the
Supervisory Committee of the local Kuomintang
Headquarters.

Yih Wei-chun (葉惠倫), Chairman of the Chinese
Rice Dealers' Guild.

Yuan Lu-tung (袁履堂), one of the five Chinese
members on the S. M. C.

Hsu Chi-ching (徐寄顧), of the National Commercial
Bank.

The Chamber is regarded as the supreme organization
of business circles in Shanghai and consequently the Kuo-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

mintang and the Chinese Authorities always maintain connections with it as an organization which can secure the moral support of the merchants and financial assistance when required from time to time. T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government, during his tenure of office, used all possible means to foster an understanding with local prominent merchants, particularly the committee members of the Chamber. This was reciprocated by the Chamber members with a view to consolidating their positions in the local community. Thus T.V. Soong was able to obtain the assistance of local bankers in floating debentures and bonds while in return the Chamber obtained the strong support of the Authorities particularly in coping with the activities of certain local merchants including Feng Sao-san who endeavoured to seize control of the organ in December, 1931 by means of a "Merchants' Movement Committee" (Vide my report dated 15/1/32).

The Chamber controls local traders through the Special Committee of Traders' Associations of which Dzung Teng-tsing (鄭清), representing the Dry Goods Dealers' Association, is the president. Dzung is a close ally of Wong Yien-soong and through the latter's efforts was appointed Officer-in-Charge of the General Department of the Chamber of Commerce. This Committee has virtual control over 180 Traders' Association, of which the Bankers' Association and the Chinese Native Banks Guild are the most important. Dzung Teng-tsing with the backing of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, pays little heed to petty traders with the result that the latter must turn to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-3-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

the Citizens' Federation for support of their activities.

The Citizens' Federation was reorganized in May, 1930 from the Federation of Street Unions under the direction of the local Kuomintang headquarters. At the beginning, this Federation thanks to the efforts of Wong Hien-soong received \$1,000 to defray expenses incurred during reorganization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Later it was arranged that a monthly allowance of \$500 be granted from the same source till January, 1931 when the sum was reduced to \$300. This grant ceased in October 1931 following the resignation of Dr. C.T. Wong and thus the one remaining link between the Citizens' Federation and the Chinese Authorities was severed with the result that the Federation entertained an indifferent attitude towards the Authorities as well as the latter's followers such as Wong Hien-soong, Wong Shiao-lai, etc.

On February 9, 1932 (Vide I.R. 10/2/32) ten members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce decided to instruct all shops to resume business and issued a notice to that effect without consulting the Citizens' Federation. Thereupon the latter became very embittered towards the Chamber. A meeting was subsequently held by the Federation and a resolution was passed opposing the decision of the Chamber. In this decision the Federation was supported by petty traders who having been ignored by the Chamber refused to open their shops on the grounds that the present disturbed conditions were unfavourable and would result in their being unable to meet their liabilities with the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
-4-

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

banks and other creditors.

At a meeting held by the Chamber on February 29 a further decision was reached to instruct all shops to resume business forthwith but as the Citizens' Federation had not been consulted in the matter, the latter advised their members to continue to strike. In compliance with a decision reached at a meeting of the Federation held on March 2 (Vide I.R.3/3/32) 7 representatives were sent to the Chamber for the purpose of demanding an explanation as to why the latter had called for a resumption of business. The callers were received by Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber, but the interview proved abortive. Wong subsequently appealed to Yu Yuen-shen, Chinese Councillor of the French Municipal Council to mediate in the dispute between the Chamber and Federation; and in consequence Yu Yuen-shen on or about March 6 detailed Zang Moo-chiang (冯慕章), member of the Frenchtown Federation of Street Unions, and a follower Chang Tsz-lien (张子廉), manager of the former Chinese Products Emporium, New World building and committee member of the Citizens' Federation, to the Federation where the callers expressed on behalf of Yu a desire to see business resumed. Nothing however transpired from this visit and the Federation during a meeting on March 8, 1932 (Vide I.R.9/3/32) decided to continue the strike pending the result of investigation by the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations.

Sik Tse Liang

D. 1.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. & S. REC. S.

File No. 3758
S. I. & S. Station,
10 3 32

Date March 9, 1932

REPORT

Subject (in full) Information re activities of the Chinese Chamber of
Commerce and other organizations

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

Confidential

Information in the matter of happenings in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Ratepayers' Association and trade and street organizations affiliated with them are obtained from members of these organizations. The duty of securing information is carried out principally by C.D.S. 94 Chang Ying-mei whose knowledge of this work extends over a period of nine years. When occasion demands he is assisted by one or more detectives or agents.

John Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Thanks. Please tell him to be
watch developments carefully at the
present time.*

J.R.
9:3:32

*C.D.S. 94 instructed accordingly.
A report on interworking between the
Chinese Chamber of Commerce & the Citizens'
Federation is in course of compilation*

*File J.R.
9:3:32*

Special Branch, S.M.P.,

March 9, 1932.

S.1

Please let me know briefly the arrangements made for obtaining information about happenings in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Ratepayers Association and trade and street organizations affiliated with them. Which detectives or agents are assigned to this work?



O.I/c Sp.Br.

APPEAL TO GEN. CHIANG

Chamber Requests Him To Take Command

ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE URGED

Nanking, Mar. 11.

The Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has despatched a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, urging him to assume immediately personal direction of the operations against the Japanese who are now continuing their drive along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, apparently with Quinsan and Soochow as their next objectives.

Assuming that sufficient reinforcements must by this time have arrived at the front, the Chamber points out that inasmuch as the commanders of the various units engaged in the defensive operations are mostly of equal or similar rank, unity of command would probably be lacking. This would inevitably cause delay and other serious disadvantages inherent in the absence of a single and unified command.

Continuing, the message declares that General Chiang has already been formally appointed Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission. It is therefore incumbent upon him to undertake this important task, that is, personal direction of the defensive operations.

It is possible that General Chiang might have refrained from taking such an obviously desirable step because of apprehension that this may afford the Japanese a pretext to extend their present operations. But such a fear had it been actually entertained, is entirely unjustified, as the Japanese have not hesitated to send a full-fledged general and admiral to Shanghai.

If He Had Commanded

It is also possible that solicitude for the welfare of the people and a desire to avoid further devastations of war have probably prevented the Government from entrusting so high a military officer as General Chiang Kai-shek with the command of the defence units. If this had been the case, the Chamber continues, then the Government ought to have realised that with the Japanese now advancing beyond the 20-kilometre limit originally demanded by them, further ravages of fighting could not, in any event, be averted.

Continuing, the Chamber says that the people are willing to make whatever further sacrifices are necessary to continue our resistance. On the other hand, should the Government pursue a course contrary to the wish of the people, it would entirely lose the support of the people.

In conclusion, the Chamber points out that the crisis has become increasingly urgent, and that General Chiang should consider it both his duty and his privilege to serve the country by assuming personal direction of the operations.

In a separate telegram to the National Government, the Chamber urges that a high military commander, such as General Chiang Kai-shek, be immediately appointed to direct the operations on the Quinsan front against the Japanese forces.—Kuo Min.

W. H. S.B.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Henan Road, was on June 22, 1930 reorganized under Kuomintang supervision & renamed the "Shanghai Municipality Chamber of Commerce" to which body this cutting refers.

J. H. Robertson
Subt

14/3/32.

File
H

FLASH

NO.

2

D-3360

D-3363

D-3365

D-3367

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL
File No. REGI

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 1, 1935

Subject: Sale of pictorials of an Anti-Japanese nature

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the suppression of the sale of pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature by the Tsung Shing Art Company, the manager, Yu Chi-sen (俞季森), was interviewed, and strenuously denied having recently stocked or sold any matter of an inflammatory character. It is evident from his attitude that he has learned of the seizures in Wayside District and destroyed or otherwise disposed of his stock. He was warned that the Municipal Police would take immediate action against any printing house found issuing matter likely to prove detrimental to the peace of the Settlement.

H. Grubb.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

ST, Please instruct staff and agents to be on the look out for anti Japanese literature which is being sold or otherwise put into circulation and to report at once any case that comes to their notice. The papers may now be filed.

FEB. 2 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. B. REGISTER

REPORT

Date January 31, 1935

Subject (in full) Sale of pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Of the five pictorials of an anti-Japanese nature forwarded from Wayside Station on January 30, 1935, four of them bear the name and address of the publishers. They are the Tsung Shing Art Co., 305/7 Canton Road. Inquiries at this place reveal that these pictorials are being retailed at \$8.00 per 100.

According to a sales list issued by this Company, four other kinds of anti-Japanese pictorials, bearing on the hostilities locally and in the North-Eastern provinces, are also being retailed.

The fifth pictorial gives as its origin the Sing Ming (新民) Art Co., the location of which is unknown.

It is to be noted that these pictorials are not of recent issue, being over two years old.

II, Please advise these people politely to stop putting this propaganda into circulation. If they fail to do so, please file to Supl. for action as indicated.

JHG

H. Grubb

TTL

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Please inform the Chinese Authorities about the existence of these anti-Japanese posters and the establishments responsible for putting them into circulation with a view to having the sale of them suppressed by appropriate action. It is desirable if a prosecution was brought would be the result.

JHG 3-1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 37/35.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date January 29, 1935.

Subject Sale of Anti-Japanese pictures of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Made by D.S.I. Hill.

Forwarded by

S. S. Hill

Sir,

I beg to report, that at about 12 noon 29.1.35 Inspector Phillips attached to Wayside Station, handed to the undersigned a picture, the dimension of which measure 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 21", which was exposed for sale by a Chinese picture hawker at Ward and Dalny Roads corner.

The picture shows imaginary and photographic scenes of the Sino-Japanese Shanghai "Incident" of 1932.

On the reverse side of the picture, is a brief outline of the Japanese Policy towards Chinese dating since 1874 the Japanese occupation of Formosa.

The undersigned communicated with Mr. Robertson A.C.P. Special Branch and explained that the picture was similar to the Anti-Japanese pictures recently distributed through the sale of "Chiu Wang" cigarettes.

In order to locate the hawker previously referred to the undersigned accompanied by Inspector Phillips proceeded to Ward and Dalny Roads corner, but no trace of the former could be found.

At 5 p.m. Inspector Phillips accompanied by J.D.S. 4. Watanabe, brought to the station four pictures, similar to that previously reported, showing scenes of the Sino-Japanese conflict, which they obtained from a street hawker on East Seward Road.

The pictures in question are forwarded herewith to Officer i/c Special Branch for information.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

S. S. Hill
Senior Det i/c.

D.D.O. "D"

O.1/c S.B.

SI
Please
enquire to
stop the sale
of this anti-
Japanese
propaganda
J.H.G.
JAN 30

1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Kashing Road. S. B. REGISTRY.
Station,

REPORT

Date 28/1/35. 3360

Subject (in full) Re arrest of a small boy in possession of pictures describing
the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese during the Sino-Japan-
ese hostilities.

Made by D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong Forwarded by

W. Robertson
D.I.C.

Sir,

At 3.15 p.m. 28/1/35, J.P.C.24 brought to the station a
small boy Dzung Kyi Lai (陳建蘭), age 14, native of Kompo, residing
in Chapei, whom he found in possession of 20 copies of pictures
for the purpose of sale describing the fighting between Chinese and
Japanese during the Sino Japanese Hostilities.

The boy and pictures were taken to the Special Branch Head-
quarters where on instructions from Mr. T. Robertson, Assistant
Commissioner, the boy was released and pictures confiscated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Yao Yuen Loong
D.S.I.

W. Robertson
Sen. Det. i/c

Copy to
Special Branch Headquarters, direct.

Mr Robertson
To see

W. Robertson

28 1 1935

SHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

3360

S. 1, Special Branch, 35

September 14, 33.

"January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials.

D.S.I. Golder

The attached file containing copies of "January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials was shown to Mr. K.S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, on September 14 and his opinion sought as to their suppression. He contended that the books did not warrant prosecution on the grounds of their contents but as they have not been registered with the Chinese Authorities as laid down in the "New Publication Law of 1930". Mr. Kum thought that a prosecution might be based on the point. Later in conference with Mr. R.T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, Mr. Kum agreed that prosecution would avail nothing.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch

September 13, 33.

"January 28" and "May 9" Humiliation Pictorials.

D.S. Mac Adie

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, the Wen Hwa Bookstore, 1319 North Szechuen Road, corner of Range Road, was visited at 3.20 p.m. September 13, by the undersigned accompanied by D.I. Sih Ts-liang, when only five copies of the "January 28" Pictorial and five of the "May 9" Humiliation Pictorial as attached were found in stock. A visit made to the publishers, the Wen Hwa Art Printing Press, 105 Honan Road, revealed some 300 copies of each book in stock.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY.
S. 3360.
Date April 11, 1932.

Subject (in full) Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Endeavours to locate the author and publishers of the attached Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets have proved in vain and as no further issues of these publications have appeared, these reports are submitted for information and file.

C. D. I.

O/C Special Branch.

File
11.4.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. D. REGISTRY

Special Branch

S. D. 3360

REPORT

Date March 10. 1932

Subject (in full) Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets.

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

Sir,

The attached Chinese Pictorial Broadsheets are being exhibited and sold on the streets of the Settlement, and, as the drawings and subtitles are of such nature as might tend to incite Chinese to breaches of the peace, I suggest that the publication of these Broadsheets be stopped and with this object in view we are endeavouring to locate their source of issue

O/c, Special Branch.

J. D. I.

G. D. I. Prince,
Persons found selling,
distributing or posting these
broadsheets should be brought to
stations and investigated with
a view to tracing the origin of
the broad sheets and, if possible,
preferring a charge should
be made.

J.W.

10:31:32.

Translation of Subtitles to
attached Chinese Pictorials

1. Japanese attempting to swim across Wentsaopang unnoticed.
2. Chinese heavy artillery damaging the Japanese Military Headquarters at North Szechuen Road Extension.
3. Bombardment of Tien Tung An Station by Japanese.
4. Japanese forcing Chinese to carry Munitions of War for them.
5. Execution of Kompo men who were employed as Snipers by the Japanese.
6. A Chauffeur at Nantao forced to carry Ammunition in his car by Japanese being patriotic run his car into the Whangpoo River.
7. Japanese Aeroplanes brought down at Nanziang.
8. A Chinese named Wang Tsien Foh took two Japanese disguised as Chinese to the front where he confessed that he had been told by the Japanese to throw bombs at the Chinese Soldiers. The Japanese were executed.
9. Chinese Soldiers placed their hats of trees to deceive the Japanese who were defeated in a surprise attack by the Chinese Soldiers.
10. General Tsai Ting Kai leading his men who fought so bravely that they defeated the Japanese.

Translation of Subtitles to
attached Chinese Pictorials

1. A Chinese country woman bewailing the loss of her husband and family alleged to have been killed by Japanese.
2. The arrest of Chinese secretly transporting munitions of War in coffins for the Japanese.
3. The arrest of Chinese (Komo men) who were paid \$30/ per day for carrying Land Mines for the Japanese.
4. A Chinese woman at Shiozanchen was raped by three Japanese who afterwards stabbed her to death.
5. Twenty or thirty sampans plied near the O.S.K. Japanese Wharf by Komo men engaged in smuggling Motors for Military purposes.
6. Japanese Plain Clothes Men letting loose Bloodhounds ? to eat the corpses of Chinese killed in battle.
7. During hostilities near Kiangwan Chinese used big guns of new pattern to annihilate the Japanese Soldiers.
8. General Tsai Ting Kai visiting wounded Chinese Soldiers.
9. Aeroplane battle between Chinese and Japanese at Hangchow.
10. After serious fighting at Miaohanchen a Japanese General plunged into the river to escape but was captured by the Chinese Soldiers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3360
S. 1. 10332
Date March 10, 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a male Chinese for selling War Pictorials

Made by D.S. Golder Forwarded by

At 10.20 a.m. March 10th at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads, a foreign police officer of Central Station arrested a male Chinese Yen Jen Yuan (嚴仁元) in possession of a number of pictorial papers entitled "The War Pictorial" and "Bloody War".

They contain greatly exaggerated items of war news, but according to the Municipal Advocate, Mr. R.T. Bryan Junior, their display or sale does not constitute an indictable offence. (see endorsement marked x).

[Signature]
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI As spoken. Please release the prisoner, but keep the literature.
Central Station
Informant
4 P. 10.3.32
[Signature]
10:3:32.

Reg.

Please circulate wall sections to note the remarks of the Municipal Advocate.
[Signature]

8. (1) *[Signature]* 10:3:32.
8. (2) *[Signature]*
8. (3) & (5) *[Signature]*
8. (4) *[Signature]*
File *[Signature]* 10:3:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yen Jen-yuan (顏仁元)
native of Zangzoh taken by me D.S. Golder
at Central Stn. on the March 10, 1932, and interpreted by Clerk Kao Yen-keng.

My name is Yen Jen-yuan (顏仁元), aged 38,
married, native of Zangzoh, a hawker and living at 11
Chien Yue Li, Nan Yang Jao, off Boulevard de Montigny.
On learning the profit in selling newspapers, I proceeded
at 10.15 a.m. March 10, to Shantung Road near Foochow Road,
where I bought from a newspaper wholesale dealer 30 copies
of the pictorial seized by the Police at 2 coppers each.
These papers I could sell again at 4 coppers each copy.
At 10.20 a.m. ~~and~~ at the corner of Hankow and Honan
Roads, I was taken into custody by a foreign policeman.

I have no knowledge of the printing place and
the publisher of the literature. I am not a communist
nor have I any connection with any anti-Japanese societies.

(Signed) Yen Jen-yuan.

10:31'82

S.I. Some Chinese have been
arrested in Central for distributing
literature, of which specimens with
translations are attached. Please see
instructions of G. P. of March 8, and send
me one whole Central Station to dispose of
the case. ——— M.

Chinese and French Authorities have forbidden
the sale of crackers for the present. Officers in charge of
Police stations should be directed to warn shops selling
crackers in the Settlement that they should refrain from
selling at present and daily enquiries should be made to
see that they are not doing so.

3. Assaults on Japanese. Such assaults in the streets of the
Settlement are a menace to the peace and good order of the
Settlement and are likely to have serious repercussions.
Such assaults, if they occur in an area that is well policed
are a reflexion on the high reputation of the Police. Every
effort should be made to prevent such assaults and if they
occur, to apprehend the persons guilty. All ranks should be
impressed with the need for the greatest vigilance in this
matter.

(Sd) F.W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police

1. A certain officer of our army whilst engaged in a battle at Kiangwan, was attacked with a bayonet and as a result the intestines were exposed. He however did not stop and after placing the intestines back into the body again started to fight against 4 or 5 enemy soldiers. He was forcibly removed by rescuers to a hospital. On the way he continuously shouted : "Kill ! Kill ! ". He is indeed a brave soldier.
2. Although the enemy troops do not possess the same skill as we do but their uniform and other equipments are much better than ours. When they are killed by us, their iron hats are seized and worn by our soldiers. The wearing of the iron hats is a sign that we have killed an enemy soldier and so it is an honour. The majority of our soldiers at the front are at present wearing these hats.
3. When Japanese cavalry rushed our line at Kiangwan our troops threw charcoal baskets upon them. These baskets formed obstacles to their advance and caused disorder among the enemy troops. Seizing this opportunity our troops rushed them and gained a big victory.
4. Since fighting started many thousands of Japanese soldiers were killed leaving their wives behind in Japan. The latter have organized a group for demanding the return of their husbands from the Government.
A Similar movement has started in Shanghai.
5. When disarmed by our troops the Japanese soldiers bowed down and begged their lives. This attitude is entirely different from their arrogant behaviour at all times.
6. Japanese women were unwilling to let their husbands leave them, so they occupied the railway track and prevented the moving of trains. The cruel militarists however disregarded this and ordered the train to proceed. The train ran over and killed the women on the track. Several hundreds of women were killed in this way.
7. Wong Yui Kuo, a native of Shantung, who resides in San Yang Road, Chapei, was arrested by the Japanese who compelled him to set fire to houses. He refused, so the Japanese took out both of his eye-balls. Wong fell unconscious and was later rescued by the Red Cross Society.

1. A certain officer of our army whilst engaged in a battle at Kiangwan, was attacked with a bayonet and as a result the intestines were exposed. He however did not stop and after placing the intestines back into the body again started to fight against 4 or 5 enemy soldiers. He was forcibly removed by rescuers to a hospital. On the way he continuously shouted : "Kill ! Kill ! ". He is indeed a brave soldier.
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4. Since fighting started many thousands of Japanese soldiers were killed leaving their wives behind in Japan. The latter have organized a group for demanding the return of their husbands from the Government. Similar movements have started in Shanghai.
5. When disarmed by our troops the Japanese soldiers bowed down and begged their lives. This attitude is entirely different from their arrogant behaviour at all times.
6. Japanese women were unwilling to let their husbands leave them, so they occupied the railway track and prevented the moving of trains. The cruel militarists however disregarded this and ordered the train to proceed. The train ran over and killed the women on the track. Several hundreds of women were killed in this way.
7. Wong Yui Kao, a native of Shantung, who resides in San Yang road, Chapei, was arrested by the Japanese who compelled him to set fire to houses. He refused, so the Japanese took out both of his eye-balls. Wong fell unconscious and was later rescued by the Red Cross Society.

BLOODY WAR. No.1

1. During the bombardment of the Woosung Forts, the shells fired by enemy troops all fell on the empty ground. They have no aim.
2. Japanese aeroplanes dropped bombs everywhere setting people's houses on fire. There is no humanity.
3. The Japanese military head quarters was hit by our shells and many Japanese soldiers were killed.
4. Male and female workers of our Rescue Party risked their lives by visiting the battle fields. Their deeds are commendable.
5. The "Big Sword" Group fought continuously for 20 hours at Kiangwan. Their fame is wide spread.
6. When both sides meet face to face, our brave soldiers defeated the enemy troops. The latter escaped quickly.

No legal offense is disclosed. Much worse statements have been made in reliable Chinese Newspapers. But see Proclamation by S.M.C. entitled Emergency Measures Par. 2. Sec. C. Why not confiscate and destroy such papers without preferring a charge? Persons violating the curfew are detained over night and destroying inflammatory literature is no worse. The Council legally speaking has no authority to issue and enforce such proclamations but times are not normal at present and many technically illegal things have to be done on the ground of expediency.

R. Y. B.

M. A.

Mar. 10, 1932.

BLOODY WAR. No.1

1. During the bombardment of the Woosung Forts, the shells fired by enemy troops all fell in the empty ground. They have no aim.
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5. The "Big Sword" Group fought continuously for 20 hours at Kiangwan. Their fame is wide spread.
6. When both sides meet face to face, our brave soldiers defeated the enemy troops. The latter escaped quickly.

Representatives of various district medicine shops at a meeting held in their office, Hsueh Wang Hiao, City, between 1.15 and 2.30 p.m. January 14 decided to notify various district members to participate in the mass meeting to be held on January 17 at the Public Recreation Ground.

17. Strike Statistics - Number of workers on strike

Settlement	...	1,503
French Concession	...	-
Chinese controlled territory	...	13,140
Total		<u>14,643</u>

18. Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from \$12.80 to \$14.40 per picul this morning and the retail prices fixed by the local rice shops are as follows -

Chinese Rice	Best Quality	...	\$14.60
	Good "	...	\$13.80
	Ordinary "	...	\$13.00
Saigon Rice	Best Quality	...	\$12.80
	Good "	...	\$12.00
	Ordinary "	...	\$11.20

19. Refugees

On January 14, some 466 refugees from flood affected areas on the Yangtze arrived at Shanghai by steamer. About 113 of this number are destitute.

This brings the total number of refugees who have arrived at Shanghai up to 81,043 of whom 29,404 are destitute.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
St. D. 3363
Section 11.3.32
Date March 10, 1932.

Subject (in full).....Dissension between Chiang Kai Shih and Sun Fo's cliques.....

Made by.....Supt. Tan Shao-liang.....Forwarded by *J. H. Robertson*, Supt.

It will be remembered that shortly after the conclusion of peace between Nanking and Canton in Shanghai, Chiang Kai Shih resigned and Sun Fo and his followers took charge of the various positions in the Nanking Government. Owing to the lack of support from the various cliques and the Shanghai bankers Sun Fo found it impossible to carry on. He persuaded Wang Ching Wei to re-enter political life and Chiang Kai Shih followed suit. Sun Fo has since retired from all his positions and has been confining his efforts to creating dissatisfaction amongst the southern politicians and military leaders against the Nanking Government. A circular telegram recently despatched by him and Eugene Chen openly denounces the Nanking Government for failing to send reinforcements to Shanghai thereby causing the retreat of the 19th Route Army. Sun Fo and Madam Sun Yat Sen are reported to have financed certain mosquito newspapers in Shanghai with the object of propagandizing against the Nanking Government. However it is difficult to tell to what extent Sun Fo's propagnada has influenced the southern rulers or rulers of Kwangtung. His hesitation to return to Canton would seem to indicate that he is not altogether persona grata to General Chen Chi Tang the Military leader of that province.

Political observers believe that Sun Fo's activities will not produce the results desired by him ^{and} will simply tend to increase the hostility of the Nanking Government towards his, Sun Fo's, clique.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -,

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

The throwing of a bomb into Sun Wo's house at 10
Rue Maliere recently is thought to be the work of a Nanking
agent.

Tan Shaoqing
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Ch. (Crimes)

Information.

W. Evans

O. i/c Sp. Br.

10:3:32.

W. Evans

File
11:8:32

9: 3: '32

SI, It is reported that acute dissension
exists between Chiang Kai Shek
and Feng Yu Fang on the one side
and Southern militarists on the
other. Please have some
inquiries made -

W. H.

3365-
16. 3. 32.

March 16

32.


Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 761 of March 9, 1932, I have the honour to state that there is nothing in the Police record against Max Hampe who has applied to your Consulate for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

CHINA CONSULATE
REGISTRATION
S. E. D. 3365.
S. 2. Station
Date March 15th 1932

Subject (in full) Letter from Netherlands Consulate re Max Hampe

Made by D.S. Moore

Forwarded by

W.B. Moore

Regarding that attached letter from the Netherlands
Consulate-General concerning a German subject named Max Hampe.
Enquiries reveal that the named man is unknown to the Police
who know nothing detrimental to his character.

W.B. Moore
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Mr Yao,
Please prepare a letter
in the above sense.

J.H.
18131/32.

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

No. 761.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
S. L. D. 3365
11.3.32.

SHANGHAI, 9th March 1932

Sir,

I have the honour to state that I granted today a visa for Netherlands India to the German subject Max Hampe, born at Genthin (Brandenburg) on August 26th 1877, holder of a passport issued by the German Legation at Peking on January 20th 1932.

The applicant claims to be engaged in gramophone recording, for which purpose he wishes to proceed to Java where he has a connection with a Chinese firm Yo Kim Tjan at Weltevreden, Batavia.

In Shanghai he has relations with the Great Wall Co., a newly founded Chinese gramophone concern, which has appointed as foreign representative a certain Georg Schink, Public Auditor, 120 Nanking Road.

Mr. Hampe, who has arrived from Peking a few days ago, is staying at the Palace Hotel and intends to leave on the 12th or 13th instant by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" for Singapore and thence to Java.

I should feel greatly obliged if you could let me know whether the Police knows anything to the detriment of this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice-Consul,
for Consul-General.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

A. S. Moore
JBR 11/3.

S2,
For attention
please.

10:3:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI File No. 12112

S. O. REGISTRY

Section 24. 2. 1. 7767

Date March 12, 1932

REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject (in full) Letter from Mary A. Thorpe re. Whereabouts of Thomas Lewis Thorpe.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross.

With reference to the attached letter of February 2, 1932, from Mary A. Thorpe seeking information regarding the present whereabouts of her husband Thomas Lewis Thorpe, I have to report that this individual entered the service of the Public Works Department, S.M.C., as a clerical assistant on July 18, 1928, in which capacity he has worked continuously. He resides at No. 25 Young Allen Court, a boarding house run by Mrs. E. Sosichner (Brazilian).

A letter of a similar nature was also received by the Public Works Department, who brought same to the notice of T. L. Thorpe with a request that he immediately communicate with his wife. According to my information, Thorpe has already written a letter of reconciliation.

D. I.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
12:3:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>Sen. H.</i>	For File.....
Date <i>11/12</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. REGIST

S. D. D. 7367
H. J. 32

Municipal Building,
Kiangse Road,
SHANGHAI.

10th March, 1932.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

The attached letter is forwarded for such action
as you may consider necessary.

W. H. L. L. L.

Major,
Chief Staff Officer, MILITARY H.Q.

S2. For attention please
9/15

32 Gladstone Street
Leeds Rd

To the British Officer in
Command.

Bradford.

2-2-32.

Dear Sir.

I wonder if you could give me
any information about my husband,
"Thomas Lewis Thorpe".* He has been living
in Shanghai for a few years. But I
cannot get to know his whereabouts..

He lived at 58 Linga Rd in 1929. &
employed at Shanghai Municipal Council.

If he has joined any Military
Forces, I should esteem it a great
favour, if you would kindly let me
know. Thanking you.

Yours Truly.

Mary A. Thorpe.*

Pass to Commissionaire of Police.

St.

No record
in room 325.
11/3. 32 4-9.

D-3369

3369
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3369
Date 27. 4. 32

April 26,

China Times and other local newspapers:

COLONEL WEN YING SING COMMENDED FOR ARRESTING HEADS OF THE
SOUTH-EASTERN SELF-DEFENCE ARMY.

Mr. Wu Tieh Chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, has received a telegram from General Chiang Kai Shek, Chief of the Military Affairs Committee, commencing having arrested Chiang Ming Chi and other important members of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army, which organ is prejudicial to the Republic of China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3369
Date 24.3.32. 132.

Extract from Intelligence Report

Alleged Rebel Extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Tsiang Ling-tsih who was arrested at 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road, on a Shanghai Special District Court warrant (is used at the instance of the Bureau of Public Safety) charging him with being a rebel, appeared on remand on March 23, when the Court granted the application of the Bureau of Public Safety that he be extradited.

Extract from Intelligence Report 22.3.32.

Alleged rebel - Court proceedings

Tsiang Ming-tsih who was arrested at 744 Sze Wei Li, Seymour Road, on March 19 on a Shanghai Special District Court warrant (issued at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety), charging him with being a rebel, appeared before Court on March 21 when representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety applied for his extradition. The Court, however, ruled that the Safety Bureau had not made out a prima facie case and ordered a remand until 23 to enable the Bureau to produce two prisoners in its custody who had implicated the accused.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

21.3.32.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

Statements taken personally from Instigators of the
South-Eastern Self-Defence Army

According to information secured by a report of the Kyo Min News Agency, after the extradition of the prisoners of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army from the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court to the Public Safety Bureau, Colonel Vung Ying Shing, Chief of the Bureau, instructed the Investigation Office of the 3rd Section to undertake the responsibility for conducting the examination of the case. Strict inquiries have been in progress and the truth of the case has gradually come out. A report on the case has been submitted respectively to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for instructions.

On the afternoon of March 20, Wong Yee Nghoh, Chief of the Military Department of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, in company with his assistants, visited the offices of the Public Safety Bureau, and ordered the offenders of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army to be brought before him when he personally secured their statements.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
March C. & D. B. REGISTER	
No. D	3369
Date	7.5.32.

Political (5)

Arrest of alleged rebel

As a result of a statement made by one of the ten Chinese arrested in the Great Eastern Hotel on March 12 and subsequently extradited to the Chinese Authorities on a charge of plotting a coup d'etat at Santao, one Tsing Ming-teih (蔣明極), a Szechuenese who claimed to be one time secretary and advisors to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Li Yuan-hung, Yuan Shih-kai and Feng Kuo-tsang during their respective regimes, was arrested at 744 Sze lei Li, Seymour Road at 12 noon March 12 on a Special District Court Warrant charging him with being a rebel. He will appear ^{before} ~~before~~ Court to-day when the Chinese Authorities will apply for his extradition.

*Attach
to file.*

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

17.3.32.

Members of the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army questioned
by the Bureau of Public Safety

All ten men including one Chang Min Yuan of the South-Eastern Self-defence Army organized in the Datung Hotel, after careful investigation by the Court, were sent the day before yesterday to the Bureau of Public Safety of the Shanghai Special District where they were questioned one by one during the night. According to the statement unanimously confirmed by the ten men, the Southern-Eastern Self-defence Army is an organization the principle of which is national salvation in resisting Japan.

They regretted they were unable to proceed to the front to fight for the Nation and refused to admit that they had any other purposes. Furthermore, they stated that formerly they had all been high military officers, possession excellent records, so they will never permit themselves to attempt any violation of the law.

The Bureau of Public Safety reported the matter to the higher officials and the case may be submitted in the near future to Nanking for final investigation.

In its issue of March 16th the "Kuo Nan Wan Ker" reports the following on the above cases:

Rumoured that South-Eastern Self-defence Army
Organized by the Japanese

According to the information from the Bureau of Public Safety, it appears that the purposes for organizing the South-Eastern Army are rather puzzling. Chief Police Officer Wang of the Bureau was approached with the proposal to serve

as Divisional Commander of the 3rd Division. Wang pretended to accept the appointment, but privately reported this matter to Mr. Wen, the chief of the Bureau of Public Safety. Further investigations disclosed that the above Army was formed in accordance with instructions from a certain Chinese, named Chow, and arms and ammunitions were supplied by the Japanese. It appears that the sole object of this organization was to seize political reign of powers of Shanghai and destroy the good order at present prevailing in Nantao.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

March

16,

3362
5.1.34

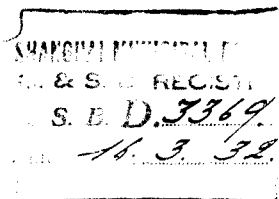
Political (8)

Arrest of Revolutionaries - Plot to overthrow Bureau
of Public Safety and organize a new army

*attach
to file
95*

The eleven men arrested on March 12 at the request of the Public Safety Bureau for plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were arraigned before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the morning of March 15, 1932, when the 11th accused Zau Wei-sien (曹慰先) was released on security and the remainder remanded in custody "for the time being". The eleven accused again appeared before the same Court at 1.30 p.m. the same day when the following judgement was handed down :-

"All the accused, together with the evidence
and articles seized, are allowed to be
handed over with the exception of Zau
Wei-sien (曹慰先), 11th accused, who is
to find security and surrender himself
to the Public Safety Bureau Authorities in
case he is required."



March 16, 32.

Dear Blackburn,

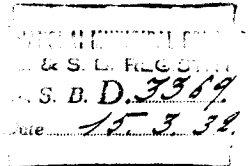
With reference to your telephone message, I find that the statements were inadvertently detached from my letter and am now sending them to you herewith. I wish to express regret for any inconvenience caused to you by this error.

Yours sincerely,

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

End. 16.

16/11 32 J.P.



March 15, 32.

Dear

I send herewith a copy of a
detective report on the case of conspiracy
to overthrow the various organs in Chinese
controlled territory at Shanghai which ex-
ercise authority in the name of the Municip-
ality of Greater Shanghai.

* Encl. 1.
15/3 32. W.P.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by T.P. Givens.

Boone,
Stephens,

S. 1A.

No. _____

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. L. H. C.
S. D. D. 3389
15.3.32



POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. Box No. 138

March 15, 1932.

Dear Blackburn

I send herewith a copy of a
detective report on the case of conspiracy
to overthrow the various organs in Chinese
controlled territory at Shanghai which ex-
ercise authority in the name of the Municip-
ality of Greater Shanghai together with copies
of the statements made by the prisoners who are
at present being held in custody for particip-
ating in that plot

* Encl. 2.
16/3.32 W.P.

Yours sincerely,

W.P.

File *W.P.*

FM. 1
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH) Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai 14 3 1932

Information.
British Consulate
(Mr Blackburn) would
like copy if you
agree.

Adams
D.C. (cr)

Yes

14/3

Copy sent to
Mr Blackburn
on March 18, 32
VH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3369
Station,
No. 143 92
Date March 14, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrest of 'Revolutionaries' in the Settlement

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

At 4.10 p.m. March 12, members of the Public Safety Bureau requested assistance from Louza Station to arrest persons who were using Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Kin Wo Kan, off Nanking Road as a meeting place where they were plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. A party of Municipal Police attended and the following nine persons were arrested:

Lee Ming-tsoong	(李敏宗)
Li Sing-ngoh	(李醒我)
Soong Suh-tsang	(宋式漳)
Chou Tsz-zah	(周子石)
Chhu Keng-zung	(周幹臣)
Iung Ngoh-ding	(尹玉亭)
Woong Zoong-zung	(王仲仁)
Sung Ngoh-su	(孫玉書)
Tsang Ming-yuen	(張明遠)

A quantity of papers, chops and letters of appointment were seized showing the arrested men to belong to an organization known as the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" (東南自衛軍). At 9.30 p.m. on the same day Municipal Police with the assistance of members of the French Police and Nantao Police searched the home of the 2nd accused Lee Sing-ngoh (李醒我) at 7 Rue Chapsal and seized a suitcase containing documents and correspondence and in addition visited the home of the third accused Soong Suh-tsang (宋式漳) at 26 Sing Ming Tsang Alleyway, Rue Branier de Montmorand where a box containing documents and correspondence was seized and the two persons as follows

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

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

found on the premises, taken into custody

Soong Pah-dau (宋柏濤)

Zau Wei-sien (曹蔚先)

The seizure at this address, on examination, however, proved of no value and had no bearing on the case.

From statements made by the accused copies of which are attached it appears that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were to be occupied by the South Eastern Self Defence Army at a certain time on March 13. The nucleus of this army was to consist of members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteer Corps for which assistance \$100,000 was to be paid and 2,000 rifle supplied to the representative of the Bureau in question together with an assurance that no dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau would be effected. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐), who according to the statement of the first and principal accused Li Ming-tsoong, engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngh (李整).

General Chou Feng-chi who resides at 146 Rue Pere Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang (盧永祥), Tsuchun of Chekiang, when he was overthrown by Sun Chuan Fang and against the latter when the Nationalists entered Chekiang in 1927. For his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang the Nationalists appointed him commander of the 26th Army which occupied Chapei and Paoshan in 1927. He held this post for about six months when his command was given

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
-3-

.....Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

to General Chen I (陈仪) owing to Chiang Kai-shek's doubt as to his, Chou's, loyalty. Again in December 1929 Chou planned a Coup d'Etat in Hangchow but the plot was discovered before maturity and Chou was forced to flee.

The statement of the 9th accused, Tsang Ming-yuen (张明远), a graduate of the Tokio Military Academy, shows him up as an individual who has lived on political and military intrigue for the past twenty four years and a very suitable man to assist in a plot of this kind.

The accused have been charged with insurrection Contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and will appear before Court on March 14 when an application for their extradition will be made By the Chinese Authorities.

Thos Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I.C. (Crime)

Information and papers of forwarding to Commissioner of Police statements made by the prisoners, lists of articles discovered, and translations of papers discovered are attached herewith.

J. H. Guens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

14:3:33.

(Name on charge sheet is Li Tze wei)

Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋),

Changsha, Hunan.

C.I.I. Robertson.

Louisa Stn.

1/7/3

Clerk Liao Chen - ch'ien

My name is Soong Sih Tsang (宋式璋), alias Soong Si-liar (宋季良). I am 33 years of age and a native of Changsha, Hunan. I am married and have one son who lives with my wife at Changsha. I am chief of the Registration Department of the Yangnan Arsenal.

At 7 years of age, I commenced my education in a primary school at Changsha and after studying there for 3 years I continued my studies in the King Tuh University at Hankow which I attended for 9 years studying literature. On graduating I returned to my native home and stayed there for 3 years maintaining myself on property left by my father who died when I was 6 years of age. At the end of that period I went to Hankow where I obtained employment as a clerk for 2 years with the Municipal Council of the Russian Concession. On leaving the employment the Municipality of the Russian Concession I became chief of the Correspondence Department of the Hupoh Provincial Bank, Hankow for 6 months. I then took over the position as chief of the First Department of the Saltpetre and Sulphur Bureau of Hupoh Province at a salary of \$150.00 per mensem which I retained until April 1931. I then returned to my home at Changsha and in July of the same year I went to Kuling in Kinkiang to undergo lung treatment which lasted two months. In September 1931 I went to Hankow to visit my brother Soong Sih Piao who was then vice-minister of Maritime Customs. At the end of September 1931 I came to Shanghai and took up residence at the Changsha Lodging House, Rue Lu Consolat, French Concession. On

October 1, under the influence of my brother Su Wen Shih (宋文士). I obtained my present position in the
Kishan Arsenal. On August 11, I removed to 10 Sing King Young
Alley (新民村), Rue Avenue de Montmorency.

On the afternoon of March 11, I visited my friend Liu
Tsz Ming who is a great friend and confidant of Lee Tsz-
sung and Wang Chiao Yooking and who lives at 90 Young Kai Li
(永格里), Rue Porte de L'ouest, and there met Tsang Ming
Yuan (張鳴遠) who was introduced to me by Liu Tsz Ming. 劉柳潭
On leaving the residence of Liu Tsz Ming, Tsang MingYuan
asked me to meet him at the Great Eastern Hotel, Room No. 19
the same evening and I agreed to do so provided I had the time.
Owing to the heavy rains that evening, I did not keep the
appointment. About 10 a.m. to-day (March 12), I received
a note from Tsang Ming Yuan Room No. 19 Great Eastern Hotel,
inviting me to tiffin at 12 noon. I took a rickshaw to the Great
Eastern Hotel and rode direct to Room 19 where I saw
Tsang MingYuan and Li Sing Moh. Later Li Ming Tsong and one
named Tsau arrived and were introduced to me by Tsang Ming
Yuan. Li Ming Tsong then addressing the people in the
room stated that he was going to organize a Self Defence
Army and asked the help of those present. The name of the army,
its promoters or its supporters were not mentioned. We then
proceeded to the ground floor of the hotel where we had tiffin
and during the meal nothing was said. After tiffin,
Tsang Ming Yuan, Li Sing Moh and I returned to room No. 19
while the other two went elsewhere. On returning to the room

- 3 -

I only stayed a few moments and then went to the barber's. On going back after an absence of one hour to Room 19, I found about six persons among whom were Tsang Ming Tsun and Li Singloh. I seated myself in a corner of the room and observed that the table was covered with papers. I heard one man dressed in a khaki coloured uniform, Tsong Sung (王仲仁), say to Li Ming Tsang that every thing was ready and they were going to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to-morrow morning, March 13.

A few minutes later the police arrived and arrested every one in the room.

Li Ming Tsang appears to be the head of the movement at the Great Eastern and one named Feng Ming is responsible for the entire activities.

COPY

The following is the statement of Lee Min Tsong ()
native of Anhwei taken by me J.I. Ross.
at Louza on the 12.3.32 and interpreted by Clerk Zung.

My name is Lee Min Tsong (李錦宗), 29 years of age
and a native of Hu-wei (合肥) Hsien, Anhwei. I am married
and have four children. My wife and family are at my native
place. I studied for a number of years at a private school in
Hu Wei. On attaining the age 21 I came to Shanghai with the
object of visiting a relative named Van Ngoh Ling (范毓麟),
Chief of Staff to General Lu Yung Hsiang (盧永祥). I was
unable to find him so I called on a friend of my father named
General Ching Ngoh Tseng (程金松), in General Lu Yung Hsiang's
Army; who lived in the neighbourhood of the Head Post Office.
The exact address I am unable to recall to memory. On the
recommendation of General Ching I proceeded to Canton where I
entered the Whangpoa Military Academy. In this institution I
studied Infantry manoeuvres for about three months when I was
compelled to discontinue owing to sickness brought on by the
unfavourable climatic conditions. The president of the
academy was General Chiang Kai Shek. I then returned to my
native place and lived with my parents who are still alive.
My father's name is Lee Tsung Yeu (李正佑). He is not connected
with any political party and is a principal shareholder in a
steam launch company. Sometime later I went to Wuhu, Anhwei
to enter the employ of the Yuen Li (源利) Coal Mining Co. as
assistant manager. In this concern my father holds shares
to the amount of \$8,000. In this capacity I worked until
1929, when the company suspended operations following the
flooding of the mines and rendering them unsafe for further work.
While in Wuhu I had occasion to visit Shanghai in connection with

the purchase of drainage machinery. During my visits I used to reside at the Hui Tsong (惠中) Hotel on Hankow Road. In Wuhu I was on friendly terms with Lee Ts Yuan (李子遠), magistrate of the Hu Wei (蕪湖) Hsien, Anwei and Yuan Tser Chu (袁樹樞), chairman of the Hu Wei (蕪湖) Fellow Countrymen's Association in Wuhu, but I never met any persons belonging to any military or political circles. Following the closing down of the mines I returned to my native place where I remained for about one year during which period I visited Wuhu at irregular intervals for the purpose of calling on friends and relatives and in connection with the affairs of the mine. At this time I was 28 years old. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon 1932 (February 7, 1932) I left home and proceeded to Chi Tung (岐東) island near Naimen (海門), in response to a letter from a villager named Kwei Ts Kwong (桂樹桐), who is the chief of a police detachment at Chi Tung. I proceeded via the following route: From Wuhu to Nanking by steamer, thence by rail to Nanxiang where I alighted; by boat to Loutien (羅店) and after walking to Liuhu (淞滬) completed the journey to Chi Tung by boat. Upon arrival I was met by Kwei. I lived with him for twenty days and as he was unable to assist me to secure employment I returned to the mainland in company with one Tsoong Ming (宗明), a training officer in the Chi Tung Police, who was proceeding to Shanghai for the purpose of making some purchases. The letter I had received from Kwei was left at Chi Tung, and prior to my departure Kwei gave me \$50. We landed at Liuhu and proceeded to Nanxiang. Here we obtained a lift in a Red Cross car as far as Chuanju. At this place we stayed one night and on the following day continued our journey to Shanghai in company with a Kompo coolie who acted as guide. On arrival in the Ferry Road district we crossed the Creek (Soochow) and entered into the Settlement. Here we parted company with our guide after paying him 20 cents. Tsoong Ming, and I went to the Tsong Chong (淞昌) lodging house on

Avenue Joffre, where we rented a room in Tsong's name, for one day. The date of our arrival in Shanghai, was on the 2nd day of the 2nd Moon, 1932 (March 8, 1932). During the afternoon of this date I was loitering on the footpath outside the lodging house when I observed a kinsman of mine named Lee Nghoh (李鴻) walking along the same footpath in a westerly direction. I approached and stopped him and after conversing together on general matters we entered the lodging house. The last time I saw Lee was at my native place about 3 years ago, and I had no idea that he was in Shanghai. At this time Tsong was absent, he having gone out shopping. I told Lee about my visit to Chi Tung and my unsuccessful search for employment. After hearing my story he instructed me to remove to the Wei Tsoong (魏中) hotel on Hankow Road and rent a room there. At the same time he handed me \$100 to meet any expenses I may incur. I immediately vacated the Tsong Chong and went to the Wei Tsoong, but as I was unable to get a room at this place I then tried the Great Eastern Hotel, where I rented room No. 29 at a rate of \$8 per day. Later I also rented room No. 34. Both rooms were registered in my name. After removing from the lodging house on Avenue Joffre I never saw Tsong Ming again and I believe that he has returned to Chi Tung. As I could not rent a room at the Wei Tsoong hotel I chalked a message on the hotel notice board for the information of Lee Nghoh, who had planned to visit me, that I had gone to the Great Eastern Hotel. About two hours after renting room 29 at the Great Eastern Hotel Lee Nghoh called upon me. He told me about the inefficiency of General Chiang's government and the necessity of establishing a self defence force to protect Chinese territory and in this connection he had received instructions from the Canton government, authorizing him to organize the South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Lee also told me that a North Eastern Self Defence Army (東北自衛軍) had already been organized in Manchuria. He did not tell me who the commander of this force was or

where its headquarters were located. He said that he had been appointed Commander in Chief of the South Eastern Army but did not, however, produce any documents regarding his appointment. He produced two chops one large and one small, bearing the characters Commander in Chief South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Sometimes he left them in a drawer in a table in the room and at times he took them away with him. He visited me frequently at irregular intervals and on one occasion spent a night in the room. He brought several paper bundles to the hotel containing documents relating to letters of appointment for the posts of officers in the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He also brought several fags wrapped up in parcels. He ~~xxxxxxx~~ did not offer me any appointment but I was hoping to receive a post as staff officer. He told me to receive callers to collect mail matter and to allow no strangers to enter the room and to keep a careful watch on the documents and the contents of the room. He did not promise me anything in return for my services and had engaged me simply because I was unemployed. Among the visitors to room 29 was Wong Ming (黃明) the Chief of the Main Police Squad of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. He only visited this room on one occasion. This was on March 11, 1932. Wong Ming had been appointed commander of the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He told Lee Ngoh and myself that the policemen under his command would be incorporated in the proposed 3rd Division. When Wong Ming called he was accompanied by Kiang Sung Dau (江聲濤), Chief of the 1st Squad of the Nantao Police, Wong Zoong Zung (王仲宗) (in custody), a military training officer of the Great China University during the past two years, and one Zau Yih Van (曹益文) whose occupation I do not know. Wong Ming discussed with Lee Ngoh about the transformation of the Nantao Police into the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, after which Lee Ngoh left the hotel, giving me instructions to

entertain Wong Ming and Wong's ~~extraneous~~ men to a dinner party. Nothing particular was discussed at the subsequent dinner. Lee Nghoh did not attend.

At 8 a.m. to-day March 12 Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung ⁱⁿ (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to room 34 which was also opened by me on instructions from Lee Nghoh. Wong Zoong Zung then came to Room 29 and asked Lee Nghoh to go to Room 34, but Lee told me to go on his behalf. I went to Room 34 and asked Kiang Sung Dau (江声涛) if Wong Ming had made any demands. Kiang said that he had and then wrote down the following three demands:-

- 1) Payment of \$100,000.
- 2) Supply of 2,000 rifles.
- 3) No dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau.

I then took the demands and showed them to Lee Nghoh (李衡) who was waiting in Room 29. Lee Nghoh wrote the following reply:-

- 1) Payment of \$50,000 after one week.
- 2) Supply of 1,500 rifles.
- 3) Fully accepted.

I handed the answer to Kiang who then demanded that \$10,000 be paid on March 12. Lee Nghoh promised to pay \$3,000. on the afternoon of the same day. At 2 p.m., Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to Room 34. Shortly after their arrival, Tsen Ts Suh (陳子舒) (in custody), who had been sent by Lee Nghoh, also came to room 34, and handed over to Kiang \$3,000. Kiang then gave Tsen a receipt for this amount bearing the signature of Wong Ming. Upon receiving the money, Kiang told Tsen that Wong Ming would come to see Lee Nghoh and all Lee's men at 4 p.m. March 12. I was present when the money was paid but took no part in the transaction.

However, about 3 p.m. the rooms were raided by the Police and the occupants, including myself, arrested.

(After the completion of the above, Lee Min Tsoong made the following statement which differs with somewhat with his original).

Li Min Tsoong is my real name and I have never at any time used any other name.

At the age of 19, I joined the Chekiang Military School then located at Huchow(湖州), Chekiang. I completed my course in 6 months and was then appointed Commander of the 5th Battalion of the Chekiang Guerrilla Troops stationed at Huchow. This post I held for about four months after which I proceeded to my native place. After staying at home for about one year, I left for Canton to enter the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained there about 3 months and then returned to my native place owing to illness. I stayed at home until the 16th year of the Republic (1927) when I came to Shanghai and joined the 26th Army, under General Chow Fong Chi(周鳳岐) as Commander of the Supplementary Regime then stationed in Chapei. I and my troops assisted in disarming the Labourers' Army in Chapei in 1927.

About June, 1927, General Chow Fong Chi resigned owing to a divergence of opinion with General Chiang Kai Shek; I also resigned, and returned to my native place in Anhwei, and engaged in the business I have mentioned in my previous statement.

I am strongly anti-Communist and I am not a bandit. Owing to my dissatisfaction with the administrations of the Nanking Government, I am always anxious to do something to save my country. So far I know the South Eastern Self Defence Army, which has just started to be organized, is purely for the purpose of resisting foreign invasions, and in this connection I understand that the plans to organize the army is well known to the commanders of the 19th Route Army, with whom certain persons are said to have made arrangements.

Lee Ngoh, who is mentioned in my previous statement;

7.

and Chow Veng Chi are the one and same person.

Li Sing Hsueh (李醒我).

Chia Ching, Honan

C.D.I. Robertson.

Louisa Wn.

12/7/32

Clark Liao Chang-chien

My name is Li Sing Hsueh (李醒我), alias Li Tsu Tsung (李祖曾), native of Chia Ching (懷慶) in the province of Honan. I am 38 years old. I am married and have one son who is now with my wife in Honan. I am the son of Li Tsun Chin (李壽春), who was a medicine dealer in Hankow and who died 10 years ago. My mother lives at Chia Ching. At 8 years of age I commenced my education under a private tutor until I was 19 years old when I obtained an appointment as Liaison Officer of the 18th Independent Brigade under Lu Hsi Pu at Ichang which I retained until I was 27 years of age. I then secured an appointment with General Yang Sen (楊森) as officer of the Administration Department of his forces. I held the latter position for four years and then went to reside in Hankow for three years during which time I was unemployed. In the following year (1933), I was appointed an Inspector of the Administration Office of the 2nd Special District (formerly Russian Concession) of Hankow. At that time Soong Sil-piao (宋式驊), who is now chief of the Fishman Arsenal, was in charge of the office. About eight months later that office was abolished and in consequence, I found my self out of employment but continued to live in Hankow. In 1930 I was appointed Chief of the Inspection Office of the Tah Tsu Ming Railway Station (First Station on the line beyond Hankow to Peking), which position I only held for four months because the office was established by the 2nd Route Army and of the Command of Lia Chi (劉峙), who ordered its transfer to Hankow. At that time Hsi Tsu-tung (許世英) was

Li Ying Kwei

- 2 -

Commander of the 26th Division, a former acquaintance, offered me a position as a literary adviser. With the intention of seeking the assistance of Soong Shi-piao (宋式驍), to find me a more lucrative position I came to Shanghai at the beginning of December, 1931, and succeeded in being appointed an Inspector of the Hangghen Arsenal at a salary of \$50.00 per month. On my arrival in Shanghai I took up residence alone at No. 7 Nan Tsi Tong (三德坊), The Chapel, French Concession. I still retain my position in the Hangghen Arsenal and under the instruction of Soong Shi-piao supervised the removal of the machinery of the Hangghen Arsenal to Hangchow. Soong Shi-piao left for Hangchow on the evening of March 11 by the steamer "Wash".

On the afternoon of March 11, Cheng Ying-yuan (張鳴遠), whom I met in Hangchow about five years ago and who at that time was Staff Officer of the 26th Division, under the command of Chen Ning-shan, came today home and invited me to dinner at 1.30 p.m. March 12 in the hall of the Great Eastern Hotel and at the same time he informed me that he would give me a job the nature of which he did not mention but I understood that it would be a position in military circles. At 9 a.m. March 12, Soong Ying Yuen again came to my home and reminded me of my appointment and I agreed to go. At 1.30 p.m. I and my friend Soong Shi-tsung, a brother of Soong Shi-piao went by rickshaw to Room No. 30 of the Great Eastern Hotel. On entering the room I was accompanied by Soong Shi-tsung and Soong Ying Yuen, one named Tsien and one other named Li Hing Tsoung (李衡宗). The last

Li Sing Ngoh

- 3 -

named two men were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Yuan. Shortly afterwards we five men went to the ground floor of the hotel have tiffin. During the tiffin Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong said we are going to organize an army and requested the help of the remainder of the company. They further stated that the proposed army would assist the 19th Route Army to resist Japan. After further unimportant conversation we all left the dining room and went upstairs to the same floor where we entered another room the number of which I do not know. On entering the room Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong asked the boy to serve tea and cigarettes. While this was being done one man dressed in a khaki uniform jacket (Wong Zoong Zung (王仲仁)) came in and said to Li Ming Soong "Our men are coming" and then left. The police arrived immediately afterwards and arrested every one in the room.

Chou Tsz-zah

Chekiang

(Capt. Robertson)

9 p.m.

March 13

U.S. Air Force

My name is Chou Tsz-zah. I am 29 years of age, native of Chekiang, and reside in room 33 Ah Lung lodging house, Route 11, French Concession. I graduated from the Sun Chi University, Nanking, in 1926 and went to Kiating where I was employed as postal and telegraph censor by the Kiating Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. I held this post for three months at the end of which period the Defence Commissioner and his troops moved to Chuchow, Chekiang, where they were reorganized and styled the 26th Revolutionary Army, commanded by General Chou Feng-chi. I was appointed officer-in-charge of the Telegraph Section of this army. In February 1927 the army arrived in Shanghai where I maintained my position until October of the same year following the resignation of Chou Feng-chi. I then went to Foochow and was appointed Chief Detective to the Salt Transportation Bureau. I held this post until March 1928 when I resigned following the Chief of the Bureau, Ying S. Li (殷世謙) giving up his appointment. I came to Shanghai where I remained without employment until June 1929 when I was asked by Chang Ting-fan through my friend named Zak Tsung-fong (石方芳) who formerly served as a Battalion Commander under Chang Ting-fan, to assist him. Chang Ting-fan in the capacity of a secret representative of Li Tsung-jen in Shanghai, opposed Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. This work ceased one month later when Chang Ting-fan left for Canton. From April to October 1930 I assisted Chang Yungyung (張元榮) and Koo Ding-yu (戈定遠) secret representatives of Feng

Yu-hsiang, in Shanghai, in conducting an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. My assistance consisted of writing letters, deciphering codes and negotiating with the Shanghai representative of the Canton army. These efforts were without success. From October 1933 until the present I have had no employment, depending upon my relatives for my upkeep. My father is Chou Foh-tsing (周福亭), manager of the Hung Sh Tung Cotton Mill, Markham Road. He, my father, and all my relatives are in Hangchow, where they went at the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I have been offered a post as City Magistrate by the Chekiang Provincial Government but I have declined owing to my heart being weak.

In 1927 I met Li Ning-tseung (李敬亭) at a dinner party given by a friend when Li claimed to be a commander of the 3rd Division of the 27th Army. Following that occasion we met several times and the acquaintanceship seemed to drop as we saw nothing of each other. On the morning of 7th of this month he sent a coolie to my home asking me to go to the Tung Chang lodging house, Avenue Jeffre, near Rue Chapal. No reason was given for the request. I thought the request a little strange but nevertheless I went to the Tung Chang lodging house the same day at about 10 a.m. and met Li Ning-tseung alone when he told me that arrangements had been made whereby the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety would come under the orders of one Li Ngauk (李鵬) as a preliminary step to organizing a Self-Defence Army. I do not know who Li Ngauk

is. I did not ask Li Ming-tsung who he, Li Ngauai, was as the matter was strictly secret. Li Ming-tsung told me that he wanted the service of people with diplomatic qualifications to assist in establishing understanding with the local representatives of the foreign Powers. I promised to find such a person for him. I then went (on March 8) to see General Chou Feng-chi at 140 Rue Pere Robert and explained the matter to him, telling him what I wanted. General Chou appeared to be acquainted with the plot as he never put any questions to me. I went to General Chou Feng-chi's house again on the morning of March 9 when General Chou said he had seen Wellington Koo who sympathizes with the aim of an army composed of merchant volunteers and police to defend Mantao as the Japanese would not attack such a force in that it would not be termed military. On the morning of March 10 Li Ming-tsung again sent his coolie to my lodgings informing me that he had removed to the Great Eastern Hotel. I went there the same day at 2 a.m. when I saw Li Ming-tsung who introduced me to two others in his room. These men were named Shen Koh-chou (沈 科 筹), a training officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Wang Ling (王 陵), a military training officer of the Great China University. I informed them of General Chou's interview with Dr. Wellington Koo whereupon Shen expressed his willingness to carry on the organization of the proposed army. I then withdrew as I thought they wanted to discuss secret military matters. I then went to the home of General Chou Feng-chi to inform him that Li Ming-tsung had

decided to put his plans for the organization of a defence army into execution.

On March 11 (at 5.30 p.m.) I went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li Ming-tsong who introduced me to Hwang Ming, Chief of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau. Hwang Ming expressed his desire to be appointed Divisional Commander having sole control over the Public Safety Bureau to which Li Ming-tsong agreed on the condition that by the night of March 12 the Defence Army should be formally established and that the flag of the Army be hoisted at Mantao. Hwang Ming promised to give an answer personally at 9 a.m. March 12. In the room there were two others; one was Fong Ling and the other named Zao, brought by Hwang Ming. I left at 5.40 p.m. while the four persons were taking dinner. Li Ming-tsong told me he was in the employ of one Li Hsueh. Li Ming-tsong did not say who Li Hsueh was or what recompensation he, Li Ming-tsong, would receive.

At 9.45 a.m. March 12 I went to the Great Eastern Hotel and found Li Ming-tsong, Fong Ling, Zao and another Chinese whom he introduced to me under the name Kiang Sung-tao (江声涛) as Group Commander of the Reserve Unit, the latter two representing Hwang Ming. Li then told me that Hwang Ming had sent these two representatives here and demanded \$100,000.00, 2,000 rifles and free appointment for himself in the unit of division under him, that he had agreed to give 1,500 rifles and pay \$50,000 respectively in ten or

seven days time after the inauguration of this army, and free appointment. Meanwhile I saw Li holding a paper slip ^{not containing these conditions and number} containing an item intimating that 100,000 as reward and expenses would be given to Hwang immediately on the day following the inauguration of the army. These two slips were subsequently handed to Kiang Sung-tao. Li further instructed them to ask Hwang Hing whether he accepted these conditions or not, whereupon Kiang intimated that Hwang would most probably accept them, but ^{refused money} to defray the expenses in starting the movement at 9 p.m. March 12. Kiang demanded that \$5,000 be issued to them at once. Li Ming-teong agreed to pay \$5,000 but asked them to consult with Hwang Hing first, whereupon Kiang Sung-tao and Weng Ling left with the two chits, while Zao remained in the hotel. Li Ming-teong having no money, consulted with me and in consequence I proceeded to Chou Feng-chi's home where I arrived at 10.30 a.m. I explained to them the situation and Chou promised to apply to Mr. Koo for assistance and instructed me to return for reply an hour later. After having spent an hour in visiting friends, I returned to Chou's home. Chou gave me \$3,000 in notes which he said was obtained from Mr. Koo. I brought the \$3,000 to Great Eastern Hotel where I reached at about 11.45 a.m. I saw Li Ming-teong in Room 29. Then he told me that Hwang Hing had agreed and I told him that \$3,000 had been brought here; I then handed the money to him, whereupon we went to Room 34 where I found that Kiang and Weng had both returned, Kiang bringing him with small leather case. Li Ming-teong then handed the money to

Kiang Suny-tao who placed the notes on a table. While he was placing the notes into a leather case, Zao had a rough check of the notes. Li then in the presence of Kiang and others, handed me the receipt of 3,000 as food money for the Division signed by Huang Ming. Subsequently Kiang announced that Wang Ming would come at 4 p.m. the same day to have a last discussion on the matter and to fix the time for the starting of this movement. (Kiang, Zao and Wong Ming then left. I remained and took tiffin in the Dining Room with Li, one unknown person, and one Chang Ming Yuen, whom I knew on my visit to the Great Eastern Hotel. through the introduction of Li who described him as Chief of Staff. I do not know when he entered this room. I returned to Room 34 at 4 p.m. with a view to learning the result of evening discussion by Huang Ming and found Li Kiang-teong and Zao and two unknown persons, one of whom was writing. I then asked Li whether Huang had come or not. Li did not give a clear reply. A few moments later Zao left. I then informed Li of a report to the effect that the Chinese authorities would take special precautions to-night for they had received information about possible uprising by agitators. Just at that time Chinese and foreign-born foreigners, armed with pistols, arrested us. They searched our persons and the room.

CHOW HONG-SUNG (周幹臣)

Amoy

U.S.A. Embassy

10/1/42

10/1/42

10/1/42

My name is Chow Hong-sung, 周幹臣, native of Amoy. I am married and reside with my wife and daughter at No. 1, the Superior de la Cruz Street. I have two children, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son was killed in action last year in Amoy when serving in General Tang Hsi-chon's army operating against the Communists. My third son who was a second lieutenant served in the 37th Division of 4th Route Army and was recently killed near Kiangnan whilst operating against the Japanese. I was informed of his death by my eldest son named Chou Tsai-sung (周子興) who is a secretary employed by the Public Safety Bureau in Tsingtao. I was born at Kiamhau Amoy where my father was an officer in the Imperial Army. When six years of age I commenced my education under a private tutor engaged by my family and studied under him until I was 17 years of age. I then joined the Imperial Military School at Siao Jan (小港), Chinli and six years later was chosen with 55 others on the instructions of Chen Chai-kai to continue my military studies at the Military Academy, Tokio. I attended the Military Academy at Tokio for three years and returned with the 55 others to Kiangnan where I was appointed Staff Officer under Chen Chai-kai. I was then 20 years of age. After serving in my latter capacity as Staff Officer for six months I was transferred to the 13th Brigade of the Imperial Forces stationed at Chai Ting-fu, Chinli. One year later the 13th Brigade was despatched to Chinkiang (鎮江) near Kiangpeh, Kiangsu.

Four years later I was appointed Colonel of the Artillery Battalion of the 10th Brigade and 22 months afterwards was promoted Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the same brigade. In the year of the revolution (1911) the 10th brigade of the Imperial forces was reorganized into the 19th Division of the Army of the Chinese Republic and still remained at Chin Kiang (崇明). Four years later when Lu Hsi-tung (胡漢民) was Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, the 19th Division was transferred from Chin Kiang to Hankow where I served with it for one year and was then granted extended leave owing to sickness. I returned to my native home at Hankow and six weeks later was appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Special District of Tsien Shan (前山) North West of Chihli and North China. I held this appointment for one year and retired to live in Peking. I lived in Peking for two years and when Lu Yung-shiang was appointed Military Governor of Chekiang Province he invited me to serve as his private counsellor which position I held for three years and was then appointed by the Government as Chief Staff Officer to Lu Yung-shiang. I held this position for two years and retired immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the forces of Lu Yung-shiang and Chi Si-yuan (Shensi - Kiangsu Civil War) to live in Yates Rd, (I can not recollect the number of the house) Shanghai for two years. During the period of my stay in Shanghai I was not engaged in any activity whatsoever. I was appointed advisor to the Peking Government and served in a military capacity

for the year at the end of that time I went to Shanghai to
 Shanghai where they took up residence at . . . (1948).
 due to Robert and I returned to Hientsin to receive medical
 treatment but occasionally returned to Shanghai to visit
 my family. I moved from 3 Pu Tung Li, the . . . apart
 to my present address about six years ago. During the time
 I lived at Hientsin I was not employed in any capacity as
 I suffered from lung trouble and all my friends had retired
 from active service. I returned to Shanghai at the end of
 November 1931 and have remained here since. During the
 time I was in the service of Lu Yeong-hsiang about a year ago,
 I met Sung Ngoh-su (孫若思), then employed as an actor
 in the Shanghai Min, and we became friends since that time.
 Sung Ngoh-su has been under me at various intervals as a
 student. He lives on Jessfield Road and visits me frequently.
 About 12 noon to-day, Sung Ngoh-su came to my house and told
 me that Tseng King-yuan who was one of the officers who
 went with me to the Military Academy at Tokio, wished to see
 me. I enquired of him where Tseng King-yuan was to be found
 and he replied "Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel". I then told
 Sung Ngoh-su that I wanted to go to the Tan Chung Long Medicine
 Shop, Nanjing Road and that I would visit Tseng King-yuan at
 the same time, and about 3 p.m. Sung Ngoh-su and I left my
 house to go and purchase the medicine. We took a No. 17
 Tramcar at the du Marche to the corner of Becket and
 Chekiang Roads where we alighted, walked north towards
 Nanjing Road and proceeded to Room No. 29 Great Eastern Hotel.

on entering the room, Tsang King-yuen was not there but two other gentlemen unknown to me were present. ~~XXXXXX~~ As Sung Noh-mu and I sat down, Tsang King-yuen entered and after he enquired if I had had tiffin he gave me a cup of tea. At that moment ~~xx~~ the police arrived and searched me and then took me with the others to Louza Station. I went to the Great Eastern Hotel for no other purpose than to meet Tsang King-yuen for a friendly chat and if Tsang King-yuen or any other person can prove that I am engaged in any subversive activities I am quite willing to accept punishment.

Lung Ngoh-ling (P. 2. 5)

Umu

J. J. Moore

Louza

March 13, 1932

Clerk Loh Tei-kong

My name is Lung Ngoh-ling, age 38 years, and I am a native of Wuhu, Anhwei Province. I am married and my wife is at present in Wuhu. I never went to school and I am illiterate. I was a banker at my native place for 8 years. When I was 25, I joined the Wuhu Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps as a Constable and stayed with this body until January 1, 1931 when it was dissolved. On January 15, 1931 (lunar calendar), I went to Linho and joined the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps there as a constable. I left Linho on March 1, 1932 when the Japanese forces occupied the place. I then took refuge at Soochow. I came to Shanghai via Sungkiang and ~~Sungkiang~~ on March 11. I came to Shanghai to visit a man named Woo Tsung Wah who worked in Chapei. He was a servant to a Chinese family. I first met him in Wuhu where he was employed in a similar capacity. I again met him sometime last year when he came to Shanghai from Linho to make some purchases. I however failed to locate him. I then came into the Settlement and walked to Nanking Road. At about 2 p.m. March 11, when I passing the Great Eastern Hotel I met a man named Lee Ming-tsong. I knew this person in Wuhu where he kept a charcoal shop. I asked him when he came to Shanghai. He replied that he arrived from Wuhu two days ago. He then questioned me about myself and I told him that I arrived in Shanghai on March 11. He then asked me to come into the hotel as it was raining.

I went inside with him to his room No. 29. At 3 p.m. I left the hotel and to a bathhouse but I do not remember the name of the place or the road. I returned to Lee's room at the hotel about 7 p.m. About 9 p.m. I and Lee went to bed. I got up at 8 a.m. on March 12 and went out alone to a foodshop near the hotel. About 9 a.m. I returned to Lee's room and found that he had got up. I then turned out and walked about the hotel. A few minutes later 3 other men entered the room. I did not know these men so I left the room. I walked about the hotel until 11 a.m. when I saw the 3 men leave the room. I went back and saw Lee but he did not say anything. I left the room and ordered food which was served me in an unoccupied room. I finished eating at 12 noon and went for a walk about the hotel. About 4 p.m. I sat outside Lee's room No. 29 and a little while later a party of police of the Public Safety Bureau came. They took me into Room No. 29 but there was no one inside. They then searched and arrested me.

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Wong Zoong-sung (王仲仁)

Kiangsu

D.S.I. Montgomery

Louza Station

March 13

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Wong Zoong-sung (王仲仁) aged 35, native of Kiangsu. I was married in 1923 but my wife died the following year. I have no children of my own but have an adopted son, aged 5 years, living at my native place, Tung Tai (东台). I am at present employed as a military instructor at the Dah Hsia University, Jessfield Road, where I live; my pupils being students of the university who desire to have military training which consists of drilling. In addition to my work as a military instructor I undertake voluntarily to give lessons in reading to young children at the Pei Ming Elementary School which is near to the Dah Hsia University. The body of students to whom I give military instruction are not an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Army".

I was born at Tung Tai Hsien near Chinkiang. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, I attended a small school at my native village after which I attended the Sing Tsa (心齋) high school, also at Tung Tai, for a further two years. At the age of 17, on hearing that students would be accepted at Feng Yue Hsiang's Military School at Kaifeng, known as the Honan Military School I proceeded to Kaifeng, where I learned that free tuition could be obtained on passing an examination in reading, writing and geography. I was allowed to sit at this examination and succeeded in passing. I entered the Honan Military School and studied for three years. On the completion of my studies I and some 500 other graduates were posted as officers to Feng Yue Hsiang's North-Western Army and we departed with some 100,000 soldiers to the Fokien province to suppress banditry.

On arrival at Ning Hong, Fokien Province, we learned that most of the banditry had already been suppressed. I remained in the North-Western Army in the Fokien Province for about three years and then the army was disbanded. About 300 of the ex-graduates of Kaifeng Military College then proceeded to Canton and I elected to go with them. The remaining 200 returned to their homes. On arrival at Canton I secured service under General Hsu Tsung-tse (许崇智) in his first Route Army as Captain. I proceeded with the Army to Bai Yuan Shan (白云山) and operated against General Chen Kwen-ming (陈炯明) troops. After a year's fighting General Chen's forces retreated to Weichow. The forces with whom I was serving followed them and the fighting lasted for another two years. During one engagement I received wounds in the legs, which necessitated my resigning my service with the 1st Route Army. On leaving the 1st Route Army I then came to Shanghai in order to receive medical treatment which was rendered by a Chinese doctor named Li Ling (李林) whose office was in Avenue Joffre.

After having received three months treatment I got well again. I had a little money and I joined together with some friends and started a hotel which was named the Yuan Chow Hotel at Tung Shing Jau in the French Concession. After a few months the hotel proved a failure and I returned to my native place. I have not seen or heard of my shareholders since then. At Tung Tai (my native place) I lived for two years with my elder brother named Wong Yien-ming (王翼明). There I got married but my wife died about a year afterwards.

I was then about 29 years old. Not having any work to do at my home, I decided to go to Canton which I did and on arrival there I got in touch with General Chien Dah-chun (钱大钧) whom I had known when serving with the 1st Route Army. He sponsored my going to the Whangpoo Military Academy where I remained for two years studying military matters. I then went to Nanking and there met one Ho Min-yuin (何民魂), a committee member of Kiangsu Provincial Government. I had known him on my first visit to Canton when he was the editor of a newspaper there. Through Ho Ming-yuin I obtained the position of chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien (溧县) near to Nanking. I did not remain there more than six months as my health broke down. I then proceeded to Poochen (浦镇) near Pukow and obtained the position of Chief of the Public Safety Bureau there, but I was dismissed owing to a new and more influential man being appointed. Hoping to get in touch with friends at Shanghai I came here and stayed at the Woo Ping (和平) Lodging House near Rue du Consulat. I stayed at the lodging house for three months but unable to find employment. I went to Ninghai where I obtained a position as police inspector through the help of Lai Kong (赖光) whom I had known at the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained in this position for about two years, but on account of a change in the chiefs of the Public Safety Bureau, I lost my position and came to Shanghai again. On my return to Shanghai I visited a man named Soong Tsung-kiu (宋荣九), whom I had known in Canton on my first visit there. Soong

at that time lived at 2 Ching Hsi Li (敬陸里) Rue Wantz and aided me to find my present position. He is now living at No. 22 Pao Jen Li, Avenue Joffre.

During May 1931 I visited the Great World with an old friend named Soong Tsung-kiu who now occupies the position of Chief of the 8th Section of the Police Forces of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, and was introduced to one Kong Sung-dao (孔壽道), a native of Anhwei aged about 20 years. He is a subordinate official of the Public Safety Bureau being in charge of the 1st corps. There was no special purpose in the introduction other than friendship. I became friendly with Kong and we used to meet about three times a month. Sometimes I went to Kong's house which was near the Nantao Public Safety Bureau and sometimes he came to see me at the Dah Hsia University. On account of danger occasioned by the Japanese advance I could no longer remain at the University and Kong told me I could take meals at his house. We have seen a lot of each other during the last few days. On one occasion when visiting Kong at the Public Safety Bureau I was introduced to one Zau If-van (曹翼範) who is a teacher of a small middle school but I do not know where it is located. There was no object in the introduction other than friendship. I have not seen the latter very much except on occasion when I have visited the Public Safety Bureau.

On March 11, I went to Kong Sung-dao's house for tiffin and just when we had finished Zau If-van came to see Kong. Some conversation regarding a "Self-Protection Corps"

took place between Kong and Zau and I became interested. Kong then ~~xxxxx~~ said he had business at the Public Safety Bureau and asked Zau and I to accompany him there to meet an old friend named Wong Ming (黃明), Chief of the Special Duty Section of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. Accordingly we proceeded on foot to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong introduced us to Wong Ming. After the introduction was completed Kong, Zau and Wong talked about the Self Protection Corps. I was told by Kong that the idea of the Self Protection Corps was to defend Nantao against the Japanese invasion. Kong suggested that I accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where persons interested in the Corps met in Rooms 34 and 29. Accordingly Wong Ming, Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and I got into Wong Ming's private motorcar and proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel. In Room No. 34 there were two men whose names I know to be Li Ming-zoong (李敏宗) and Tsang Ming-yuib (張明遠). I have known Li for about one year having been introduced to him by one Leo whom I had met when I was Chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien. The introduction took place at the Hwa Peh (華北) Lodging House, Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I have known Chang Ming-yuin for many years but I forget where I met him. For a long time we talked about the Self Protection Corps and praised the patriotic motives which actuated the proposed formation of the unit. We all then set down to dinner. After dinner was finished Wong Ming instructed Kong to go to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong immediately left the room. Li Ming-zoong throughout the dinner and afterwards kept up a whispering

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conversation with Kong Ming. At about 5.30 p.m. I was about to leave when Lau Ah-van told me to go on the following to see Kong Ming at the Public Safety Bureau but did not pay for that purpose. I left the Great Eastern Hotel then and went to the Tsung Iang Lodging House where I was staying on account of not being able to go to the University.

At about 7 a.m. on March 12 Lau Ah-van came to my lodging house in a ricksha and asked me to accompany him to Kong's house and then go to see Kong Ming. I called a ricksha and we both went together to Kong's house where we have breakfast together with Kong. After breakfast was finished we all walked to Kong Ming's house but only Kong went inside the house. A little time later Kong came out and said that Kong Ming was not going to the Great Eastern Hotel but we could use his motor car. Accordingly the three of us got into Kong Ming's motorcar which was indicated by Kong and we proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel and to Room No. 34 when we got there we found that Tsang Ming-yuen was already in the room. Almost at the same time as we got there Li Wing-tseong arrived. Kong told the company that he had been authorized by Kong Ming to act as his representative and stated that Kong Ming required \$100,000 to organize the "Self Protection Corps". Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming Tseong states that they did not have enough money at the time. Li Wing-tseong and Tsang Ming-yuen went outside the room and in a few minutes returned saying that half that sum could be raised in ten days. Kong Sung-dau (江声涛) then stated

that enough money to purchase 2,000 rifles would also be required. Lee Ming-tsoong stated that he would raise enough money to purchase half the number of rifles required. Kong then stated that Wong Ming claimed the right to be made Chief of the 3rd Division of the Self Protection Corps. Tsang Ming-yuen then took a piece of paper and wrote out an acceptance of Wong Ming's demands. Lee Ming-chun then stamped the document with a seal in size about 1 inch by half an inch. I did not see the characters on the chop. Lee Ming-chun then handed the document to Kong Sung-dau who put it in his pocket. Kong left the place a few minutes later saying that he would deliver the document to Wong Ming. A short time later Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-chun requested Zau Ih-van and I to go and find Kong and ask him to come and collect \$3,000 on behalf of Wong Ming. Accordingly we left the place and hired a public motorcar in which we proceeded to Kong's house where we found Kong and the three of us had tiffin together. Kong said that Wong Ming would go to the Great Eastern Hotel at 4 p.m. that day. Having finished tiffin at about 1.30 p.m. Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and myself went in a hired motorcar to the Great Eastern Hotel, Kong saying that he wanted to collect the \$3,000 for Wong Ming. The three of us went to Room 34 in which were Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-tsoong. Kong told Lee that he had come for the money for Wong Ming and produced a receipt which he stated had been prepared by Wong Ming as per an arrangement. The receipt was given to

Lee and shortly afterwards a person unknown to me brought in a large packet which was opened by Kong and found to contain a large sum of money. Kong was also given ~~a~~ a set of armlets to be worn by members of the Self Protection Corps. Kong Sung-dau and Zau Ih-van went away with the money and other packets but before going Kong told me to meet Wong Ming at the Public Safety Bureau in order to accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where he was expected at 4 p.m. that day. I left the Great Eastern Hotel and went to the Wing On Co. and having made some small purchases went to ^{my} room at the lodging house. I only remained in my room a few minutes and then proceeded by a No.3 Route Trams car to the Public Safety Bureau where I found Wong Ming, Zau Ih-van and Kong Sung-dau ready to leave. The four of us got into Wong Ming's motor car and a spy in Wong's company sat beside the driver. On arrival at the Hotel, Kong Sung-dau asked me to go to Room 29 and wait. Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and the spy went to Room 34 and Wong Ming to some other part of the hotel.

In Room No.29 I found two young men whom I did not know. In a few minutes time Tsang Ming-yuen came to Room 29 and greeted the two young men. They did not talk about important matter. In a few minutes a young man wearing foreign clothes came into the room and later still the Police came and held us up with pistols and we were all arrested. I was not seeking position in the Self Protection Corps at any time/ I was interested in it from patriotic motives since the object of the corps was to defend Chinese territory.

Sung Ngho-su

孙玉书

Hwai-ng Ian su

Superintendent Robertson

Louza Str.

13/3/32

D.I. Sia Tse-liang

My name is Sung Ngho-su, 42 years of age, native of Hwaian, Jiangsu and am now residing at the home of my daughter at 111 Jessfield Road. I studied at home until I was 17 years of age when I opened a confectionary shop at my native place. After 5 years the shop was closed owing to bad business and I secured a situation as a clerk in the Customs at Hwaian. I held this post until 1923 when I received a job as clerk in the Mint at Hangchow which post I held for 3 years after which I returned home because my mother had died and again entered the Customs there as a clerk. I retained my post until 1930 when the Hwaian Customs was abolished by the Ministry of Finance. I remained unemployed until January 1932 when I came to Shanghai and resided with my daughter and son-in-law ~~was~~ at 111 Jessfield Road, a foreign unoccupied dwelling where my son-in-law is employed as a watchman. Since arriving in Shanghai I have had no employment and the only friend I have locally is Chou Keng zung (周幹臣), who resides at 86 Rue Brenier de Morand and was formerly a Colonel in the Army at Hwaian and at one time Chief of Staff to Lu Yung-shiang, then Tuchun of Chekiang. On the morning of March 10, I visited Chou at his home and there met one Tsang Hingyuen (张炳远) whom Chou introduced as a former school fellow of his. The little conversation which took place on this visit must have been of a general nature as I cannot remember what was said. I left Chou's house at about 11 a.m. and again visited him at 12 noon on March 12 when he informed me that his third son

a cadet in the 37th Division, who killed in action.
We went out for a walk about 3 p.m. and on reaching the Great
Eastern Hotel, Nanjing Road, Chou suggested to call on
Tsang who, he said, was likely to be in room 29 of the
Great Eastern Hotel. We accordingly went to the room and
saw a man whom we did not know. He said his name was Wong
(王). Another man was outside the door enquiring what we
wanted. On our telling him he requested us to take a seat
and he would get Tsang. Shortly afterwards Tsang appeared
and while he and Chou were exchanging courtesies a party of
police arrived and arrested five of us, namely, Wong, Tsang,
Chou, myself and the man who was just outside the door.
I have no knowledge of any plan to organize a new army.
At no time did I hear Tsang or Chou talk on such a matter.
I have never taken part in political activities nor have I
any party leaning. Although I am without employment I have
property at Swatow which produces a revenue of about \$30.
monthly.

Tsang Ming-yeen

Hankow, Hupoh,

(Supt. Robertson)

11 p.m.

March 13,

D. T. Sih Ts-Liang.

My name is Tsang Ming-yeen (張明遠). I am 58 years of age, a native of Hupoh (Hankow) and have resided for the past year in room 29, Dah Zung Lodging House, Rue Chapsal, French Concession. When I was 28 years of age I proceeded to Tokio where I studied for six years in the Military Academy, my fees being paid by General Tsang Tsz-dong, the then Governor of Hupoh and Shan. I had passed the necessary examination which entitled me to the course at the expense of the Chinese Imperial Government. After graduating I proceeded to Peking where I passed Chin Jen (軍人) Degree in infantry knowledge. I was then appointed a Company Commander in the Hupoh Provincial Government. Two years later I went to Hankow and received an appointment as Battalion Commander with 500 troops under my command. I resigned this post after one year and proceeded to Mukden where I was appointed Counsellor to the Military Training Department which post I held for six months. The Revolution broke out at this time and I went to Shanghai where I received the appointment as Senior Staff ^{officer} to General Lan Tien-wei (藍天鵬) at that time Commander of the Revolutionary Forces and proceeded to Chefoo with the troops and navy. One month later (December 1911) I was appointed Military Commander of Tungchowfu which post I held for only three months owing to its being discontinued as a result of the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty. After handing over my troops to General Sang Tseng (商震), a close associate of General Yen Hai-Shan, I returned to Shanghai (in April). After remaining idle in Shanghai for

one month I proceeded to Chinkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu, where I was appointed Chief of Staff to the Defence Commissioner and concurrently Chief of Police. I held this position for one year and eight months and left following the declaration of independence of Kiangsu against Yuan Shih-kai. Returning to Shanghai I remained idle for four months after which I went to Peking where I conducted an anti-Yuan Shih-kai campaign for two years. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai (June 1916), Li Yuan-hung was appointed President and I was made a Military Councillor to him. This post I held for one year. At the time Chang Hsun plotted to restore the boy Emperor to the throne and because of this I resigned and went to Shanghai where I remained unemployed for eight months. I then went to Maizafu (Szechuen and Hupah border) where a revolution had been started by General Tang Ka-min (唐克明) against Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu clique. Here I held the post of Senior Advisor to General Tang. I held this post for three years under Generals Tang Ka-min (唐克明), Pa Wen-wei (柏文蔚) and Lan Tien-wei (蓝天蔚) in succession. As our army (anti-Anfu) was defeated by the forces of General Wang Tsuan-yuan (王占元), Tsuchun of Hupah, I fled to Hankow where I remained idle for eighteen months. After which I proceeded to Changsha where I was appointed Military Advisor to Chao Han-tun (趙恒惕), Tsuchun of Hunan which post I held for nine months. As Sun Yat-sen sent troops to attack Chao Han-tun, I went to Shanghai where I remained idle for 18 months. I next went to

Manchang, Kiangai, where on the instructions of Sun Yat-sen, I endeavoured to induce General Pang Peng-jen (彭邦俊) Governor of Kiangai Province, to attempt a coup d'etat against Fu Wei-fu. I did not succeed and returned to Shanghai where I remained without employment for about a year. My next move was to Ningbo (Zhejiang) where I became Chief of Staff to General Yen Te-chi (顏德奎), Commander of the 2nd Training Division of the 10th Route Army which post I held for five months after which this unit was reorganized into the 16th Division, 11th Route Army (October, 1927). I continued to hold my post under the new regime for about 6 months at the end of which period I resigned owing to the unit being in financial straits. At that time this unit was in Szechwan. I again returned to Shanghai (April 1928) since when I have existed on my savings together with financial assistance from friends. About 3 days ago, one Li Ming-tseong (李敏宗) came to my lodgings and invited me to take a batch at the Great Eastern Hotel. I accordingly went there about 9 p.m. and owing to the curfew was compelled to pass the night in the hotel. During my stay Li expressed a desire to have my assistance in a plot he was planning in compliance with instructions from Ku Han-min, Dr. Wellington Koo, and General Chen Chi-tang (陳濟棠), President of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The outline of the plot, Li Ming-tseong informed me, was the organization of an army to be styled the South Eastern Self-Defence Army to assist the 19th Route Army in opposing

Chiang Kai-shek and resisting the Japanese forces. Li also intimated that he had made arrangements with the Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteers for their assistance and cooperation. Li also stated that one Huang King (黄), an officer of the Bureau of Public Safety had accepted a post as Divisional Commander of the proposed army and another man named Liang (梁), also of the bureau, had accepted a post as Colonel. Another member of the Safety Bureau, named Hsing (邢), had accepted a post as Brigadier. Li also confided that the main part of the plot was that the men of the Bureau of Public Safety and the Merchants Volunteers should form the nucleus of the New Army. I replied that I must give the matter full consideration before deciding on the matter of his request for my advice. I visited the hotel again yesterday afternoon (March 11) when I met Huang King. While I was there Li Ming-tso ng handed Huang King his (Huang King's) letter of appointment as Commander of the 3rd Division in the new Army. On this occasion Li told me that General Chou Feng-chi (周鳳岐), ex Tachun of Chekiang, was also a party to the plot and in all likelihood would command the new army. General Chou's present whereabouts are unknown to me and I did not enquire from Li on this point. On making my departure from the Great Eastern Hotel, Li begged of me to return and visit him again to-day. About 11 a.m. to-day, I again went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li in his room. Shortly afterwards two Chinese named CHEN Chao (陈) and Kang (康) came to the room and when they were about to sit down toiffin, Li took from his pockets

a bundle of bank notes which he handed to Liang who counted them and declared the amount as 3,000. As to the disposal of the money I am not certain if it went entirely to Liang or was shared between him and Chao, but it went to one or both of them. I did not pay close attention on this point but I am certain the money did not go back to Li. Liang as I stated before is a member of the Bureau of Public Safety while Chao I understood to be his colleague who would be Chief of Staff to Huang Ming also of the Bureau, on his, Huang's appointment in the new army. These two men immediately after tiffin left the hotel, promising to return at 3 p.m. with Huang Ming. After their departure Li told me that Huang Ming was demanding 100,000 for his assistance in the plot. Owing to lack of funds Li could not meet this but had paid out the 3,000.00 to Huang through the two men, Liang and Chao with a promise of 100,000 on the successful carrying out of the plot. When I went to the room to-day there were in the room three Chinese, two of whom I saw on my previous visit. Their names are Li Sing-ngoo (李经我) and Soong Suh-taung (宋力璋). After the departure of Chao and Liang there were in the room the two Chinese Li Sing-ngoo and Soong Suh-taung and myself, Li Sing-taung having gone to another room. At about 3 p.m. two friends of mine named Chou Keng-chen (周幹臣) and Sun Agoh-su (孙乙士) came to the room to take a bath on my invitation. About 4 p.m. when Li Sing-ngoo, Soong, Chou, Sun and myself were in the room, a party of Municipal Police pushed open the door and entered. Our

who has now
do not know. After the
Li Ming-tsoong again until he was visited
days ago.

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person s were searched as was also the room the number of
which I cannot remember. The reason why Li Ming-tsoong
approached me in regard to the plot was due to the fact that
he knew I had considerable experience in revolutionary
matters and was a military expert. I promised help in an
advisory capacity not for monetary gain, but simply because
the movement had my sympathy as I am opposed to Chiang Kai-
shek and his regime. I have known Li Ming-tsoong for about
two months. I first met him on Rue Chapeau when I was
introduced to him by a friend named Wong Ching-cha (王正家)
who has now left Shanghai and whose present whereabouts I
do not know. After the Rue Chapeau meeting I did not see
Li Ming-tsoong again until he was visited my lodgings three
days ago.

Soong Fah Pan (宋伯倫).

Changsha, Hunan

U.S.S. Macadie

Louisa Stn.

12/7/31

Clerk A. C. Yen-kwei.

My name is Soong Fah-dan, aged 38, native of Changsha and married. At the time of my arrest, I was living at No. 26 Sing Ning Tsung (新寧市), the Premier de Montmorant, with a relative of mine Soong Chih-liang (宋季良) alias Soong Chih-liang (宋式瑾), /officer in Registry of the Kiangnan Arsenal. My native address is Tsung Li (榮梨市), Tsung Hyang (東鄉), Changsha. I was a farmer in my native place. Between 1926 and 1928 I was a member of the commissariat of the Nientsin Tax Bureau. I left this position owing to the resignation of the Chief of the Bureau. In 1929 I became part proprietor of a bath house in Pengyu (蚌埠), Anhwei. I left Pengyu owing to the floods at that place which made business very poor and came to Shanghai on December 10, 1931 with a view to approaching Soong Sub-piao (宋式驍), Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, for a job. He is a distant relative of mine. I live in the Kiangnan Arsenal after my arrival in Shanghai until the beginning of February when I went to the above address in the French Concession following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I did no work at the Arsenal nor at this latter address. I spent my time reading books and novels until March 12, when about 9.30 p.m. members of the French Police came to 26 Sing Ning Tsung (新寧市) and arrested me. I was later transferred to a police station in the International Settlement. I am not concerned in any scheme of Soong Sub-chwang's who never discussed anything with me. No one

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came to the address in the French Concession nor were any meetings held there. I am not a member of any party or sect and my only desire was to secure a position in the Arsenal.

(Signed) Soong Pah-dau.

Yen Tai-dien (常勉先)

Chungche, Hunan

Mr. Robertson

Louise Chen

17/1/

Mr. Chen

My name is Yen Tai-dien (常勉先), 19 years old, of Chungche, Hunan and live at the home of my cousin, Mr. Premier de Kouta-rund, the home of my cousin, Mr. Yi-liang (宋季良) who is in charge of the Arsenal. I myself am an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. In 1928 I studied in the Chungche Primary School, Chungche, for about 6 months. I was compelled to give up studies owing to the poor financial state of my family. At the beginning of 1929 I became an apprentice in the Dah Yih Kiang Paper Shop, Chungche. I remained until December, 1931 when my parents received a letter from my cousin Soong Yi-liang asking that I came to Shanghai and work as an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. I arrived in Shanghai on January 25, 1932 and immediately commenced my apprenticeship. At about 6 p.m. March 12 when I was at home with my mother's brother Soong Shih-dou (宋希陶) a party of Police came in and searched the room. They seized some letters and took me into custody. Soong Shih-tang (宋式璋) alias Soong Yi-liang was not in at this time, leaving home at 12 noon that day. Before his departure he told me that he was going to call on some friend in the Great Eastern Hotel. He did not mention the name of the friends nor the number of the room to which he was proceeding. During my stay in Soong's home I only saw 5 or 6 visitors. I do not know their names but believe them to be employees of the Arsenal.

Reproduction of a draft of a document found in Room 19,
 101, Canton Hotel, at 4.30 p.m. March 12, 1937.

Instructions issued by the Chief of Police
 of the Canton-Hong Kong Police (Time)
 March 12, 1937.

- 1) This army must work to rid the province of all evils, to bring the land to the present order, to improve the political administration, to get rid of all forms of corruption. It has been decided that the basic body of the army will gather together at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on the forenoon of last, so as to take an oath expressing their determination to resist the aggression of our at one neighbouring country and to establish a genuine democratic rule.
- 2) Wang King, Commander of the 3rd Division and concurrently Provisional Martial Law Commander at Shanghai, is hereby ordered to lead a number of his men and occupy the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau before A.M. March 13. After the occupation of the Bureau and the despatch of men for the usual post and scouting duties for the purpose of enforcing precautionary measures, the rest of Wang's officers and men are to proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai before A.M. March 13 to await ~~for~~ instructions.
- 3) Wong King (王慶), Special Duty Officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, is hereby ordered to lead his men to undertake precautionary measures along the route from the Small East Gate to the Public Safety Bureau from (time) to (time). After this, (Wong and his men) should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to await instructions.
- 4) Yen Wen Hsien (嚴文憲), Chief of the First Large Police Squad of the 3rd Pain Group, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Tsong Sa Doo and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those for scouting duties, the rest

(2)

of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

5) Long Yeung Kwai (黄永奎), Chief of the 2nd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to occupy West Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those engaged on scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai beforeA.M. March 13 to await instructions.

6) Yao Sz Hwa (姚世华), Chief of the 3rd Large Police Squad of the 3rd Main Group, is hereby ordered to lead his men to occupy Small South Gate and vicinity before A.M. March 13. Apart from those detailed for scouting duties, the rest of the officers and men should proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at A.M. the same day to await instructions.

7) It is very important that the troops of the 3rd Division and the scouts of the various large squads of the 3rd Main Group should maintain close connections and that the residents should not be disturbed in any way.

8) The various troops belonging to this Army should strictly observe the orders of the Martial Law Commander in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and order in the district.

Serial No. 2

Translation of a document found in Room 29 on

March 12, 1932.

Public Safety Bureau, Chun Hsa Road, South of Great East Gate
Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Song Ling Jao.

Public Utility Bureau, West of Municipality of Greater Shanghai

Finance Bureau, East of Public Utility Bureau.

Social Affairs Bureau, Chiao Ma Tang, Chun Hsa Road.

Education Bureau, Public Recreation Ground, Song Hsia Road.

Land Bureau, Yen Hs Tuan Garden, Ming Ho Road.

Army Club, Ching Lee Jao.

Telegraph Office, Small East Gate

Telephone Company, Chun Hsa Road, Great South Gate.

Radio Office, Min Hsu Road, South of Hsuehuen Road.

Kuomintang Headquarters, Ming Ying Road, West Gate.

Public Works Bureau, Mao Ka Loong, Kai Mah Lee, Nantao.

Public Health Bureau, Mao Ka Loong, Kai Mah Lee, Nantao, near
the 1st District Police Station.

Shanghai Hairen Government and Shanghai Hairen Public Safety
Bureau, Boon Lei Road, City.

Arsenal, Kao Chong Hiao.

3rd Party of the 1st District Water Police, Kao Chong Hiao.

Water Police of Public Safety Bureau, in the Hangpoo in front
of the 1st District Police Station.

Kiangnan Dock, Kao Chong Hiao.

(Notes at the end of the document)

1637 From Main ---Group (or regiment)

Serial No.3

Translation of a document found in Room 29, on March 12, 1932.

(Written on note paper bearing the letter head Great Eastern Hotel)

- 1) Temporary Admission Badges of Red, Yellow and Blue silk, for distribution.
- 2) Guest Admission Badges of white silk for distribution.
- 3) Passes, special and common, for distribution.
- 4) Circular to various organs.
- 5) Circular to various consulates.
- 6) Circular telegram.
- 7) Pass word.
- 8) Signals.
- 9) Design of flag, to use the present design but change the characters.

List of property seized in Room 34, Great Eastern Hotel,
Ying Wah St., rented in the name of Lee Kin Fooking (李錦福),
at 4.30 p.m. April 12, 1941.

1. The cloth flag bearing the inscription of "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" 東南自衛軍第三師司令部
2. 1 written note stating as follows:-
"I shall come at 4 p.m. to-day to discuss the matter.
Please inform all comrades to attend."
Signed and checked by
Wong Ming (黃明)
3. 7 letters of appointment issued by Li Ngoh (李鵬) 1. Commander-in-Chief of the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" to the following persons:
1) Tan See Tong (宋世同) as the Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Utility.
2) Tong Sau Yee (宋兆堯) as staff officer, holding the rank of colonel.
3) Li Fook Hong (李伏公) as the Special Deputy of the Wireless Administration Bureau.
4) Tsang Ying Yuen (張明遠) as the Staff Officer and Chief of Staff, Headquarters, South-Eastern Self Defence Army.
5) Li Yau Tsang (李佑堂) as the Chief of General Staff Headquarters, South-Eastern Self Defence Army.
6) Kong Sa Tsung (宋世璋) as the Chief of Secretariat Headquarters, South-Eastern Self Defence Army.
7) Tsau Koon Kwong (周軒王) as Senior Military Advisor Headquarters, South-Eastern Self Defence Army.
4. 2 drafts of circulars addressed to the people by Li Ngoh (李鵬) and others of the Headquarters of South-Eastern Self Defence Army, to be despatched through various provincial, alien and other official organs and newspaper offices, denouncing non-reinforcements to the 19th Route Army which led to its subsequent retreat during the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai, condemning General Chiang Kai Shek to have caused the Japanese aggression and civil strife, and announcing the object of the organization of a South-Eastern Self Defence Army to resist Japan and to save the nation.
5. 1 map of Chekiang Province.
6. 1 envelop addressed to Messrs. Li and Tsang by Isou.
7. 1 envelop addressed to Wong Tsang Tung (王仲仁) Great China University by Ming (明) from Room No. 34, Dah Long Lodging House, Chun San Road. Enclosed letter to ask a loan of \$50.00 to defray hotel expenses.
8. 1 draft of an incomplete speech announcing that the South-Eastern Self Defence Army, which is organized by the people, has no party spirit, and that Chiang Kai Shek was formally a traitor.
9. 4 name cards bearing the following names:-
1) James H. Tao (趙陸豪) Boone College, C.C.U. Wuchang.
2) Henry T. Wang (王士純) Secretary, Sung Ming Cotton
3) Li Kwong Tsang (李錦崇) SPS. & Wvg. Co. 58 Kiangse Rd Shanghai.
4)
10. 14 copies of summarized regulations governing a children's hospital at No. 13 Ave. Joffre.
11. A quantity of blank envelopes and paper.

List of documents seized in Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel,
at 4.20 pm, March 13.

- 1) Draft of document containing orders instructing the various squads of the Public Safety Bureau to occupy the Bureau and the important points in Nantao on the forenoon of March 13, 1932.
- 2) List of names and addresses of the official organs and public utility concerns in Nantao.
- 3) Letter paper of the Great Eastern Hotel containing notes relating ~~xxxx~~ to badges, flags, passes, circulars to Consulates and local public bodies, password, signals and flags.
- 4) Draft of a circular telegram, signed by "Commander-in-Chief Lee Ngh (李楚)", telling about the attack upon Chapel by Japan, denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor, and urging the people to support the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army which is to effect the salvation of the nation.
- 5) Draft of a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei for their "non-resistance" policy and claiming that the "South-Eastern Self-Defence Army" aims at the overthrow of traitors and the protection of Chinese territory.
- 6) Two papers containing the names of the following officers of the Public Safety Bureau :-
 - (1)
 - a) Yih Tseen Zung (易纘仁), In-charge of 2nd Branch, 1st District Station.
 - b) Ning Li Bing (任雁平), in-Charge of 6th District.
 - c) Zung Wei Zien (陈为坚), in-Charge of 1st Branch of 4th District Station.
 - d) Leo Ying (宜英), Chief Detective.
 - (2)
 - a) Yen Wen Ngh's (嚴文玉) men, 1st large Squad of the 3rd Main Group, Teeng Ka Doe and vicinity.
 - b) Wang Yoeng Kwei's (王应奎) men, 2nd Large squad of 3rd Main Group, West Gate and vicinity.
 - c) Yao Sz Hwa's (姚世華) men, 30th Large Squad of 3rd Main Group, Small South Gate and vicinity.
- (Note) Each party will consist of 300 men, 100 rifles and grenades.
- 7) Three maps, two of Shanghai and one of the lower Yangtze Valley.
- 8) Five visiting cards as follows :-
 - a) Zau Yih Van (曹益凡)
 - b) Soeng Pau Lien (宋宝廉) alias Ching Tseu (景同), Chief of 3rd Middle Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
 - c) Kuh Zoen Vee (高瑞维), Chief of Small Squad of the 1st Middle Party of the Main Group.
 - d) Soeng Suh Chong (宋式强), with written notes "26 Sing Ming Tsung (孙名新), Rue Brenier de Montmorel"
 - e) Lai Cheng Kwah (赖成国)
 - f) Kiang Sung Dau (江声涛), Chief of Vehicle Police Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
- 9) Receipt for \$40 issued by the Great Eastern Hotel to Lee Min Tseong (李敏宗) together with a dinner chit.
- 10) Letter from Wang Zoeng Zung (王仲仁), Great China University, to Wong Kuh Jang (王克强) telling about the remittance of \$100 received from a certain person.
- 11) Chop bearing the characters "Seal of the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self-Defence Army"
- 12) Chop of Lee Min Tseong (李敏宗) (in custody)

List of documents seized in Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel,
at 4.20 pm. March 13.

- 1) Draft of document containing orders instructing the various squads of the Public Safety Bureau to occupy the Bureau and the important points in Mantao on the forenoon of March 13, 1932.
- 2) List of names and addresses of the official organs and public utility concerns in Mantao.
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- 4) Draft of a circular telegram, signed by "Commander-in-Chief Lee Ngoh (李 整)", telling about the attack upon Shanghai by Japan, denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor, and urging the people to support the South-Eastern Self-Defence Army which is to effect the salvation of the nation.
- 5) Draft of a manifesto denouncing General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei for their "non-resistance" policy and claiming that the "South-Eastern Self-Defence Army" aims at the overthrow of traitors and the protection of Chinese territory.
- 6) Two papers containing the names of the following officers of the Public Safety Bureau :-
 - (1)
 - a) Yih Tseon Zung (易 績仁), in-charge of 2nd Branch, 1st District Station.
 - b) Ning Li Bing (任 履平), in-charge of 6th District.
 - c) Zung Wei Zien (陳 為泉), in-charge of 1st Branch of 4th District Station.
 - d) Loo Ying (盧 英), Chief Detective.
 - (2)
 - a) Yen Wen Ngoh's (嚴 文玉) men, 1st large Squad of the 3rd Main Group, Tsong Ka Joo and vicinity.
 - b) Wang Yeong Kwei's (黃 永奎) men, 2nd large Squad of 3rd Main Group, West Gate and vicinity.
 - c) Yee Si Kwa's (姚 世華) men, 30th large Squad of 3rd Main Group, Small South Gate and vicinity.

(Note) Each party will consist of 300 men, 100 rifles and grenades.
- 7) Three maps, two of Shanghai and one of the lower Yangtze Valley.
- 8) Five visiting cards as follows :-
 - a) Zau Yih Van (曹 翼凡)
 - b) Soeng Pau Lien (宋 寶漢) alias Ching Tsau (), Chief of 3rd Middle Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
 - c) Kuh Zoen Yee (葛 瑞佳), Chief of Small Squad of the 1st Middle Party of the Main Group.
 - d) Soeng Suk Chong (宋 式璋), with written notes "26 Sing Ming Tsung (新民報), Rue Branier de Montmorel"
 - e) Lai Cheng Kwok (藍 昌國)
 - f) Kiang Sung Sun (江 聲濤), Chief of Vehicle Police Squad of the Main Police Group of the Public Safety Bureau.
- 9) Receipt for \$40 issued by the Great Eastern Hotel to Lee Kin Tsong (李 敏崇) together with a dinner chit.
- 10) Letter from Wong Zung Lung (王 仲仁), Great China University, to Wong Kuh Jang (王 克強) telling about the resistance of \$100 received from a certain person.
- 11) Chop bearing the characters "Seal of the Commander-in-Chief of the South Eastern Self-Defence Army"
- 12) Chop of Lee Kin Tsong (李 敏崇) (in custody)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Branch
V. D. 3369
Date May 11, 1932
Ant 11 1 5 1 32

Subject (in full)

Unsuccessful Coup d'Etat in Nantao

arrest of 12 participants.

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt*

The 10 persons arrested in connection with the above conspiracy by the Shanghai Municipal Police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau were, after extradition to Nantao, dispatched to Nanking where they were tried before a military tribunal, the result of which was that the 1st accused Li Ming Chung (李敏中) and Tsiang Ming Jih (蒋明基) were sentenced to death and were executed on May 2nd, 1932 at Nanking. Tsang Ming Yuen (张鸣远), 9th accused was sentenced to life imprisonment whilst the remainder were found not guilty and released.

Confirmation of the foregoing information has been obtained from the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao.

D. *[Signature]*
S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

[Signature]
O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 11 1932

File
12:5:32.

12/5

3772

Two Leaders Of Plot Against Mayor Wu Get Death Penalty

Li Ming-tsung and Chiang Ming-chih, convicted as authors of the plot to stage a coup d'etat in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai during the visit here of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry last March, were executed before a firing squad at Nanking on May 2, according to belated reports received here today. Both were convicted of conspiracy against the government by special military tribunal. Li, Chiang and 11 others were arrested here by officers of the Bureau of Public Safety with assistance of the Settlement and French Concession police. When taken into custody, they denied charges of conspiracy against the government but admitted organizing a

volunteer force to join the 19th Route Army in the armed resistance against Japanese invasion. Officers of the bureau, however, charged that the accused sent agents to bribe the Chinese police force to start a coup d'etat against the city government headed by Mayor Wu Te-chen. The prisoners were then sent to Nanking for trial by the special military tribunal and were found guilty. General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Council, confirmed the conviction and the death penalty was carried out against the two ringleaders. Chang Ming-yuen, a third leader, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The others were ordered released.

Handwritten signature

SI

The above information has been confirmed by the Public Safety Bureau. Jan 11/5.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

April 22, 1932.

To

S.I.,

Please ask
S.I. Golder to note
and initial
remarks of Commissioner
and pass to Registry
Wife.

JH

Appear
5/14/32

JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGIST.
S. I., S. B. Station,
No. D 3367
Date April 18, 1932
Date 20 / 4 / 32

Subject (in full) Resume of plot to stage coup d'etat at Nantao and
arrest of participants

Made by D.S. Golder

Forwarded by John Robertson, Supr

On the night of March 10, 1932, Huang Ming (黄明),
Commander of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau
reported to the headquarters of the Bureau that he had learned
from Sheng Shih-cheu (盛泽尔), Commander of the 8th Corps
of the Reserve Unit and Kiangs Sung-dau (江声涛), Commander
of the 1st Corps of the Reserve Unit that one Wang Zoong-jen
(王仲仁) at that time a military instructor in the Great
China University had at the instigation of one Chow Feng-chi
approached the two Corps Commanders requesting them to throw
in their lot with a plot to form a South Eastern Defence
Army. According to the plot Chow and his confederates had
planned to effect a coup d'etat at Nantao following which
they would assume control of Nantao, the Western District
and Pootung, the last named place being selected as a military
base. Sheng and Kiang were also asked to obtain the assistance
of the Merchant Volunteers who, according to plans, were to
form the nucleus of the new Army.

General Wen Ying-sing (温应星), Chief of the
Public Safety Bureau observing the seriousness of the
situation instructed the two Corps Commanders to act as
though falling in with the plot and attend any meetings of
the conspirators to which they were invited, whilst every
precautions was taken to avoid any untimely insurrection.

At 3 p.m. on March 11, 1932, Huang Ming, Kiang Sung-
dau and others of the Public Safety Bureau were instructed to
attend a meeting of the conspirators which was to be held in
the Great Eastern Hotel. During the meeting it was revealed
that Chow Feng-chi was the Commander-in-Chief of the South
Eastern Self Defence Army, whilst Li Ming-chung (李敏崇)

Excellent
report.
H.S.
m/s

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

was Commander of the Army, Chang Ming-yuen (張明遠), Chief of Staff and Wang Zoong-chi (王仲仁), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau to be formed under the new regime. Other offices such as the Chief of the Staff Office, Chief of the Adjutants Office, Chief of the Military Supply Office and Chief of the Secretariat had been filled by other adherents to the plot.

It transpired during the meeting that the aims of the conspiracy were to occupy Nantao, at the same time taking over the various organs of the Municipality, and thereafter overthrow the present Nanking regime and offer armed resistance to the Japanese. The next meeting of the plotters was arranged for March 12 whilst the Coup d'Etat was staged for the early morning of March 13. At the request of Kiang Sung-dau, another meeting was held at 4 p.m. March 12 who received from Li Ming-chung \$3,000.00 as an initial payment for the buying over of the Merchants Volunteers together with documents appertaining to his prospective post under the new regime.

At 4.10 p.m. on March 12 members of the Public Safety Bureau and members of the Municipal Police who had been previously warned regarding the march of events raided Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, Kin Wo Kan, which rooms were being used by the plotters as their meeting place. The following nine persons were apprehended in addition to the seizure of a number of shops and letters of appointment which incriminated the prisoners in a plot to form a military unit to be styled "The South Eastern Self Defence Corps":-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 3 -

1. Lee Ming-tsoong, a graduate of the Whampao Military Academy and an individual with a varied military career, who took part in the attack and capture of Shanghai in 1927 when he was an officer of the 26th Army under General Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐). Since 1927 he has been without employment, living in retirement in his native province, Anhui.

2. Li Sing-ngoh was at the age of 19 a liaison officer of the 19th Independent Brigade under Wu Pei-fu and at the time of his arrest was an inspector in the Kiangnan Arsenal.

3. Soong Suh-tsang was Chief of the Registration Department of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

4. Chow Tsz-zah after graduating from the Wen Chi University, Kiangwan, was appointed as postal and telegraph censor in the Defence Commissioner's Office, Kiukiang. He served with the 26th Army at Shanghai in 1927 and was a pawn under various military commanders until late in 1930 when he fell out of employment and remained so until he became embroiled in the plot under review.

5. Chou Keng-sung, graduate of the Military Academy of Tokio, after becoming staff officer under Yuan Shih-kai took part as a Colonel of artillery in the revolution of 1911. He has been unemployed for the past few years and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-4-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

has taken no part in the recent internecine wars to which the country has been subject.

6. Lung Ngho-ding, a man of limited education, was until some months ago a member of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps and stationed at Liu Ho.

7. Wong Zoong-zung, employed up until the time of his arrest as a military instructor at the Great China University. At one time an officer in Feng Yu-hsiang's army.

8. Sung Ngho-su at one time a customs clerk at Hwaiian, until the office was closed by order of the Ministry of Finance in 1930, when he came to Shanghai and resided with his son-in-law at 111 Jessfield Road.

9. Tsang Ming-yuen, graduate of the Tokio Military Academy took part in the revolution of 1910 and was afterwards appointed Chief of Police at Chinkiangpu, North Kiangsu. He led a varied career in a number of minor revolutions until 1928 when he came to Shanghai and lived in seclusion until he was approached by the members of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army, 1932.

Among the documents seized at the Great Eastern Hotel on March 12th, was an instruction or proclamation issued by the Field Headquarters of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, setting forth the aims and ambitions of that organization and stating who were to be the heads of the various offices and groups.

Another set forth all the addresses of important offices established and controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-5-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

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

Seven letters of appointment designating the commanders of the various departments under the South-Eastern Self Defence Army.

Drafts of circular telegrams denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei as traitors to their country etc.

Subsequent to the raid made at the Great Eastern Hotel at 4.10 p.m. on March 12 a search was made at the homes of the 2nd accused Li Sing-ngoh, 7 Rue Chapsal where a suitcase containing documents and correspondence was seized, a further search was made at the home of the 3rd accused Soong Suh-tsang at 26 Sing Min-Tsung, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, where the following two persons were arrested:

Soong Pah-dau (宋柏濤), claims to be a relative of one Soong Suh-piao, (宋式勳), an official of the Kiangnan Arsenal. He had no military career.

Zau Wei-sien (曹麗先), 19 years of age and apprentice mechanic in the Kiangnan Arsenal.

From statements offered by the accused it was learned that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai were to be taken over and occupied by the South Eastern Self Defence Army at a set time on March 1st whilst the members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchant Volunteer Corps were to be the nucleus of the new army.

\$100,000 and 2000 rifles were to be supplied to the two units, and an assurance that all who took part in the Coup d'Etat were to be retained for service under the new regime. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chow Feng-chi who according to the statement of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-6-

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

the 1st and principal accused Li Ming-tsoong engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngh.

General Chow Feng-chi who at the time of the plot resided at 146 Rue Pere Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang in 1927 and later for his betrayal of Sun Chuan-fang to the Nationalists who appointed him to the command of the 26th Army, which occupied Charei and Fa-shan. Chou was always a doubtful quantity in the eyes of Chiang Kai-shek and it was not surprising when he was later relieved of his command. He was next heard of in December, 1929 when his plans to effect a coup d'etat at Hangchow went wrong and he was forced to flee. Chow has lived on political and military intrigue for the past 25 years and according to the statement of one of the prisoners was considered by the plotters as a very suitable man to engineer a coup of this description.

The eleven prisoners charged with Insurrection under Att.103 of the C.C.R.C. appeared before the Kiangsu High Court on March 15 and were, with the exception of Zau Wei-sien, extradited together with the literature seized, to the Chinese Authorities. Zau Wei-sien was ordered to find shop security to appear when called upon by the Court.

Acting upon information obtained from the prisoners' and the documents seized, the Public Safety Bureau obtained a search warrant for No.744 Sze Wei Li, off Seymour Road and a warrant of arrest against Tsiang Ming-taih (蔣明樞) who resided at the aforementioned address. Tsiang was arrested on March 19 and in his room were found \$1,000

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
-7-

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

and a large number of letters. Tsiang stated he had been employed under the Imperial Government of China as the President of the Judicial Yuan, Boochoow but at the time of the 1910 rebellion he offered his services as secretary to Sung Tuh-chuan, then Tuchun of Kiangsu and proceeded with the attack on Nanking. He later became secretary to a succession of Chinese Presidents and also spent a short time in Tokio some 19 years ago when he was superintendent of the Chinese students at the Tokyo Military Academy. During his stay in Japan he is reputed to have become friendly with a number of highly placed Japanese officials. One Japanese named D. Yamamoto h. visited almost daily during the month prior to his arrest. In 1930 Tsiang was arrested by order of the Nanking Garrison Commander in connection with an attempted Coup d'Etat and the overthrow of General Kuh Sze-tung who was at that time in charge of the 20th Army Corps stationed in Hupeh. On 19/3/32 Following his arrest he was arraigned before the Kiangsu High Court on March 21 and 23, the Court ordering his extradition on the latter date.

The nine prisoners arrested in the Great Eastern Hotel on March 12 together with Tsiang MingTsih have been remitted to Nanking where they are awaiting trial by a Military Court. The statements made by these prisoners at the time of their arrest are attached hereto.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.
M 1/4

W. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

1

COPY

The following is the statement of Lee Min Tsong ()
native of Anhwei taken by me D.J. Ross.
at Louza on the 12.3.32 and interpreted by Clerk Zung.

My name is Lee Min Tsong (李敏宗), 29 years of age
and a native of Lu-wei (合肥) Hsien, Anhwei. I am married
and have four children. My wife and family are at my native
place. I studied for a number of years at a private school in
Lu-wei. On attaining the age 21 I came to Shanghai with the
object of visiting a relative named Van Ngoh Ling (范毓麟),
Chief of Staff to General Lu Yung Hsiang (盧永祥). I was
unable to find him so I called on a friend of my father named
General Ching Ngoh Tseng (程公挽), in General Lu Yung Hsiang's
Army; who lived in the neighbourhood of the Head Post Office.
The exact address I am unable to recall to memory. On the
recommendation of General Ching I proceeded to Canton where I
entered the Whangpoo Military Academy. In this institution I
studied infantry manoeuvres for about three months when I was
compelled to discontinue owing to sickness brought on by the
unfavourable climatic conditions. The president of the
academy was General Chiang Kai Shek. I then returned to my
native place and lived with my parents who are still alive.
My father's name is Lee Tsung Yeu (李正佑). He is not connected
with any political party and is a principal shareholder in a
steam launch company. Sometime later I went to Wuhu, Anhwei
to enter the employ of the Yuen Li (源利) Coal Mining Co. as
assistant manager. In this concern my father holds shares
to the amount of \$8,000. In this capacity I worked until
1929, when the company suspended operations following the
flooding of the mines and rendering them unsafe for further work.
While in Wuhu I had occasion to visit Shanghai in connection with

the purchase of drainage machinery. During my visits I used to reside at the Lei Tsong (惠中) Hotel on Hankow Road. In Wuhu I was on friendly terms with Lee Ts Yuan (李子遠), magistrate of the Ku Wei (无为) County, and Li and Yuan Ter Chu (袁本樞) chairman of the Ku Wei (无为) Fellow Countrymen's Association in Wuhu, but I never met any persons belonging to any military or political circles. Following the closing down of the mines I returned to my native place where I remained for about one year during which period I visited Wuhu at irregular intervals for the purpose of calling on friends and relatives and in connection with the affairs of the mine. As this time I was 28 years old. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon 1932 (February 7, 1932) I left home and proceeded to Chi Tung (岐東) island near Naimen (海門), in response to a letter from a villager named Kwei Ts Kwong (管志剛), who is the chief of a police detachment at Chi Tung. I proceeded via the following route: From Wuhu to Nanking by steamer, thence by rail to Nanziang where I alighted; by boat to Loctien (羅店) and after walking to Liuhoh (淞何) completed the journey to Chi Tung by boat. Upon arrival I was met by Kwei. I lived with him for twenty days and as he was unable to assist me to secure employment I returned to the mainland in company with one Tsoong Ming (宗明), a training officer in the Chi Tung Police, who was proceeding to Shanghai for the purpose of making some purchases. The letter I had received from Kwei was left at Chi Tung, and prior to my departure Kwei gave me \$50. We landed at Liuhoh and proceeded to Nanziang. Here we obtained a lift in a Red Cross car as far as Chenju. At this place we stayed one night and on the following day continued our journey to Shanghai in company with a Kompo coolie who acted as guide. On arrival in the Ferry Road district we crossed the Creek (Soochow) and entered into the settlement. Here we parted company with our guide after paying him 20 cents. Tsoong Ming, and I went to the Tsong Chong (宗昌) lodging house on

Avenue Joffre, where we rented a room in Tsong's name, for one day. The date of our arrival in Shanghai, was on the 2nd day of the 2nd Moon, 1932 (March 8, 1932). During the afternoon of this date I was loitering on the footpath outside the lodging house when I observed a kinsman of mine named Lee Ngoh (李鵬) waiting along the same footpath in a westerly direction. I approached and stopped him and after conversing together on general matters we entered the lodging house. The last time I saw Lee was at my native place about 3 years ago, and I had no idea that he was in Shanghai. At this time Tsoong was absent, he having gone out shopping. I told Lee about my visit to Chi Tung and my unsuccessful search for employment. After hearing my story he instructed me to remove to the Wei Tsoong (魏中) hotel on Hankow Road and rent a room there. At the same time he handed me \$100 to meet any expenses I may incur. I ~~then~~ immediately vacated the Toong Chong and went to the Wei Tsoong, but as I was unable to get a room at this place I then tried the Great Eastern Hotel, where I rented room No. 29 at a rate of \$8 per day. Later I also rented room No. 34. Both rooms were registered in my name. After removing from the lodging house on Avenue Joffre I never saw Tsoong Ming again and I believe that he has returned to Chi Tung. As I could not rent a room at the Wei Tsoong hotel I chalked a message on the hotel notice board for the information of Lee Ngoh, who had planned to visit me, that I had gone to the Great Eastern Hotel. About two hours after renting room 29 at the Great Eastern Hotel Lee Ngoh called upon me. He told me about the inefficiency of General Chiang's government and the necessity of establishing a self defence force to protect Chinese territory and in this connection he had received instructions from the Canton government, authorizing him to organize the South Eastern Self Defence Army (东南自衛軍). Lee also told me that a North Eastern Self Defence Army (东北自衛軍) had already been organized in Manchuria. He did not tell me who the commander of this force was or

where its headquarters were located. He said that he had been appointed Commander in Chief of the South Eastern Army but did not, however, produce any documents regarding his appointment. He produced two crops one large and one small, bearing the characters Commander in Chief South Eastern Self Defence Army (東南自衛軍). Sometimes he left them in a drawer in a table in the room and at times he took them away with him. He visited me frequently at irregular intervals and on one occasion spent a night in the room. He brought several paper bundles to the hotel containing documents relating to letters ~~in~~ of appointment for the posts of officers in the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He also brought several flags wrapped up in parcels. He ~~xxxxxxx~~ did not offer me any appointment but I was hoping to receive a post as staff officer. He told me to receive callers to collect mail matter and to allow no strangers to enter the room and to keep a careful watch on the documents and the contents of the room. He did not promise me anything in return for my services and had engaged me simply because I was unemployed. Among the visitors to room 29 was Wong Ming (黃明) the Chief of the Main Police Squad of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. He only visited this room on one occasion. This was on March 11, 1932. Wong Ming had been appointed commander of the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army. He told Lee Ngoh and myself that the policemen under his command would be incorporated in the proposed 3rd Division. When Wong Ming called he was accompanied by Kiang Sung Dau (江声涛), Chief of the 1st Squad of the Nantao Police, Wong Zoong Zung (王仲仁) (in custody), a military training officer of the Great China University during the past two years, and one Zan Yih Van (詹一凡) whose occupation I do not know. ~~When~~ Wong Ming discussed with Lee Ngoh about the transformation of the Nantao Police into the 3rd Division of the South Eastern Self Defence Army, after which Lee Ngoh left the hotel, giving me instructions to

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entertain Wong Ming and Wong's ~~extraneous~~ men to a dinner party. Nothing particular was discussed at the subsequent dinner. Lee Nghoh did not attend.

At 8 a.m. to-day March 12 Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung ⁱⁿ (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to room 34 which was also opened by me on instructions from Lee Nghoh. Wong Zoong Zung then came to Room 29 and asked Lee Nghoh to go to Room 34, but Lee told me to go on his behalf. I went to Room 34 and asked Kiang Sung Dau (江声涛) if Wong Ming had made any demands. Kiang said that he had and then wrote down the following three demands:-

- 1) Payment of \$100,000.
- 2) Supply of 2,000 rifles.
- 3) No dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau.

I then took the demands and showed them to Lee Nghoh (李整) who was waiting in Room 29. Lee Nghoh wrote the following reply:-

- 1) Payment of \$50,000 after one week.
- 2) Supply of 1,500 rifles.
- 3) Fully accepted.

I handed the answer to Kiang who then demanded that \$10,000 be paid on March 12. Lee Nghoh promised to pay \$3,000. on the afternoon of the same day. At 2 p.m., Kiang Sung Dau, Wong Zoong Zung (in custody) and Zau Yih Van came to Room 34. Shortly after their arrival, Tseu Ts Suh (谢子石) (in custody), who had been sent by Lee Nghoh, also came to room 34, and handed over to Kiang \$3,000. Kiang then gave Tseu a receipt for this amount bearing the signature of Wong Ming. Upon receiving the money, Kiang told Tseu that Wong Ming would come to see Lee Nghoh and all Lee's men at 4 p.m. March 12. I was present when the money was paid but took no part in the transaction.

However, about 3 p.m. the rooms were raided by the Police and the occupants, including myself, arrested.

(After the completion of the above, Lee Min Tsoong made the following statement which differs with somewhat with his original).

Li Min Tsoong is my real name and I have never at any time used any other name.

At the age of 19, I joined the Chekiang Military School then located at Huchow(湖州), Chekiang. I completed my course in 6 months and was then appointed Commander of the 5th Battalion of the Chekiang Guerrilla Troops stationed at Huchow. This post I held for about four months after which I proceeded to my native place. After staying at home for about one year, I left for Canton to enter the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained there about 3 months and then returned to my native place owing to illness. I stayed at home until the 16th year of the Republic (1927) when I came to Shanghai and joined the 26th Army, under General Chow Veng Chi(周凤岐) as Commander of the Supplementary Regiment then stationed in Chapei. I and my troops assisted in disarming the Labourers' Army in Chapei in 1927.

About June, 1927, General Chow Veng Chi resigned owing to a diversion of opinion with General Chiang Kai Shek; I also resigned, and returned to my native place in Anhwei, and engaged in the business I have mentioned in my previous statement.

I am strongly anti-Communist and I am not a bandit. Owing to my dissatisfaction with the administrations of the Nanking Government, I am always anxious to do something to save my country. So far I know the South Eastern Self Defence Army, which has just started to be organized, is purely for the purpose of resisting foreign invasions, and in this connection I understand that the plans to organize the army is well known to the commanders of the 19th Route Army, with whom certain persons are said to have made arrangements.

Lee Ngoh, who is mentioned in my previous statement:

7.

and Chow Veng Chi are the one and same person.



Li Ting Hsueh (李醒我).

Hsiao Ching, Honan

C.D.I. Robertson.

Louza Sta.

1/3/33

Clark Allen Chang-chien

My name is Li Ting Hsueh (李醒我), alias Li Sheng Tsung (李紹曾), native of Hsiao Ching (懷慶) in the province of Honan. I am 38 years old. I am married and have one son who is now with my wife in Honan. I am the son of Li Tseu Chin (李壽青), who was a medicine dealer in Hankow and who died 10 years ago. My mother lives at Hsiao Ching. At 5 years of age, I commenced my education under a private tutor until I was 19 years old when I obtained an appointment as Liaison officer of the 18th Independent Brigade under Ku Pei Fu at Ichang which I retained until I was 27 years of age. I then secured an appointment with General Yang Sen (楊森) as officer of the Administration Department of his forces. I held the latter position for four years and then went to reside in Hankow for three years during which time I was unemployed. In the following year (1930), I was appointed an Inspector of the Administration Office of the 2nd Special District (formerly Russian Concession) of Hankow. At that time Soong Sih-piao (宋式驥), who is now chief of the Kiangnan Arsenal, was in charge of the office. About eight months later that office was abolished and in consequence, I found my self out of employment but continued to live in Hankow. In 1930 I was appointed Chief of the Inspection Office of the Tah Tzu King Railway Station (First Station on the line beyond Hankow to Peking), which position I only held for four months because the office was established by the 2nd Route Army and of the Command of Liu Chi (刘峙), who ordered its transfer to Hankow. At that time Hoh Tse-toong (郭汝棟).

Li Ming Ngeh

- 2 -

Commander of the 26th Division, a former acquaintance, offered me a position as a military adviser. With the intention of seeking the assistance of Soong Sib-piao (宋式驊), to find me a more lucrative position I came to Shanghai at the beginning of December, 1931, and succeeded in being appointed an Inspector of the Kiangnan Arsenal at a salary of 480.00 per month. On my arrival in Shanghai I took up residence alone at No. 7 Sau Tuh Fong (三德坊), Rue Chapais, French Concession. I still retain my position in the Kiangnan Arsenal and under the instructions of Soong Sib-piao supervised the removal of the machinery of the Kiangnan Arsenal to Hangchow. Soong Sib-piao left for Hankow on the evening of March 11 by the steamer "Usih".

On the afternoon of March 11, Tsang Ming-yuan (張鳴遠), whom I met in Hankow about five years ago and who at that time was Staff Officer of the 26th Division, under the command of Chen Ming Shu, came to my home and invited me to dinner at 1.30 p.m. March 12 in the hall of the Great Eastern Hotel and at the same time he informed me that he would give me a job the nature of which he did not mention but I understood that it would be a position in military circles. At 9 a.m. March 12, Tsang Ming Yuan again came to my home and reminded me of my appointment and I agreed to go. At 1.30 p.m. I and my friend Soong Sib-tsang, a brother of Soong Sib-piao went by rickshaws to Room No. 28 of the Great Eastern Hotel. On entering the room I accompanied by Soong Sib-tsang saw Tsang Mingyuan, one named Tsau and one other named Li Ming Tsoung (李敏宗). The last

Li Sing Ngoh

- 5 -

named two men were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Yuan. Shortly afterwards we five men went to the ground floor of the hotel have tiffin. During the tiff in Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong said we are going to organize an army and request the help of the remainder of the company. They further stated that the proposed army would ask the 19th Route Army to resist Japan. After further unimportant conversation we all left the dining room and went upstairs to the same floor where we entered another room the number of which I do not know. On entering the room Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Ming Soong asked the boy to serve tea and cigarettes. While this was being done one man dressed in a khaki uniform jacket (Wong Zoong Zung (王仲仁)) came in and said to Li Ming Soong "Our men are coming" and then left. The police arrived immediately afterwards and arrested every one in the room.

Song Sheng (宋成璋),

Changsha, Hunan.

C.T.I. Robertson.

Louisa Shu.

1/8/30

Clara Liao Chun-chien

My name is Song Sheng (宋成璋), also Song Sheng-lier (宋季良). I am 30 years of age and a native of Changsha, Hunan. I am married and have one son who lives with my wife at Changsha. I am chief of the registration Department of the Hanyuan Arsenal.

At 7 years of age, I commenced my education in a primary school at Changsha and after studying there for 5 years I continued my studies in the King Yuh University at Hankow which I attended for 9 years studying literature. On graduating I returned to my native home and stayed there for 3 years maintaining myself on property left by my father who died when I was 6 years of age. At the end of that period I went to Hankow where I obtained employment as a clerk for 3 years with the Municipal Council of the Russian Concession. On leaving the employment to be Municipality of the Russian Concession I became chief of the Correspondence Department of the Hunan Provincial Bank, Hankow for 6 months I then took over the position as chief of the First Department of the Saltstore and Snuffur Bureau of Hunan Province at a salary of \$130.00 per annum which I received until April 1931. I then returned to my home at Changsha and in July of the same year I went to Peking in Kiangling to undergo lung treatment which lasted two months. In September 1931 I went to Hankow to visit my brother Song Shu also who was then vice-minister of Maritime Affairs. At the end of September 1931 I came to Shanghai and took up residence at the Changsha Lodging House, Rue Du Consulat, French Concession. On

October 1, through the influence of my brother Soong Aih Hiao (宋美齡). I obtained my present position in the Kiangnan Arsenal. On August 11, I removed to Hsing Ming Young Alleyway (新民村), Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

On the afternoon of March 11, I visited my friend Liu Tsz Ming who is a great friend and confidant of Loo Yuet-sung and Tsang Ching Young and who lives at 93 Young Yui Li (永裕里), Rue Porte de l'Quert, and there met Tsang Ming Yuan (張鳴遠) who was introduced to me by Liu Tsz Ming (劉澤民). On leaving the residence of Liu Tsz Ming, Tsang Ming Yuan asked me to meet him at the Great Eastern Hotel, Room No. 29 the same evening and I agree to do so provided I had the time. Owing to the heavy rains that evening, I did not keep the appointment. About 10 a.m. to-day (March 12), I received a note from Tsang Ming Yuan Room No. 29 Great Eastern Hotel, inviting me to tiffin at 12 noon. I took a ricksha to the Great Eastern Hotel and proceeded direct to Room 29 where I saw Tsang Ming Yuan and Li Sing Moh. Later Li Ming Tsoung and one named Tsou arrived and were introduced to me by Tsang Ming Yuan. Li Ming Tsoung then addressing the people in the room stated that he was going to organize a Self Defence Army and asked the help of those present. The name of the army, its promoters or its supporters were not mentioned. We then proceeded to the ground floor of the hotel where we had tiffin and during the meal nothing was said. After tiffin, Tsang Ming Yuan, Li Sing Moh and I returned to room No. 29 while the other two went elsewhere. On returning to the room

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I only stayed a few moments and then went to the barber's. On going back after an absence of one hour to Room 29, I found about six persons among whom were Tsang King Yuan and Li Singtoh. I seated myself in a corner of the room and observed that the table was covered with papers. I heard one man dressed in a khaki coloured uniform, Tsang Tsong Tung (王仲仁), say to Li Ming Tsang that every thing was ready and they were going to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to-morrow morning, March 13.

A few minutes later the police arrived and arrested every one in the room.

Li Ming Tsang appears to be the head of the movement at the Great Eastern and one named Wong Ming is responsible for the entire activities.

4

Chou Tsz-zah

Chekiang

(Supt. Robertson)

9 p.m.

March 13

D.I. Sih To Liang

My name is Chou Tsz-zah. I am 29 years of age, native of Chekiang, and reside in room 33 Dah Zung lodging house, Route Chapais, French Concession. I graduated from the Wen Chi University, Kiangwan, in 1926 and went to Kiukiang where I was employed as postal and telegraph censor by the Kiukiang Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. I held this post for three months at the end of which period the Defence Commissioner and his troops moved to Chuchow, Chekiang, where they were reorganized and styled the 26th Revolutionary Army, commanded by General Chou Feng-chi. I was appointed officer-in-charge of the Telegraph Section of this army. In February 1927 the army arrived in Shanghai where I maintained my position until October of the same year following the resignation of Chou Feng-chi. I then went to Foochow and there was appointed Chief Detective to the Salt Transportation Bureau. I held this post until March 1928 when I resigned following the Chief of the Bureau, Ying S Li (殷世璠) giving up his appointment. I came to Shanghai where I remained without employment until June 1929 when I was asked by Chang Ting-fan through my friend named Zak Zaung fong (石尚芳) who formerly served as a Battalion Commander under Chang Ting-fan, to assist him. Chang Ting-fan in the capacity of a secret representative of Li Tsung-jen in Shanghai, opposed Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. This work ceased one month later when Chang Ting-fan left for Canton. From April to October 1930 I assisted Chang Yungyung (張永興) and Koo Ding-yu (吳鼎玉) secret representatives of Feng

Yu-hsiang, in Shanghai, in conducting an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. My assistance consisted of writing letters, deciphering codes and negotiating with the Shanghai representative of the Canton army. These efforts were without success. From October 1936 until the present I have had no employment, depending upon my relatives for my upkeep. My father is Chou Feh-tsing (周伯清), manager of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill, Markham Road. He, my father, and all my relatives are in Hongkew, where they went at the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I have been offered a post as City Magistrate by the Chekiang Provincial Government but I have declined owing to my heart being weak.

In 1927 I met Li Ming-tsoong (李鸣鏞) at a dinner party given by a friend when Li claimed to be a commander of the 3rd Division of the 27th Army. Following that occasion we met several times and the acquaintanceship seemed to drop as we saw nothing of each other. On the morning of 7th of this month he sent a coolie to my home asking me to go to the Tung Chang lodging house, Avenue Joffre, near Rue Chapsal. No reason was given for the request. I thought the request a little strange but nevertheless I went to the Tung Chang lodging house the same day at about 10 a.m. and met Li Ming-tsoong alone when he told me that arrangements had been made whereby the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety would come under the orders of one Li Ngauh (李鵬) as a preliminary step to organizing a Self-Defence Army. I do not know who Li Ngauh

is. I did not ask Li Ming-tsong who he, Li Ngauh, was as the matter was strictly secret. Li Ming-tsong told me that he wanted the service of people with diplomatic qualifications to assist in establishing understanding with the local representatives of the Foreign Powers. I promised to find such a person for him. I then went (on March 8) to see General Chou Feng-chi at 146 Rue Pere Robert and explained the matter to him, telling him what I wanted. General Chou appeared to be acquainted with the plot as he never put any questions to me. I went to General Chou Feng-chi's house again on the morning of March 9 when General Chou said he had seen Wellington Koo who sympathizes with the aim of an army composed of merchant volunteers and police to defend Mantao as the Japanese would not attack such a force in that it would not be termed military. On the morning of March 10 Li Ming-tsong again sent his ecclie to my lodgings informing me that he had removed to the Great Eastern Hotel. I went there the same day at 9 a.m. when I saw Li Ming-tsong who introduces me to two others in his room. These men were named Shen Zeh-chou (沈澤洲), a training officer of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Wong Ling (王 靜), a military training officer of the Great China University. I informed them of General Chou's interview with Dr. Wellington Koo whereupon Shen expressed his willingness to carry on the organization of the proposed army. I then withdrew as I thought they wanted to discuss secret military matters. I then went to the home of General Chou Feng-chi to inform him that Li Ming-tsong had

decided to put his plans for the organization of a defence army into execution.

On March 11 (at 5.30 p.m.) I went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li Ming-tseng who introduced me to Hwang Ming, Chief of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau. Hwang Ming expressed his desire to be appointed Divisional Commander having sole control over the Public Safety Bureau to which Li Ming-tseng agreed on the condition that by the night of March 12 the Defence Army should be formally established and that the flags of the Army be hoisted at Mantao. Hwang Ming promised to give an answer personally at 9 a.m. March 12. In the room there were two others; one was Wong Ling and the other named Zao, brought by Hwang Ming. I left at 5.40 p.m. while the four persons were taking dinner. Li Ming-tseng told me he was in the employ of one Li Hsauh. Li Ming-tseng did not say who Li Hsauh was or what recommendation he, Li Ming-tseng, would receive.

At 9.45 a.m. March 12 I went to the Great Eastern Hotel and found Li Ming-tseng, Wong Ling, Zao and another Chinese whom he introduced to me under the name Kiang Sung-tao (江声涛) as Group Commander of the Reserve Unit, the latter two representing Hwang Ming. Li then told me that Hwang Ming had sent these two representatives here and demanded \$100,000.00, 2,000 rifles and free appointment for himself in the unit of division under him, that he had agreed to give 1,500 rifles and pay \$50,000 respectively in ten or

seven days time after the inauguration of this army, and free appointment. Meanwhile I saw Li holding ^{the containing these conditions and another} a paper slip containing an item intimating that \$100,000 as reward and expenses would be given to Hwang immediately on the day following the inauguration of the army. These two slips were subsequently handed to Kiang Sung-tao. Li further instructed them to ask Hwang Ming whether he accepted these conditions or not, whereupon Kiang intimated that Hwang would most probably accept them, ^{requiring some money} but to defray the expenses in starting the movement at 9 p.m. March 12. Kiang demanded that \$5,000 be issued to them at once. Li Ming-tsung agreed to pay \$3,000 but asked them to consult with Hwang Ming first, whereupon Kiang Sung-tao and Wong Ling left with the two chits, while Zao remained in the hotel. Li Ming-tsung having no money, consulted with me and in consequence I proceeded to Chou Feng-chi's home where I arrived at 10.30 a.m. I explained to Chou the situation and Chou promised to apply to Dr. Koo for assistance and instructed me to return for reply an hour later. After having spent an hour in visiting friends, I returned to Chou's home. Chou gave me \$3,000 in notes which he said was obtained from Dr. Koo. I brought the \$3,000 to Great Eastern Hotel where I reached at about 11.45 a.m. I saw Li Ming-tsung in Room 29. When he told me that Hwang Ming had agreed and I told him that \$3,000 had been brought here, I then handed the money to him, whereupon we went to Room 34 where I found that Kiang and Wong had both returned, Kiang bringing him with small leather case. Li Ming-tsung then handed the money to

Kiang Sung-tao who placed the notes on a table. While he was placing the notes into a leather case, Zao had a rough check of the notes. Li then in the presence of Kiang and others, handed me the receipt of \$3,000 as food money for the Division signed by Hwang Ming. Subsequently Kiang announced that Wang Ming would come at 4 p.m. the same day to have a last discussion on the matter and to fix the time for the starting of this movement. (Kiang, Zao and Wang Ming then left. I remained and took tiffin in the Dining Room with Li, one unknown person, and one Chang Ming Yuen, whom I knew on my visit to the Great Eastern Hotel. through the introduction of Li who described him as Chief of Staff. I do not know when he entered this room. I returned to Room 34 at 4 p.m. with a view to learning the result of coming discussion by Hwang Ming and found Li Ming-tsong and Zao and two unknown persons, one of whom was writing. I then asked Li whether Hwang had come or not. Li did not give a clear reply. A few moments later Zao left. I then informed Li of a report to the effect that the Chinese authorities would take special precautions to-night for they had received information about possible uprising by agitators. Just at that time Chinese and ~~foreigners~~ foreigners, armed with pistols, arrested us. They searched our persons and the room.

52

Chen Kang-zung (周幹臣)

Anhui

C.D.I. Robertson

101st Bn.

18/3/32

Clark Mac

My name is Chen Kang-zung, aged 30, native of Anhui. I am married and reside with my wife and daughter at 36 Yung-shan Rd., Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I had four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of my sons are dead. My second son was killed last year in Shanghai when serving in General Sung Lien-chen's Army operating against the Communists. My third son who was a sub-lieutenant served in the 87th Division of 5th Route Army and was recently killed near Kiangwan whilst operating against the Japanese. I was informed of his death by my eldest son named Chen Tsai-sung (周少騷) who is a secretary employed by the Public Safety Bureau, Tsingtao. I was born at Kuanhsow Anhui where my father was an officer in the Imperial Army. When six years of age I commenced my education under a private tutor engaged by my family and studied under him until I was 17 years of age. I then joined the Imperial Military School at Siao Jan (小站), Chihli and six years later was chosen with 53 others on the instructions of Yuan Shih-kai to continue my military studies at the Military Academy, Tokio. I attended the Military Academy at Tokio for three years and returned with the 53 others to Peking where I was appointed Staff Officer under Yuan Shih-kai. I was then 25 years of age. After serving in my latter capacity as Staff Officer for six months I was transferred to the 13th Brigade of the Imperial Forces stationed at Chun Ting-fu, Chihli. One year later the 13th Brigade was despatched to Chinkiang (鎮江) near Kiangnan, Kiangsu.

Four years later I was appointed Colonel of the Artillery Battalion of the 10th Brigade and 12 months afterwards was promoted Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the same Brigade. In the year of the Revolution (1911) the 10th Brigade of the Imperial Forces was reorganized into the 10th Division of the Army of the Chinese Republic and still remained at Chin-kiang (青江). Four years later when Yang Hsi-tung (楊國璋) was Military Governor of Szechuan Province, the 10th Division was transferred from Chin-kiang to Hankow where I served with it for one year and was then granted extended leave owing to sickness. I returned to my native home at Hankow and six weeks later was appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Special District of Tsien Yuan (潜远) North West of Szechui and North Chensi. I held this appointment for one year and retired to live in Peking. I lived in Peking for two years and when Lu Young-hsiang was appointed Military Governor of Chekiang Province he invited me to serve as his private counsellors which position I held for three years and was then appointed by the Government as Chief Staff Officer to Lu Young-hsiang. I held this position for two years and retired immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the forces of Lu Young-hsiang and Chi Shih-yuan (Chekiang - Kiangsu Civil War) to live in Yates Rd, (I cannot recollect the number of the house) Shanghai for two years. During the period of my stay in Shanghai I was not engaged in any activity whatsoever. I was appointed advisor to the Peking Government and served in a military capacity

for the year at the end of last time I took my family to Shanghai where they took up residence at 3 Pu Yang Li (344-18). Due to Robert and I returned to Tientsin to undergo medical treatment but occasionally returned to Shanghai to visit my family. I removed from 3 Pu Yang Li, the here// Robert to my present address about six years ago. During the time I lived at Tientsin I was not employed in any capacity as I suffered from lung trouble and all my friends had retired from active service. I returned to Shanghai at the end of November 1931 and have remained here since. During the time I was in the service of Lu Hoong-hsiang about 9 years ago, I met Sung Hsueh-su (344-21), then employed as an instructor in the Hangchow Aint, and we became friends since that time. Sung Hsueh-su has been under me at various intervals as a student. He lives on Jessfield Road and visits me frequently. About 15 noon to-day, Sung Hsueh-su came to my house and told me that Tsang Ming-yuan who was one of the 5 officers who went with me to the Military Academy at Ichio, wished to see me. I enquired of him where Tsang Ming-yuan was to be found and he replied "Room 29, Great Eastern Hotel". I then told Sung Hsueh-su that I wanted to go to the Tai Chung Dong Medical Shop, Hanking Road and that I would visit Tsang Ming-yuan at the same time, and about 3 p.m. Sung Hsueh-su and I left my house to go and purchase the medicine. We took a No. 17 Transcar ~~car~~ at Rue du Marche to the corner of Foochow and Chekiang Roads where we alighted, walked north towards Hanking Road and proceeded to Room No. 29 Great Eastern Hotel.

on entering the room, Tsang King-yuen was not there but
two other gentlemen unknown to me were present. ~~xxxxxx~~
As Tsang Ngou-shan and I sat down, Tsang King-yuen entered and
after he enquired if I had had tiffin he gave me a cup of
tea. At that moment the police arrived and searched me
and then took me with the others to Kowloon Station. I went
to the Great Eastern Hotel for no other purpose than to
meet Tsang King-yuen for a friendly chat and if Tsang King-
yuen or any other person can prove that I am engaged in
any subversive activities I am quite willing to accept
punishment.

Jung Ngoh-ding (P.I. #)
C.I.V. Noors

Wuhu
March 13, 1932
Clerk Loh Kai-kong

My name is Jung Ngoh-ding, age 38 years, and I am a native of Wuhu, Anhwei Province. I am married and my wife is at present in Wuhu. I never went to school and I am illiterate. I was a basker at my native place for 8 years. When I was 25, I joined the Wuhu Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps as a Constable and stayed with this body until January 1, 1931 when it was dissolved. On January 15, 1931 (Lunar calendar), I went to Liuho and joined the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps there as a constable. I left Liuho on March 1, 1932 when the Japanese forces occupied the place. I then took refuge at Soochow. I came to Shanghai via Sunghiang and Hangzhou on March 11. I came to Shanghai to visit a man named Woo Tsung Wah who worked in Chapel. He was a servant to a Chinese family. I first met him in Wuhu where he was employed in a similar capacity. I again met him sometimes last year when he came to Shanghai from Liuho to make some purchases. I however failed to locate him. I then came into the Settlement and walked to Nanking Road. At about 2 p.m. March 11, when I passing the Great Eastern Hotel I met a man named Lee Ming-tsang. I knew this person in Wuhu where he kept a charcoal shop. I asked him when he came to Shanghai. He replied that he arrived from Wuhu two days ago. He then questioned me about myself and I told him that I arrived in Shanghai on March 11. He then asked me to come into the hotel as it was raining.

I went inside with him to his room No.29. At 3 p.m. I left the hotel and to a bathhouse but I do not remember the name of the place or the road. I returned to Lee's room at the hotel about 7 p.m. About 9 p.m. I and Lee went to bed. I got up at 8 a.m. on March 12 and went out alone to a foodshop near the hotel. About 9 a.m. I returned to Lee's room and found that he had got up. I then turned out and walked about the hotel. A few minutes later 3 other men entered the room. I did not know these men so I left the room. I walked about the hotel until 11 a.m. when I saw the 3 men leave the room. I went back and saw Lee but he did not say anything. I left the room and ordered food which was served me in an unoccupied room. I finished eating at 12 noon and went for a walk about the hotel. About 4 p.m. I sat outside Lee's room No.29 and a little while later a Party of police of the Public Safety Bureau came. They took me into Room No.29 but there was no one inside. They then searched and arrested me.

7

Wong Zoong-sung (王仲仁)

Kiangsu

D.S.I. Montgomery

Louza Station

March 13

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Wong Zoong-zung (王仲仁) aged 35, native of Kiangsu. I was married in 1923 but my wife died the following year. I have no children of my own but have an adopted son, aged 5 years, living at my native place, Tung Tai (東台). I am at present employed as a military instructor at the Dah Hsia University, Jessfield Road, where I live; my pupils being students of the university who desire to have military training which consists of drilling. In addition to my work as a military instructor I undertake voluntarily to give lessons in reading to young children at the Pei Ming Elementary School which is near to the Dah Hsia University. The body of students to whom I give military instruction are not an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Army".

I was born at Tung Tai Hsien near Chinkiang. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, I attended a small school at my native village after which I attended the Sing Tsa (盛澤) high school, also at Tung Tai, for a further two years. At the age of 17, on hearing that students would be accepted at Feng Yue Hsiang's Military School at Kaifeng, known as the Honan Military School I proceeded to Kaifeng, where I learned that free tuition could be obtained on passing an examination in reading, writing and geography. I was allowed to sit at this examination and succeeded in passing. I entered the Honan Military School and studied for three years. On the completion of my studies I and some 500 other graduates were posted as officers to Feng Yue Hsiang's North-Western Army and we departed with some 100,000 soldiers to the Fokien province to suppress banditry.

On arrival at King Hong, Fokien Province, we learned that most of the banditry had already been suppressed. I remained in the North-Western Army in the Fokien Province for about three years and then the army was disbanded. About 300 of the ex-graduates of Kaifeng Military College then proceeded to Canton and I elected to go with them. The remaining 200 returned to their homes. On arrival at Canton I secured service under General Hsu Tsung-tse (許崇智) in his 1st Route Army as Captain. I proceeded with the Army to Pah Yuan San (白雲山) and operated against General Chen Kwen-ming (陳炯明) troops. After a year's fighting General Chen's forces retreated to Weichow. The forces with whom I was serving followed them and the fighting lasted for another two years. During one engagement I received wounds in the legs, which necessitated my resigning my service with the 1st Route Army. On leaving the 1st Route Army I then came to Shanghai in order to receive medical treatment which was rendered by a Chinese doctor named Li Ling (李林) whose office was in Avenue Joffre.

After having received three months treatment I got well again. I had a little money and I joined together with some friends and started a hotel which was named the Yuan Chow Hotel at Tung Shing Jau in the French Concession. After a few months the hotel proved a failure and I returned to my native place. I have not seen or heard of my shareholders since then. At Tung Tai (my native place) I lived for two years with my elder brother named Wong Yien-ming (王翼明). There I got married but my wife died about a year afterwards.

I was then about 29 years old. Not having any work to do at my home, I decided to go to Canton which I did and on arrival there I got in touch with General Chien Dah-chun (錢大鈞) whom I had known when serving with the 1st Route Army. He sponsored my going to the Whangpoo Military Academy where I remained for two years studying military matters. I then went to Nanking and there met one Ho Min-yuin (何民瑛), a committee member of Kiangsu Provincial Government. I had known him on my first visit to Canton when he was the editor of a newspaper there. Through Ho Ming-yuin I obtained the position of chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien (邳縣) near to Nanking. I did not remain there more than six months as my health broke down. I then proceeded to Poochen (浦鎮) near Fukow and obtained the position of Chief of the Public Safety Bureau there, but I was dismissed owing to a new and more influential man being appointed. Hoping to get in touch with friends at Shanghai I came here and stayed at the Woo Ping (和平) Lodging House near Rue du Consulat. I stayed at the lodging house for three months but unable to find employment. I went to Ninghai where I obtained a position as police inspector through the help of Lai Kong (賴光) whom I had known at the Whangpoo Military Academy. I remained in this position for about two years, but on account of a change in the chiefs of the Public Safety Bureau, I lost my position and came to Shanghai again. On my return to Shanghai I visited a man named Soong Tsung-kiu (宋榮九), whom I had known in Canton on my first visit there. Soong

at that time lived at 2 Ching Hsi Li (敬禧里) Rue Wantz and aided me to find my present position. He is now living at No. 22 Pao Jen Li, Avenue Joffre.

During May 1931 I visited the Great World with an old friend named Soong Tsung-kiu who now occupies the position of Chief of the 8th Section of the Police Forces of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, and was introduced to one Kong Sung-dao (江聲濤), a native of Anhwei aged about 20 years. He is a subordinate official of the Public Safety Bureau being in charge of the 1st corps. There was no special purpose in the introduction other than friendship. I became friendly with Kong and we used to meet about three times a month. Sometimes I went to Kong's house which was near the Nantao Public Safety Bureau and sometimes he came to see me at the Dah Hsia University. On account of danger occasioned by the Japanese advance I could no longer remain at the University and Kong told me I could take meals at his house. We have seen a lot of each other during the last few days. On one occasion when visiting Kong at the Public Safety Bureau I was introduced to one Zau If-van (曹翼範) who is a teacher of a small middle school but I do not know where it is located. There was no object in the introduction other than friendship. I have not seen the latter very much except on occasion when I have visited the Public Safety Bureau.

On March 11, I went to Kong Sung-dao's house for tiffin and just when we had finished Zau If-van came to see Kong. Some conversation regarding a "Self-Protection Corps"

took place between Kong and Zau and I became interested. Kong then ~~said~~ said he had business at the Public Safety Bureau and asked Zau and I to accompany him there to meet an old friend named Wong Ming (黄明), Chief of the Special Duty Section of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. Accordingly we proceeded on foot to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong introduced me to Wong Ming. After the introduction was completed Kong, Zau and Wong talked about the Self Protection Corps. I was told by Kong that the idea of the Self Protection Corps was to defend Nantao against the Japanese invasion. Kong suggested that I accompany him to the Great Eastern Hotel where persons interested in the Corps met in Rooms 34 and 29. Accordingly Wong Ming, Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and I got into Wong Ming's private motorcar and proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel. In Room No. 34 there were two men whose names I know to be Li Ming-zoong (李敏宗) and Tsang Ming-yuib (张明素). I have known Li for about one year having been introduced to him by one Loo whom I had met when I was Chief of the Public Safety Bureau at Pei Hsien. The introduction took place at the Hwa Peh (华北) Lodging House, Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I have known Chang Ming-yuin for many years but I forget where I met him. For a long time we talked about the Self Protection Corps and praised the patriotic motives which actuated the proposed formation of the unit. We all then set down to dinner. After dinner was finished Wong Ming instructed Kong to go to the Public Safety Bureau and Kong immediately left the room. Li Ming-zoong throughout the dinner and afterwards kept up a whispering

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conversation with Wong Ming. At about 5.30 p.m. I was about to ~~leave~~ leave when Zau Ih-van told me to go on the following to see Wong Ming at the Public Safety Bureau but did not say for what purpose. I left the Great Eastern Hotel then and went to the Tsung-liang Lodging House where I was staying on account of not being able to go to the University.

At about 7 a.m. on March 12 Zau Ih-van came to my lodging house in a ricscha and asked me to accompany him to Kong's house and then go to see Wong Ming. I called a ricscha and we both went together to Kong's house where we have breakfast together with Kong. After breakfast was finished we all walked to Wong Ming's house but only Kong went inside the house. A little time later Kong came out and said that Wong Ming was not going to the Great Eastern Hotel but we could use his motor car. Accordingly the three of us got into Wong Ming's motorcar which was indicated by Kong and we proceeded to the Great Eastern Hotel and to Room No.34 when we got there we found that Tsang Ming-yuen was already in the room. Almost at the same time as we got there Li Ming-tsoong arrived. Kong told the company that he had been authorized by Wong Ming to act as his representative and stated that Wong Ming required \$100,000 to organize the "Self Protection Corps". Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming Tsoong states that they did not have enough money at the time. Li Ming-tsoong and Tsang Ming-yuen went outside the room and in a few minutes returned saying that half that sum could be raised in ten days. Kong Sung-dau (江聲揚) then stated

that enough money to purchase 2,000 rifles would also be required. Lee Ming-tsoong stated that he would raise enough money to purchase half the number of rifles required. Kong then stated that Wong Ming claimed the right to be made Chief of the 3rd Division of the Self Protection Corps. Tsang Ming-yuen then took a piece of paper and wrote out an acceptance of Wong Ming's demands. Lee Ming-chun then stamped the document with a seal in size about 1 inch by half an inch. I did not see the characters on the chop. Lee Ming-chun then handed the document to Kong Sung-dau who put it in his pocket. Kong left the place a few minutes later saying that he would deliver the document to Wong Ming. A short time later Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-chun requested Zau Ih-van and I to go and find Kong and ask him to come and collect \$3,000 on behalf of Wong Ming. Accordingly we left the place and hired a public motorcar in which we proceeded to Kong's house where we found Kong and the three of us had tiffin together. Kong said that Wong Ming would go to the Great Eastern Hotel at 4 p.m. that day. Having finished tiffin at about 1.30 p.m. Kong Sung-dau, Zau Ih-van and myself went in a hired motorcar to the Great Eastern Hotel, Kong saying that he wanted to collect the \$3,000 for Wong Ming. The three of us went to Room 34 in which were Tsang Ming-yuen and Lee Ming-tsoong. Kong told Lee that he had come for the money for Wong Ming and produced a receipt which he stated had been prepared by Wong Ming as per an arrangement. The receipt was given to

(8)

Sung Ngoh-su 孙 子 苏

Hwai-an, Kiangsu

Superintendent Robertson

Louza Str.

13/3/32

D.I. Sin Tse-liang

My name is Sung Ngoh-su, 42 years of age, native of
Hwai-an, Kiangsu and am now residing at the home of my
daughter at 111 Jessfield Road. I studied at home until I
was 17 years of age when I opened a confectionary shop at
my native place. After 2 years the shop was closed owing
to bad business and I secured a situation as a clerk in the
Customs at Hwai-an. I held this post until 1923 when I
received a job as clerk in the Mint at Hangchow which post
I held for 3 years after which I returned home because my mother
had died and again entered the Customs there as a clerk. I
retained my post until 1930 when the Hwai-an Customs was
abolished by the Ministry of Finance. I remained unemployed
until January 1932 when I came to Shanghai and resided with
my daughter and son-in-law at 111 Jessfield Road, a
foreign unoccupied dwelling where my son-in-law is employed
as a watchman. Since arriving in Shanghai I have had no
employment and the only friend I have locally is Chou Keng-
zung (周 幹 臣), who resides at 86 Rue Brenier de Mor-
morand and was formerly a Colonel in the Army at Hwai-an and
at one time Chief of Staff to Lu Yung-hsiang, then Tachun of
Chekiang. On the morning of March 10, I visited Chou at his
home and there met one Tsang Hing-yuen (张 炳 远) whom Chou
introduced as a former school fellow of his. The little
conversation which took place on this visit must have been
of a general nature as I cannot remember what was said. I
left Chou's home at about 11 a.m. and again visited him at
12 noon on March 12 when he informed me that his third son

a cadet in the 37th Division, was killed in action. We went out for a walk about 5 p.m. and on reaching the Great Eastern Hotel, Hankow Road, Chou suggested to call on Tsang who, he said, was likely to be in room 39 of the Great Eastern Hotel. We accordingly went to the room and saw a man whom we did not know. He said his name was Wong (王). Another man was outside the door enquiring what we wanted. On our telling him he requested us to take a seat and he would get Tsang. Shortly afterwards Tsang appeared and while he and Chou were exchanging courtesies a party of police arrived and arrested five of us, namely, Wong, Tsang, Chou, myself and the man who was just outside the door. I have no knowledge of any plan to organize a new army. At no time did I hear Tsang or Chou talk on such a matter. I have never taken part in political activities nor have I any party leaning. Although I am without employment I have property at Hwaiian which produces a revenue of about \$30. monthly.

9

Tsang Ming-yoon

Hankow, Hupoh.

(Capt. Robertson)

11 p.m.

March 13.

O.I. with Ho-Hiang.

My name is Tsang Ming-yoon (張明遠). I am 58 years of age, a native of Hupoh (Hankow) and have resided for the past year in room 20, Dan Lung Lodging House, Rue Chapeal, French Concession. When I was 28 years of age I proceeded to Tokio where I studied for six years in the Military Academy, my fees being paid by General Tsang Tzu-dong, the then Governor of Hupoh and Huan. I had passed the necessary examination which entitled me to the course at the expense of the Chinese Imperial Government. After graduating I proceeded to Peking where I passed Chu Jen (舉人) Degree in infantry knowledge. I was then appointed a Company Commander in the Hupoh Provincial Government. Two years later I went to Hankow and received an appointment as Battalion Commander with 500 troops under my command. I resigned this post after one year and proceeded to Nanchow where I was appointed Counsellor to the Military Training Department which post I held for six months. The Revolution broke out at this time and I went to Shanghai where I received the appointment as Senior Staff Officer to General Lan Tien-wei (藍天鵬) at that time Commander of the Revolutionary Forces and proceeded to Chefoo with the troops and navy. One month later (December 1911) I was appointed Military Commander of Tungchowfu which post I held for only three months owing to its being discontinued as a result of the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty. After handing over my troops to General Sang Iseng (商震), a close associate of General Yen Hsi-shan, I returned to Shanghai (in April). After remaining idle in Shanghai for

one month I proceeded to Chinkiangpu, Northern Kiangsu, where I was appointed Chief of Staff to the Defence Commissioner and concurrently Chief of Police. I held this position for one year and eight months and left following the declaration of independence of Kiangsu against Yuan Shih-kai. Returning to Shanghai I remained idle for four months after which I went to Peking where I conducted an anti-Yuan Shih-kai campaign for two years. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai (June 1916), Li Yuan-hung was appointed President and I was made a Military Counsellor to him. This post I held for one year. At the time Chang Hsun plotted to restore the boy Emperor to the throne and because of this I resigned and went to Shanghai where I remained unemployed for eight months. I then went to Hainanfu (Szechuen and Hupoh border) where a revolution had been started by General Tang Ka-min (唐克明) against Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu clique. Here I held the post of Senior Advisor to General Tang. I held this post for three years under Generals Tang Ka-min (唐克明), Pa Fan-wei (柏文蔚) and Lan Tien-wei (蓝天蔚) in succession. As our army (anti-Anfu) was defeated by the forces of General Wong Tsuan-yuan (王占元), Tsuchun of Hupoh, I fled to Hankow where I remained idle for eighteen months. After which I proceeded to Changsha where I was appointed Military Advisor to Chao Han-tun (趙恒惕), Tsuchun of Hunan which post I held for nine months. As Sun Yat-sen sent troops to attack Chao Han-tun, I went to Shanghai where I remained idle for 18 months. I next went to

Manchang, Kiangsi, where on the instructions of Sun Yat-sen, I endeavoured to induce General Fang Feng-jen (方肇) Governor of Kiangsi Province, to attempt a coup d'etat against Wu Pei-fu. I did not succeed and returned to Shanghai where I remained without employment for about a year. My next move was to Anking (Anhui) where I became Chief of Staff to General Yen Te-chi (顏德基), Commander of the 2nd Training Division of the 10th Route Army which post I held for five months after which this unit was reorganized into the 26th Division, 11th Route Army (October, 1927). I continued to hold my post under the new regime for about 6 months at the end of which period I resigned owing to the unit being in financial straits. At that time this unit was in Swatow. I again returned to Shanghai (April 1928) since when I have existed on my savings together with financial assistance from friends. About 3 days ago, one Li Ming-tsoong (李敏宗) came to my lodgings and invited me to take a bath at the Great Eastern Hotel. I accordingly went there about 9 p.m. and owing to the curfew was compelled to pass the night in the hotel. During my stay Li expressed a desire to have my assistance in a plot he was planning in compliance with instructions from Hu Han-min, Dr. Wellington Koo, and General Chen Chi-tang (陳延炯), President of the Kuangtung Provincial Government. The outline of the plot, Li Ming-tsoong informed me, was the organization of an army to be styled the South Eastern Self-Defence Army to assist the 19th Route Army in opposing

Chiang Kai-shek and resisting the Japanese forces. Li also indicated that he had made arrangements with the Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteers for their assistance and cooperation. Li also stated that one Huang Ming (黃明), an officer of the Bureau of Public Safety had accepted a post as Divisional Commander of the proposed army and another man named Liang (梁), also of the Bureau, had accepted a post as Colonel. Another member of the Safety Bureau, named Wang (王), had accepted a post as Brigadier. Li also confided that the main part of the plot was that the men of the Bureau of Public Safety and the Merchants Volunteers should form the nucleus of the New Army. I replied that I must give the matter full consideration before deciding on the matter of his request for my advice. I visited the hotel again yesterday afternoon (March 11) when I met Huang Ming. While I was there Li Ming-tse ng handed Huang Ming his (Huang Ming's) letter of appointment as Commander of the 3rd Division in the New Army. On this occasion Li told me that General Chou Fent-chi (周鳳岐), ex Tuchun of Chekiang, was also a party to the plot and in all likelihood would command the new army. General Chou's present whereabouts are unknown to me and I did not enquire from Li on this point. On taking my departure from the Great Eastern Hotel, Li begged of me to return and visit him again to-day. About 11 a.m. to-day, I again went to the Great Eastern Hotel where I saw Li in his room. Shortly afterwards two Chinese named CHAO (曹) and Tang (唐) came to the room and when they were about to sit down toiffin, Li took from his pockets

of municipal police pushed open the door and entered. Sun
ngoo, Soong, Chou, Sun and myself were in the room, a party
to take a bath in my lavatory. About 4 p.m. when Li Shing-
Kung-chen (周静村) and Sun Agoh-ai (孙阿海) came to the room
another room. It about 5 p.m. two friends of mine named Chou
Soong Shing-tung and myself, Li Shing-tung having come to
there were in the room the two Chinese Li Shing-ngo and
Sun-tung (孙统). After the departure of Chou and Li
vite. Their names are Li Shing-ngo (李静吾) and Soong
were in the room three Chinese, two of whom I saw on my previous
out of the plot. When I went to the room to-day there
Chou with a promise of 100,000 on the successful carrying
out the 3,000,000 to hang through the two men, Liang and
owing to lack of funds he could not meet this but had paid
Liang was demanding 100,000 for his assistance in the plot.
with Liang Liang. After their departure he told me that Liang
after Liang left the hotel, promising to return at 4 p.m.
Huang's appointment to the new army. These two men immediately
chief of staff to Liang Liang also of the Bureau, on his.
while Chou I understood to be his colleague who would be
as I stated before is a member of the Bureau of Public Safety
but I am certain the money did not go back to Li. Liang
both of them. I did not pay close attention on this point
or was shared between him and Chou, but it went to one or
of the two. I am not certain if it went entirely to Liang
from a declared the amount as 3,000. As to the disposal
a bundle of bank notes which he handed to Liang who counted

persons were searched as was also the room the number of which I can not remember. The reason why Li Ming-tsoong approached me in regard to the plot was due to the fact that he knew I had considerable experience in revolutionary matters and was a military expert. I promised help in an advisory capacity not for monetary gain, but simply because the movement had my sympathy as I am opposed to Chiang Kai-shek and his regime. I have known Li Ming-tsoong for about two months. I first met him on Rue Chapeau when I was introduced to him by a friend named Tong Ching-sha (E 7/30) who has now left Shanghai and whose present whereabouts I do not know. After the Rue Chapeau meeting I did not see Li Ming-tsoong again until he was visited my lodgings three days ago.

Soong Fah dau (宋伯海).

Changsha, Hunan

T. J. J. Macadie

Louza Stn.

13/ /30

Clerk K. O. Yen-keng.

My name is Soong Fah-dau, aged 36, native of Changsha and married. At the time of my arrest, I was living at No. 26 Sing Ming Tsung (新民村), Rue Brenier de Montmorand, with a relative of mine Soong Suh-chi wang (宋式璋), alias Soong Chi-liang (宋季良), officer i/c Registry of the Kiangnan Arsenal. My native address is Lung Li (梨梨市), Toong Hyang (董鄉), Changsha. I was a farmer in my native place. Between 1926 and 1928 I was a member of the commissariat of the Tientsin Tax Bureau. I left this position owing to the resignation of the Chief of the Bureau. In 1929 I became part proprietor of a bath house in Fungu (蚌埠), Anhwei. I left Fungu owing to the floods at that place which made business very poor and came to Shanghai on December 18, 1931 with a view to approaching Soong Suh-shiao (宋式驍), Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, for a job. He is a distant relative of mine. I lived in the Kiangnan Arsenal after my arrival in Shanghai until the beginning of February when I went to the above address in the French Concession following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I did no work at the Arsenal nor at this latter address. I spent my time reading books and novels until March 12, when about 9.30 p.m. members of the French Police came to 26 Sing Ming Tsung (新民村) and arrested me. I was later transferred to a police station in the International Settlement. I am not concerned in any scheme of Soong Suh-chi wang's who never discussed anything with me. No one

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came to the address in the French Concession nor were any meetings held there. I am not a member of any party or sect and my only desire was to secure a position in the Arsenal.

(Signed) Soong Fuh-dan.

(11)

Yen Wei-don (曹慰先)

Chengshu, Hunan

Supt. Robertson

Letter to

12/17

1.1.19th Dec-1931

My name is Yen Wei-don (曹慰先), 17 years of age, native of Chengshu, Hunan and live at 20 Yehsin Tsin Tehu (苏尼都) near the Sontar road, the home of my cousin, Song Shi-tung (宋时统) who is in charge of the Registry Office in the Arsenal. I myself am an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. In 1928 I studied in the Tshoo Yih (楚怡) Primary School, Changsha, for about 6 months. I was compelled to give up studies owing to the poor financial state of my family. At the beginning of 1929 I became an apprentice in the Dah Kyih (大光) Paper Shop, Changsha. I remained until December, 1931 when my parents received a letter from my cousin Soong Kyi-liang asking that I come to Shanghai and work as an apprentice mechanic in the Arsenal. I arrived in Shanghai on January 25, 1932 and immediately commenced my apprenticeship. At about 3 p.m. March 11 when I was at home with my mother's brother Soong Shu-dan (宋伯丹) a party of police came in and searched the room. They seized some letters and took us into custody. Soong Shu-tseng (宋式璋) alias Soong Kyi-liang was not in at this time, leaving home at 12 noon that day. Before his departure he told me that he was going to call on some friend in the Great Eastern Hotel. He did not mention the name of the friend nor the number of the room to which he was proceeding. During my stay in Soong's home I only saw 5 or 6 visitors. I do not know their names but believe them to be employees of the Arsenal.

Tsiang Ming-tai (蔣明桢)

Shanghai

A.S. Folder 118

2 p.m.

19/5/32

C.S.S.I. 1000

My name is Tsiang Ming-tai (蔣明桢), native of Yü Yang
Shan (雲陽), Shachuen. I am now 33 years old and married
to Tsiang Tsung-tze, also a native of Shachuen, who is
at present staying in my native place.

I first went to school at the age of 6 years, when I
entered a family school in my native place continuing my
education there until the age of 16. At the age of 16 years
I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under
the Sou-tai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced
during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my
native place until I was 23 years of age, when I proceeded
to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial
Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to
become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I
remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years after which
and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of
President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the
office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the
outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary
to Sung Tuh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President
of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the
attack on Hankow which took place on 18th day of the 8th
moon 1911. The siege of Hankow lasted about one month
when the holders gave in. With the fall of Hankow I
left the employment of Sung Tuh-chuan and entered the
service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been selected temporary
President and had established his office in Hankow which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary President Dr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first President and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and Political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Feng Kuo-tsang (馮國璋). Feng's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the services of Hsu Hze-tsung, who was the next president. I did likewise and returned to my native place in Szechuen. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Szechuen and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Szechuen in April, and proceeded to Nanking at

the instance of Shih Tsung-loo (), Commander of the 4th Route Army in Kansu to apply to the Hanking Government for funds for the 4th Route Army. I went to the military headquarters where I made application to General Chu wei-teh (), Chief of Staff. The application was accepted but the funds at that time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Hanking I was arrested by the Hanking Garrison Commander's headquarters on the charge of fabricating rumours, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted Coup d'Etat against General Kuo Sze-tung () of the 20th Army Corps in Hupeh. I was detained in headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months. On my release I took up residence in Hanking, remaining there for about 1 month, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 23, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Chai Boh Hotel on Thibet Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the Shih wei Li, no. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Tsang Sze-sung () who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Kiangsu Bandit suppression Corps. Tsang told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of no. 744 Shih wei Li, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai I went to see D. Yamamoto at the Palace Hotel, Room 129 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Chapei area.

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-4-

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 19 years I was Superintendent in Charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 March 14, 1932
 N.D. 3369
 19, 4, 32

Political 8

Arrest of Revolutionaries - Plot to overthrow Bureau of Public Safety and organize a new army

*Attach
 file
 on the case.*

At 4.10 p.m. March 12 members of the Public Safety Bureau requested assistance from Police Station to arrest persons who were using Rooms 29 and 34 of the Great Eastern Hotel, 110 Wo Han, off Nanjing Road as a meeting place where they were plotting the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. A party of Municipal Police attended and the following nine persons were arrested:-

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Lee Sing Tsang | (李 敬 宗) |
| Li Sing-ngoh | (李 醒 我) |
| Soong Suh-tsang | (宋 式 璋) |
| Chou Tsz-zah | (周 子 宅) |
| Chou Keng-zung | (周 敬 宗) |
| Iung Ngoh-ding | (尹 伍 定) |
| Wong Tsong-zung | (王 仲 宗) |
| Sung Ngo'-su | (宋 伍 素) |
| Tsang Ping-yuen | (張 平 遠) |

A quantity of papers, chops and letters of appointment were seized ~~showing~~ showing the arrested men to belong to an organization known as the "Headquarters of the South-Eastern Self Defence Army" (東南自衛軍). At 9.30 p.m. on the same day Municipal Police with the assistance of members of the French Police and Manteo Police searched the home of the third accused Lee Sing-ngoh (李醒我) at 7 Rue Chapais and seized a suitcase containing documents and correspondence and in addition visited the home of the third accused Soong Suh-tsang (宋式璋) at 26 Sing Ming Tsang Alleyway, Rue Premier de Montmorency where a box containing documents and correspondence ~~was~~ was seized and the two persons as follows found on the premises taken into custody:

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| Soong Pah-dan | (宋 柏 濤) |
| Zau Sei-sien | (曹 慰 先) |

Politician (9)

The seizure at this address, on examination, however, proved of no value and had no bearing on the case.

From statements made by the accused it appears that the Public Safety Bureau and the offices of the various organs of the Municipality of Great Shanghai were to be occupied by the so-called Self Defence Army at a certain time on March 13. The nucleus of this army was to consist of members of the Public Safety Bureau and the Merchants Volunteer ~~Army~~ Corps for which assistance of 100,000 w to be paid and 2,000 rifles supplied to the representative of the Bureau in question together with an assurance that no dismissal or change of the present staff of the Public Safety Bureau would be effected. The new army when formed would be commanded by General Chou Feng-chi (周鳳岐) who according to the statement of the first and principal accused Li Ning-tso ng, engineered the plot under the name of Li Ngoh (李鵬).

General Chou Feng-chi who resides at 146 Rue de Robert is notorious for his treachery against Lu Yung-hsiang (陸永祥), Tuckun of Chekiang, when he (Lu) was overthrown by ~~Chou Feng-chi~~ ^{Sun Chuan-fang} and against the latter when the Nationalists entered Chekiang in 1927. For his desertion of Sun Chuan-fang the Nationalists appointed him commander of the 26th Army which occupied Chapei and Kaoshan in 1927. He held this post for about six months when his command was given to General Chen I (陳儀) owing to Chiang Kai-shek's doubt as to his, Chou's, loyalty. Again in December 1929 Chou planned a Coup d'Etat in Hangchow but the plot was discovered

March 14, 2

Political (10)

before maturity and Chen was forced to flee.

The statement of the 9th accused, Tsang Ning-yuen a graduate of the Tokio Military Academy shows him up as an individual who has lived in political and military intrigue for the past twenty four years and a very suitable man to assist in the plot of this kind.

The accused have been charged with Insurrection Contrary to Art. 103 of the U.C.A.C. and will appear before Court on March 14 when an application for their extradition will be made by the Chinese Authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
C. & S. D. REGISTRATION
S. B. D. 3369
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 283, SHANGHAI.
19th. March, 1932.

Dear Givens,

Very many thanks for your letter No. D.3369 of March 15th. enclosing a copy of a detective report on the case of conspiracy to overthrow various organs which exercise authority in the name of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Hackman

T. P. Givens, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

File
JH
21.3.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Reference No 121. **REPORT**

File No. 3389
REC
Bubbling Station,
26.3.32
Date March 31st 1932

Subject (in full) Third further report on the case of Tsiang Ming Tsih, who is required by the Bureau of Public Safety as being a rebel.

Made by D.P. Crowden. Forwarded by C. Inaguri

Sir.

"Tsiang Ming Tsih", was taken before the Court this morning, 21.3.32, at 10am and the judge after scrutinising the documents and letters, which were seized during the raid on the home of the accused, stated that there was no definite proof in any of them that the accused was guilty of the charge of being a rebel.

Therefore, after having heard the evidence of the Bureau of Public Safety, the judge remanded the case until 23.3.32, to enable the Bureau of Public Safety to produce before the Court the two prisoners already in their custody who had implicated the accused.

Before the hearing of the case however the members of the Bureau of Public Safety in Court, asked the undersigned to withdraw their application for the custody of Tsiang Ming Tsih as they now had decided that there was insufficient evidence of his guilt. This request was refused and the case presented as stated above.

The judge ordered the money, documents, and letters used in the evidence to be taken back to the station for safe custody until the remanded sitting on 23.3.32

SC Crowden

D.P. 96

26.3.32

S. Golder

I'm making out
this report you are
overlapping. This
should be done by
Station detective with
your assistance and/or
advice

JR
21-3-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3369
S.I. P.S.B. Station
Date March 20, 1932

Subject (in full) Execution of Warrants No.4091 and 4092 issued at the instance
of the Public Safety Bureau

Made by D.S. Golder

Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.S.

At about 12 noon on March 19th armed with Search
Warrant No.4091 in respect of ⁷⁴⁴Shih Wei Li (蔡惠里), off
Seymour Road and Warrant of Arrest No.4092 in respect of
Tsiang Ming-tsih (蒋明植) (of the address designated in the
Search Warrant), both authorities having been issued by the
2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Public
Safety Bureau, a visit was paid to the address aforementioned
by the undersigned, members of the Public Safety Bureau and
~~members of~~ ^{detectives of} I.D. Bubbling Well Station. Tsiang Ming-
tsih was taken into custody in a downstairs room of 744
Shih Wei Li and a search conducted of the room. In it
were found a large number of letters, the import of which
is at present obscure, \$945.00 silver, which was hidden
beneath the bed and for which Tsiang Ming-tsih has so
far not given a proper accounting. The prisoner was
removed to Bubbling Well Station where he was questioned
regarding his activities (Statement attached). Two written
notes in Japanese were found but it is impossible to say to
exactly what they refer.

The money \$945 was sealed and handed over to the
Sergeant on Duty, Bubbling Well and a receipt obtained for
same.

The prisoner will appear before the Court tomorrow
March 21st when the Public Safety Bureau will make applica-
tion for his extradition.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.I. Please keep to information. J.B. (Crime) J.B. (Crime) J.B. (Crime)
attention of station J.B. (Crime) J.B. (Crime) J.B. (Crime)

O. i/c Sp. Br.
MAR 20 1932

March 18, 1932.

Search warrant No.4091 issued by Judge Dzien
at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety
Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road,
off Weihaiwei Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary
literature in the abovementioned premises.

March 18, 1932.

Warrant No.4092 issued by Judge Dzien at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road
off Weihaiwei Road.

Wanted by Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
for being a rebel.

Office of S. B.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
D. 3369
Dublin Station,

REPORT

Station Reference No. 121

Date March 20, 1932

Subject (in full) Further report on assistance to C.C.I. Authorities
re. arrest of one Tsiang Ling Tsih, wanted as being a rebel.

Made by D.P.S. Crowden

Forwarded by

Sir,

Between 10a.m. and 11a.m. today 20-3-32 Tsiang Ling Tsih was taken to the Special Branch Headquarters where his statement was taken by D.S. Golder, copies of which are attached. At the same time 9 letters and two other documents were translated, copies of these are also attached as they of importance with regard to the allegation that Tsiang Ling Tsih is implicated as a rebel.

Money in silver dollars to the value of \$947.00 seized at the same time that the suspect was arrested in his rooms on 19th. March will be taken to the S.S.D. Court tomorrow 21-3-32, together with the originals of the letters and documents aforementioned. Representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety will be present in the Court to apply for the despatch of the suspect.

ml

SC Crowden
205 16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3369

REPORT

Subblian Station, 24 3 32

Date March 23, 1932

Station Reference No. 1212

Subject (in full) Fourth further report on the case of Tsang Ming Tsih, who is required by the Bureau of Public Safety as being a rebel.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson

Forwarded by L. McGuire C.

Sir,

Tsang Ming Tsih was a nin taken before the S.S.D. Court on the 23-3-32 when Judge Voong ordered him to be handed over to the Staff of the Shanghai Municipality B.P.S. He was handed over accordingly.

The sum of \$945.00 found on the premises where he was arrested, was ordered to be handed over to one named Yang, a representative of Mr. Tsang Sze-sung (楊樹聲) of the Kiangsu Bandit Suppression Corps, who apparently is the owner of the money.

The bank pass-books likewise seized were handed over to representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety.

It is understood that the Judge told Mr. Wong the Asst. M.A. that the B.P.S. official who attended Court at the last hearing, on the 21-3-32, reported to his superiors that Tsang Ming Tsih had been released, the Judge had received a telegram from Nanking asking the reason why.

Corn for A.S. (Special Branch)

W. Widdowson
D.S.I.

MR
24/3/32
71

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

Station Ref. No. 121

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No. Assistance to the
G.O.B. Authorities.

Bubblingwell Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 19th, 1932.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Tsiang Ming Tsih (蔣明柱) 58, Representative of 4th of
744, 2 Wei Li, Seymour Road. Kiangsu.

Arrested by

D.P.S. Crowden, C.D.C's 314, & 327.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

744, 2 Wei Li, off Seymour Road, 12.10p.m. 19-3-32.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

At 11a.m., 19-3-32, members of the Bureau of
Public Safety came to this station accompanied by members
of the Special Branch and an arrest warrant No. 4092, and
a Search Warrant No. 4091, requesting assistance to
arrest one Tsiang Ming Tsih.

At 12.10p.m., 19-3-32 the accused answering to the
designation on the Search Warrant was arrested in a
downstairs room at 744, 2 Wei Li, off Seymour Road and
brought to the Station together with documents, money,
letters and chops found in his room.

The latter will be fully investigated preparatory
to take before the S.S.D. Court on Monday, 21-3-32, when
the Bureau of Public Safety will ask for the despatch of
the accused.

Enquiries proceedings.

D.P.S. 96.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.P.S. Crowden and C.D.C's 314, & 327.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

REPORT

S. 1. Station,

Date March 21, 1932.

Subject (in full) Re Attached.

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by *J. J. Robertson, C.R.*

I submit herewith for your informations copies of translations of papers found at No. 744 Sze Wei Li, Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19th, when Tsiang Ming Jih (蒋明基), for whom a warrant had been issued, was arrested. The Public Safety Bureau allege that Tsiang Ming Jih is connected with the case in which a number of arrests were made in Louza District on Saturday, March 12.

The documents found in his possession do not prove a clear case against him and as the Chinese Authorities will make application for his extradition I have therefore forwarded the attached so that you might be placed in full possession of the facts of the case.

Infocae

D. S.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Officer i/c Special Branch

As Tsiang is not a bona fide resident of the

Settlement, I shall if consulted tell the Mun. Advocate that the Police have no special reason for objecting to his being handed over to the Chinese authorities. Some of the attached papers are interesting.

W. Evans O. i/c S. B.

Recd 2/13
4/13
2/13

March 18, 1932.

Search warrant No.4091 issued by Judge Dzien
at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety
Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road,
off Weihaiwei Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary
literature in the abovementioned premises.

March 18, 1932.

Warrant No.4092 issued by Judge Dzien at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Ming Tsih.

Address : - 744 Z Wei Li, Seymour Road
off Weihaiwei Road.

Wanted by Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
for being a rebd.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, no. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Mayesono, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Pah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang Soo in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

Tsiang Ming-tsih (蔣明樞)

Szechuen

D.S.Golder 118

2 p.m.

19/3/32

C.D.S.I. Huang

My name is Tsiang Ming-tsih (蔣明樞), native of Yin Yang Hsian (雲陽), Szechuen. I am aged 58 years and married to Tsiang Tsang Sze, also a native of Szechuen, who is at present staying in my native place.

I first went to School at the age of 8 years, when I entered a family school in my native place continuing my education there until the age of 18. At the age of 18 years I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under the Seu-Zai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my native place until I was 28 years of age, when I proceeded to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years altogether and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary to Sung Tuh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the attack on Nanking which took place on 18th day of the 8th moon 1911. The siege of Nanking lasted about one month when the holders gave in. With the fall of Nanking I left the employment of Sung Tuh-chuan and entered the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been selected temporary President and had established his office in Nanking which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary president Dr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first president and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shi-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Feng Kuo-tsang (馮國璋). Feng's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the services of Hsu Hsue-tsung, who was the next *after being in office 2 years Hsu Tze-Kong resigned president.* I did likewise and returned to my native place in Hsuehchuen. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the Ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Hsuehchuen and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Hsuehchuen in April, and proceeded to Nanking at

the instance of Shih Young-loo (史宗魯), Commandant of the 4th Route Army in Kansu to apply to the Nanking Government for funds for the 4th Route Army. I went to the military headquarters where I made application to General Chu Kai-tsh (朱德), Chief of Staff. The application was accepted but the funds at that time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Nanking I was arrested by the Nanking Garrison Commander's headquarters on the charge of fabricating rumours, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted Coup d'Etat against General Yue Hsi-tung (郭希桐) of the 20th Army Corps in Nanchang. I was detained in the headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months. On my release I took up residence in Nanking, remaining there for about 1 month, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 23, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Chai Soh hotel on Tibet Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the Shih Wei Li, no. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Tsang Hsi-sung (張樹聲) who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Kiangsu Bandit Suppression Corps. Tsang told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of no. 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai I went to see U. Yamamoto at the Palace Hotel, Room 129 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Chapel area.

-4-

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 19 years I was Superintendent in Charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

(1)

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Mingjih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (? Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsing not to
worry any more. He (? Tsou Sung) will go to
Nanking to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(Sd.) Han Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Mingjih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing Ming.

2

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Ming-chih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Ming Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have a ~~very~~ discussion with your Assistant.
Hoping that you will favour me with a reply,

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Punitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung People Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

3.

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei
Li, Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 21,

Minister Shigemitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lih

(alias Ming Jih)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Shang Tsuan (上村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Pai Kong (北岡), Dien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (村井) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(蘇美里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated
December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and
perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes
me very willing to see you and have a talk with you,
which, however, is made impossible owing to my present
engagement, official and private. Should you have
anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling
Tsu (林出) and have dealings with him.
Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,
Shigemitsu
(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 S. Wei Li
(蘇里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by San to Tsiang Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Jih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of
Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Zien (掟) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (?Zien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

San.

Translation of the Envelop:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Woo.

6

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明植), 744 Shih Wei Li
(荻巷里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).

Feng. Yu. Chuen.

2. Money. 19th Route. Kwan-tung. Li.

Wang Ping-yen.

3. Shanghai Question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.

(a) The Whole question.

(b) the "Part" question.

7

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 Shih Wei Li
(蔡惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a
People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up
the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into
execution the constitution.

8

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 774 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

9

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last;
have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside
the sea among us and Chuen Jee (菊池) (Chief of Staff),
San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田)
(Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at
Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and
I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here.
I originally intended to have an interview with you,
but am not in position to do so due to my present
engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to
offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in
the peace movement; you can get important particulars
from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chun Tsing
(村井), and Kiang Gee (江崎) (all names of
Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and
other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien
Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations
should be based on the people. Your Army is
famous for its civility; I hope that it will
not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will
be merciful towards them.

10.
Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

- 10 1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18830.
- 11 2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.
- 12 3. Dr. T. Mayesono. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.
(The last being also a visiting card.)

13

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

Februaru 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain ^{man}anager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
time state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

Ming.

P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Moh (Tuan Gee-zai
clique and you will receive help.

111
Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tshang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Mei Pah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (WR) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

15
Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No.744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the no.204 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
Ming Jih, Sing Hwa Hotel, Nanking, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang Soo, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied Au (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang Soo had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang Soo to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Not Journal.
Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang Soo.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Mayesono, Dental Surgeon, No. A 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Pah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang Seo in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Man Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasono, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Pah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang Soo in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home
of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour
Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one
Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one
Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese
Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by
Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San By Tsiang
Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism
of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following
written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone
No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military
Office, No. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasono, Dental Surgeon,
No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Fah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of
Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned)
and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander
of the 26th Division of the National Army.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 Shih Wei Li, 11 Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Soe San by Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, no. 97 Wuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasano, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Fah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 724 Anhui Wei Rd., off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ping.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one Woo San by Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card D. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel, Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takemashi, Japanese Military Office, no. 97 Peking Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasono, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hung by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Puh by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang So in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 714 Shih Wei Li, off Seymour Road at noon March 19th 1938.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Han Ts Ching.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one Chang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Shigemitsu (Japanese Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by Shigemitsu.
5. A letter addressed to one See Sun by Tsiang Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card B. Yamamoto, bearing the following written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major T. Takashashi, Japanese Military Office, No. 97 Tuting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayaseno, Dental Surgeon, No. 125 North Szechuen Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Hwang by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mai Poh by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned) and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Hsu, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army.

15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of
Tatsujiro (place where arrested not mentioned)
and Chikara (see in letter addressed to Kyo, Commander
of the 23rd Division of the National Army).

14. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.

13. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.

12. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.
No. 120 with Tatsujiro's name.

11. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.
Office No. 27 with Tatsujiro's name.

10. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.
Written address: Room No. 120, Tatsujiro's name. Tatsujiro
No. 12030.

9. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.

8. A note in Japanese.

7. A note regarding the operation of the despatch
of one party, etc.

6. A note containing "Plan to be put into execution".

5. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.

4. A letter addressed to one and sent by Tatsujiro.

3. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by
Tatsujiro.

2. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

1. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

2. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

1. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

2. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

1. A letter addressed to Tatsujiro by one
Minister) by Tatsujiro.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home
of Tatsujiro, No. 744 with Tatsujiro's name. If document
found at home March 1934 1935.

List of documents seized during a raid on the home
of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 744 South Tai Ai, off Seymour
Road At noon March 19th 1932.

1. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one
Pan Ts Tsing.
2. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by one
Giang Chi Ming.
3. A letter addressed to Higinritau (Japanese
Minister) by Tsiang Ming Jih.
4. A letter addressed to Tsiang Ming Jih by
Higinritau.
5. A letter addressed to one so Pan by Tsiang
Ming Jih.
6. A note containing "Plan to be put in to execution".
7. A note advocating the overthrow of the despotism
of one party, etc.
8. A note in Japanese.
9. A letter addressed to Uyeda by Tsiang Ming Jih.
10. A visiting card L. Yamamoto, bearing the following
written address, Room No. 129, Palace Hotel. Telephone
No. 18030.
11. A visiting card, Major L. Takemachi, Japanese Military
Office, No. 97 Gutting Road.
12. A visiting card Dr. T. Hayasaka, Dental Surgeon,
No. A 125 North Cassman Road.
13. A letter addressed to one Heng by Tsiang Ming Jih.
14. A letter addressed to one Mei Pah by Tsiang Ming Jih.
15. Copy of a letter in connection with the arrest of
Tsiang Ming Jih (place where arrested not mentioned)
and Chiang See in Hankow addressed to Kuo, Commander
of the 26th Division of the National Army.

[illegible]

Tsiang Ming-tsih (蔣明愷)

Szechuen

D.D. Golder 118

2 p.m.

19/3/32

C.D.S.I. Huang

My name is Tsiang Ming-tsih (蔣明愷), native of Yin Yang Hsian (陰陽), Szechuen. I am aged 58 years and married to Tsiang Tsang Sze, also a native of Szechuen, who is at present staying in my native place.

I first went to school at the age of 3 years, when I entered a family school in my native place continuing my education there until the age of 18. At the age of 18 years I took an examination, passed and became a scholar under the Seu-Zai (Foreign Knowledge) system which was introduced during the Ching Dynasty. I studied under a tutor in my native place until I was 28 years of age, when I proceeded to Peking and there took an examination at the 2nd Imperial Academy. On passing this examination I was selected to become a civil officer under the Imperial Government. I remained in Peking for a period of about 6 years altogether and then was sent to Soochow where I took over the post of President of the Judicial Yuan. I actually took over the office in 1910 one year before the revolution. At the outbreak of the revolution I took up the post of secretary to Sung Tuh-chuan (程德全) who was that time a "President of the Kiangsu Province". I proceeded with him to the attack on Hanking which took place on 15th day of the 8th moon 1911. The siege of Hanking lasted about one month when the holders gave in. With the fall of Hanking I left the employment of Sung Tuh-chuan and entered the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had been elected temporary President and had established his office in Hanking which

city had been chosen as the temporary capital. About one year after taking office as temporary president Mr. Sun Yat-sen handed over office to Li Yuan-hung (黎元洪) who had been selected as the first president and who had established his government at Peking. With the formation of the new government I left the services of Mr. Sun Yat-sen and went to Peking, entering the services of Li Yuan-hung as his secretary and political advisor. When Li Yuan-hung completed his term of office, I entered the service of Yuan Shih-kai (袁世凱) who succeeded him. I remained in the employ of Yuan Shih-kai (袁世凱) as secretary and political advisor until his death, at which I took service in the same capacity with Wang Kuo-teang (馮國璋). Wang's death occurred about one year after he took office I therefore entered the services of Hsu Kuo-tsung, who was the next *after being in office 2 years Hsu the King resigned* president. I did likewise and returned to my native place in Wuchuan. After being at home for a short period I re-entered the service of the Republic and took up the work as advisor to the offices of the Ministries of Finance Education etc. During this period I paid numerous visits to my native place. I finally left the service of the government in 1929 when I made my last trip to Peking. Soon after my resignation I went to Wuchuan and remained there for about two years during which time I prepared manuscripts for books on politics, economics, philosophy and law. I completed my work on the books by the end of 1930. I left Wuchuan in April, and proceeded to Hankow at

the first noc of Shin Chung-100 (大衆解), commander of the 4th North Army in Kansen to help by to the building and movement for funds for the 4th North Army. I went to the military headquarter where I took up position in a small Chin Shi-shi (朱修德), Chief of staff. The up line to me was to see that the funds in the time had not been raised. Ten days later after my arrival in Kansen I was arrested by the Kansen Garrison Commander's headarters on the charge of fabricating rumour, starting agitation, and conducting subversive correspondence in a secret code and an attempted coup d'etat against General Luo Hsue-tung (郭化林) of the 40th Army Corps in Kanchow. I was detained in headquarters of the Garrison Commander for about 4 months on my release I took up res dance in Kanchow, remaining there for about 1 month, then came to Shanghai arriving here on November 13, 1931. I took a room in the Far Eastern Hotel and later moved to the Choi Son Hotel on Wharfed Road. Later in the month of January I moved to my friend's house in the Shin Shi Shi, No. 744, Seymour Road. My friend Young Hsue-sung (徐树声) who resides at this address is assistant to the Commander of the Shanghai Jundit Department Corps. Young told me that I could have a room on the ground floor of No. 744 Shin Shi Shi, Seymour Road. Soon after the start of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai I went to see D. Yennants of the Palace Hotel, Room 120 and asked him to render me some assistance in getting some of my friends out of the Shanghai area.

All my dealings with Japanese have been for the same purpose.

Hitherto I have omitted to state that about 15 years I was Superintendent in charge of Chinese students in Japan and whilst there I made a number of Japanese friends.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No.744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the No.204 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigimitsu
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
Ming Jih, Sing Hwa Hotel, Nanking, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang Soo, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied Au (奥), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang Soo had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang Soo to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang Soo.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
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with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
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by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
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ed, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the
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ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
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Translation of a document found during a raid on the
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Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

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these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang Soo, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied Au (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one Chiang Soo had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang Soo to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang Soo.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 741 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the No. 204 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dau (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Shigenitsu
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
Ming Jih, ^{源 稿} Ming Hwa Hotel, Nanking, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret ^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang Soo, 43 ^{永 清 正 路} Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and ^{林 德 台} Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied ^文 (文), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one ^{蔣 孝 武} Chiang Soo had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an adviser of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang Soo to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang Soo.

Translation of a document found during a raid on the
the home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No. 741 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th, 1932.

Kuo, Commander of the 26th Division of the National Army,

According to the No. 104 letter of the Garrison
Commander's Headquarters of Hankow, during the inspection
of postal matters they discovered a Japanese telegram
entitled "Telegram from the Song Dai (Japanese) Consul-
General at Tientsin to the Acting Consul-General Maginitou
of Shanghai" in company with a paper written according to
a secret code in a roll of mosquito paper sent to Tsiang
Ming Jih, Ming Shwa Hotel, Hankow, from Hankow and that
these documents are fabricating rumours, starting agitation
communicating under a secret^{code} and of a rebellious character
and we are requested to arrest the person in order to
prevent possible embarrassment. In accordance with this
we have arrested one Tsiang Ming Jih and seized a number
of documents of a rebellious nature including several
letters from Chiang Soe, 43 Yung Tsing Tsung Road, Hankow,
to Tsiang Ming Jih, and ^林 ^鏡 ^台 Ling Ching Dai, in connection
with a proposed coup d'etat against Kuo. Accordingly
we replied Au (夏), the Garrison Commander of Hankow
by telegram and requested him to arrest the accomplice.
In answer to this we were later informed by the afore-
mentioned Authorities that one ^蔣 ^素 Chiang Soe had been arrest-
ed, who stated that he is engaged as an advisor of the
26th Division and undertook the activities of overthrow-
ing Kuo and they also asked if it is all right to send
these accused Tsiang Ming Jih and Chiang Soe to your
Division for investigation. Regarding this we would
like to get a reply from you.

Attached herewith is a copy of the original letter
from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the Japanese
telegram with translation and three letters written by
Chiang Soe.

16
Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tshang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Mei Pah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (山民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tshang Ming-jih. No 744 Shin Wei Li
Seymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Wei Pah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (山民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tchang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Beymour Road at noon on March 19th 1932.

February 11th.

Brother Wei Fah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (山民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tchang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Wei Li
Beymour Road at noon on March 19th 1934.

February 11th.

Brother Wei Fah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (*Min*) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tchang Ming-jih. No 744 Shih Tei Li
Beymour Road at noon on March 19th 1934.

February 11th.

Brother Tei San.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid on
the home of Tchang Ming-jih. No 744 Chien Wei Li
Beymour Road at noon on March 19th 1933.

February 11th.

Brother Wei Fah.

Our company has achieved some success
A certain manager has returned to Tientsin from
Shanghai. Why do not go to Tientsin with Brother
Min (民) and maybe there is some meaning there.

Yours Faithfully

Min.

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

Februaru 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain ^{man}anager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
time state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

Ming.

P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Moh (Tuan Gee-zai
clique and you will receive help.

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

February 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain Manager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
true state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
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among us. As a branch is opening here it is
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Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

February 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain Manager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
true state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

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P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Moh (Tuan Gee-zai
alique and you will receive help.

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ling -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

February 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time. Our company has been organ-
ized with a little success. Certain Manager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
true state. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south.
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

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but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Moh (Tuan See-sai
elique and you will receive help.

Translation of a document found during a raid
on the home of Tsiang Ming -jih. No 744
Shig Wei Li, Seymour Road at noon on March 19th
1932.

February 11.

Brother Hung.

We have not corresponded to each other
for a long time . Our company has been organ-
ised with a little success. Certain Manager
(18 Ts) Secret Code. has left here for Tientsin.
Why do you not go to Tientsin with Brother Mai,
possibility it would not be difficult to know the
time a.s.c. Maybe I shall go to the North in the
near future with a view to arranging a conference
among us. As a branch is opening here it is
possible that we shall ask you to come south .
Attached herewith is a note for Brother Mai.

Yours Faithfully

Ming.

P.S. The organisation of the company is very good
but for the present do not ask for other men
When you are in Tientsin look for those
acquaintances of the Kan Koh (Tuan Jee-zai
clique and you will receive help.

Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

- 1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18030.
- 2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.
3. Dr. T. Mayesono. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.
(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsiang King Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

- 1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18030.
- 2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.
3. Dr. T. Mayesono. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.
(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18830.

2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.

3. Dr. T. Mayesano. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.

(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsang Ming Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th.1932.

1.(Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink,
Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 18030.

2.(Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese
Military Office. 97 Wooting Road.

3. Dr. T. Hayasono. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North
Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.

(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents found during a raid on the
home of Tsing Hing Jih, No 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour
Road at noon March 19th, 1932.

1. (Visiting card.) D. Yamamoto. Written in ink.

Room No 129 Palace Hotel, (Tel 10030.

2. (Visiting Card.) Major. T. Takahashi. Japanese

Military office. 97 Footing Road.

3. Dr. T. Hayasano. Dental Surgeon. No A 125 North

Szechuen Road. Telephone 41839.

(The last being also a visiting card.)

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 13.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last; have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside the sea among us and Chuen Jee (菊池) (Chief of Staff), San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田) (Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here. I originally intended to have an interview with you, but am not in position to do so due to my present engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in the peace movement; you can get important particulars from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chun Tsing (村井), and Kiang Gee (江崎) (all names of Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations should be based on the people. Your Army is famous for its civility; I hope that it will not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will be merciful towards them.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Chih wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last;
have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside
the sea among us and Chuen Jee (簡也) (Chief of Staff),
San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田)
(Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at
Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and
I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here.
I originally intended to have an interview with you,
but am not in position to do so due to my present
engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to
offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in
the peace movement; you can get important particulars
from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chun Tsing
(村井), and Kiang Gee (江崎) (all names of
Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and
other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien
Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations
should be based on the people. Your Army is
famous for its civility; I hope that it will
not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will
be merciful towards them.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 Shih Wei Li (慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda,

It is three years since we saw you last; have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside the sea among us and Chuen Jee (陳池) (Chief of Staff), San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田) (Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here. I originally intended to have an interview with you, but am not in position to do so due to my present engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in the peace movement; you can get important particulars from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (北岡) Chun Tsing (村井), and Kiang Gue (江崎) (all names of Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations should be based on the people. Your Army is famous for its civility; I hope that it will not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will be merciful towards them.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li (老惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

February 18.

Commander-in-Chief Uyeda.

It is three years since we saw you last; have you an idea about the hearty talk and joking beside the sea among us and Chuen Jee (簡池) (Chief of Staff), San Ya (三野) (Staff Officer), Chih Dien (吉田) (Interpreter and Advisor), when you were in command at Tientsin and Taku. This time you came to Shanghai and I too owing to some important affairs have arrived here. I originally intended to have an interview with you, but am not in position to do so due to my present engagement. Therefore I have to write to you to offer my good wishes. I am at present engaged in the peace movement; you can get important particulars from Dien Chung (田中), Pei Kong (平岡) Chun Tsing (村井), and Kiang Gee () (all names of Japanese).

As regards whether there is hope for peace and other measures, please tell me through Brother Dien Chung (田中)

Yours faithfully,

Name on attached card.

P.S. The intimate friendship between the two nations should be based on the people. Your Army is famous for its civility; I hope that it will not treat the people in a brutal manner, but will be merciful toward them.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 774 Shih lei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Teiung King-chih (蔣明極), 774 Shih Sei Li
(勢里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various
matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Teiang Ming-chih (蒋明桢), 774 Shih lei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsung Ming-chih (蔣明極), 774 Shih lei Li
(德東里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

The principle of root

1. I have heard that you suspect me.
2. You don't make conference about the various matters.
3. You don't practise our belief.
4. Angry.

(N.B. This note is in Japanese).

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a
People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up
the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into
execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明志), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a
People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up
the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into
execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang King-chih (蔣中正), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a
People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up
the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into
execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明植), 744 Shih Wei Li
(石衛里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

1. Convene a Provisional Government Council.
1. Fix the law governing the Organization of a
People's Conference.
1. Overthrow the despotism of One Party.
1. Convene a People's Conference and fix up
the Constitution.
1. Organize a formal government and put into
execution the constitution.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(石衛里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).
Feng. Yu. Chuen.
2. Money. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.
Wang Ping-yen.
3. Shanghai Question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.
 - (a) The Whole question.
 - (b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).

Feng. Yu. Chuen.

2. Money. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.

Wang Ping-yen.

3. Shanghai Question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.

(a) The Whole question.

(b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ping-chih (蔣平之, 744 Shih Wei Li
(蘇美里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).
Peng. Yu. Chuen.
2. Koney. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.
Wang Ping-yen.
3. Shanghai question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Chao-an.
 - (a) The Whole question.
 - (b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Chiang Ying-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(蘇美里) Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

.....

Plan to be put into execution

1. Mutiny in the Interior (Letter to Chiang).
Feng. Yu. Chuen.
2. Money. 19th Route. Kwangtung. Li.
Wang Ping-yen.
3. Shanghai question. Wang Ih-ding. Fu Siao-an.
(a) The Whole question.
(b) the "Part" question.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明樞), 744 South Wei Li
(韋里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Jan to Tsiang Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Jih,

At 4 p. m. every day, there is a meeting of
Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Zien (掇) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p. m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (?Zien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

Jan.

Translation of the Envelope:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Foo.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsing King-chih (蔣明桂), 743 S. Wei Li
(慈惠里), by four agents, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Jan to Tsing King-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother King Jih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of
standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Lien (捷) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (?Lien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

Jan.

Translation of the Envelope:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Woo.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsing Ming-chih (梅明柱), 744 S. H. Wei Li
(惠里), Bayview Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Jan to Tsing Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Shih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of
Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Lien (林) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (Lien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

Jan.

Translation of the Envelope:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Too.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsing Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 S. H. H. Li
(蔣明極). Day our 14th, at 12 noon March 18, 1932

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Jan to Tsing Ming-chih dated February 16:-

February 16.

Brother Ming Jih,

At 4 p.m. every day, there is a meeting of
Standing Committee in Li's residence. If you have
leisure, please represent Brother Lien (蔣) and
attend the meeting. At 2 p.m. on the 18th you are
also requested to represent (Zien) and attend the
meeting. Yesterday I proposed that you be appointed
Advisor to this office, which was passed. A letter
of appointment will be sent to you separately.

Yours faithfully,

Jan.

Translation of the Envelope:-

Goods Roads Exhibition
Bank of China Extension Bldg.
16 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Mr. Chiang Ming-jeh
c/o Chang's Residence.

From Sec.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 744 Shih Wei Li
(蘇惠里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1934.

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated
December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and
perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes
me very willing to see you and have a talk with you,
which, however, is made impossible owing to my present
engagement, official and private. Should you have
anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling
Tsiuh (林士) and have dealings with him.

Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,
Shigemitsu
(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
house of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明哲), 744 Shih Wei Li
(慈惠里), Seymour Road, at 11 noon March 19, 1934.

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated
December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and
perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes
me very willing to see you and have a talk with you,
which, however, is made impossible owing to my present
engagement, official and private. Should you have
anything to do, please kindly interview Adviser Ling
Tsun (林士) and have dealings with him.
Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,

Shigemitsu

(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,

c/o Chang Residence

744 Shih Wei Li,

Seymour Road.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiaing Ming-chih (), 744 Shih Wei Li
(), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1941.

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Shigemitsu to Tsiaing Ming-chih dated
December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsia,

Your letter has been duly received and
perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes
me very willing to see you and have a talk with you,
which, however, is made impossible owing to my present
engagement, official and private. Should you have
anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling
Tsun () and have dealings with him.
Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,
Shigemitsu
(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigemitsu

Mr. Tsiaing Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of documents seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明誌), 744 Shih Wei Li
(石衛里), Seymour Road, at 12 noon March 19, 1933.

The following is the translation of a letter
addressed by Shigenitsu to Tsiang Ming-chih dated
December 24:-

December 24,
Office of the Japanese
Minister to China.

Mr. Min Tsih,

Your letter has been duly received and
perused. Your arrival in Shanghai this time makes
me very willing to see you and have a talk with you,
which, however, is made impossible owing to my present
engagement, official and private. Should you have
anything to do, please kindly interview Advisor Ling
Tsih (林士) and have dealings with him.
Excuse me.

Yours faithfully,
Shigenitsu
(Minister to China).

Translation of the envelop :-

From Shigenitsu

Mr. Tsiang Ming-tsih,
c/o Chang Residence
744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road.

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang ming-chih (蔣明極), 714 Shih wei
Li, Seymour Road, at 12 noon, march 19, 1932.

--

December 11,

Minister Shigemitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lih

(alias Ming Jih)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Shang Tsuan (上村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Pai Kong (北岡), Dien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (仲) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all of Japanese).

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang ming-chih (蔣明極), 714 Shih wei
Li, Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

--

December 1,

Minister Shigemitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lih

(alias ming Jih)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Shang Tsuan (上村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Kai Kong (北岡), Dien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (村井) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all of Japanese).

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang Ming-chih (蔣明極), 74 Chin Wei
St., Seymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1952.

--

December 1,

Minister Shigenitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Chiang Zu-lih
(alias Ming Jin)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Chang Tsuan (上村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Hsi Kong (北岡), Hien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (村井) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all of Japanese).

Translation of document seized during a raid on the
home of Tsiang King-chih (蔣明哲), 34 Chih-chi
St., Szechwan Road, at 12 noon, March 10, 1942.

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December 1,

Minister Chigenitsu,

I beg to inform you that I arrived
in Shanghai yesterday and would like to have an interview
with you. If you have time, I shall come to you and
have a hearty talk with you. Besides I have some
important affairs to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Chiang Kai-shek

(alias King Jin)

P.S. I appreciate your introduction to me last year
of Consul Chang Tsuan (上村) who had several
negotiations with me which resulted in satisfaction.
I met brethren Hui Kong (北岡), Hien Chung (田中),
Chung Tsing (村井) yesterday. I told them to
convey the matter to you and I believe that they have
dealt it with you already. I hope that you will appoint
a date for an interview.

(Note: The last three names mentioned in P.S. are
all of Japanese).

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang ming-chih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Leymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. King Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have a ~~disc~~ discussion with you, Assistant.
Hoping that you will favour me with a reply,

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Punitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung recon e Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiaing ming-chih, 744 Whih Wei Li,
Beymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Ming Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
in the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have a ~~disc~~ discussion with you, Assistant.
Hoping that you will favour me with a reply,

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Punitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung recone Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiaing ming-chih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
eymour Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Ming Jih,

My friend Liu Ching-san's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Shantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have ~~a~~ discussion with you, assistant.
hoping that you will favour me with a reply.

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Liu as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Unitive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung People Group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-sen is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsing-ching-chih, 744 Chih Wei Li,
Canton Road, at 12 noon, March 19, 1932.

December 31

Mr. Lin Jih,

My friend Lin Ching-son's men have
about 5,000 rifles and are at present distributed
on the border of Kiangsu and Cheantung. I request
you to try to find some one in Shanghai to collect
them and organize them, whereby we can make a
fundamental force out of them with a view to
completing the Chinese Revolution. It will be
best to have a discussion with you, Assistant.
hoping that you will favour me with a reply.

Yours faithfully,

Chang Chi-ming.

P.S. In 1924 Sun Yat-sen appointed Lin as Commander
of the 11th Army. During the Northern Expulsive
Drive, he was appointed by Chiang as Commander-
in-Chief of the Kiao Tung recon group and at
present acts as Major General Military Advisor.
Li Chi-son is at present Director of Military
Training; have you any connection with him and
can you introduce me to him?

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Tsiang Ming-jih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (Y Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsing not to
worry any more. He (Y Tsou Sung) will go to
Nanking to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(Sd.) Han Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Ming-jih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing ming.

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Chiang Ming-jih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (Y Sun Fo)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsoing not to
worry any more. He (Y Tsou Sung) will go to
Hankow to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Peng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the Interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(sd.) H. N. Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Ming-jih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Zing Ming.

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Chiang Ming-jih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

--

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Sung will
proceed to Hupeh and I hold the following opinion :

1. As the matter according to Sun Ah-deu (Y Sun To)
will be announced at a time when everything had
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsou being not to
worry any more. He (Y Tsou Sung) will go to
Hankow to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Nghi's (Feng) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is resistance from the interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupeh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(sd.) Han Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Ming-jih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Ling Ming.

Translation of document seized during a raid on
the home of Chiang Ming-jih, 744 Shih Wei Li,
Seymour Road at 12 noon March 19, 1932.

Ming,

I am very glad to hear that Tsou Tung will
proceed to Hupoh and I hold the following opinion:

1. As the matter according to Sun Shou-tou (Sun So)
will be announced at a time when everything has
been properly arranged and it is believed that the
"Straw Head General" (Chiang Kai-shek) will not
meddle with it. Will you advise Tsou Tung not to
worry any more. He (Tsou Tung) will go to
Hankow to exert all his energy to assist in
accomplishing the matter.
2. As regard Mo Agha's (Yang) case, the official
circle exerts every effort to prove that it is
groundless. Have you heard any evidence regarding
the same?
3. As there is assistance from the interior, the
situation will not be affected and as the
influence of the bandits will be intensified during the
present national crisis in Hupoh, it is very needful
to have a stable commander. The present unsettled
situation will profit a wise person who can pick up
an excellent chance through it.

(Sd.) H. N. Ts-ching

Envelope: Chiang Esq.,
Ming-jih
c/o 744 Shih Wei Li, Seymour Road.

Awaiting reply.

From Ling-ming.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

3389.
11. 3. 32.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

" A " Division.
Louza. Police Station.
15th. March, 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

15-3-32. p.m.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

Second Branch, Kiangsu
High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Assistance to Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

1st.	accused:-	Lee Ming Tsoong	(李明中)
2nd.	"	Lee Hsin Ngoo	(李醒吾)
3rd.	"	Lee Ts Kwei	(李子寬)
4th.	"	Chew Ts Zah	(周子石)
5th.	"	Chew Keng Zung	(周幹臣)
6th.	"	ling Nyeh Ding	(尹玉亭)
7th.	"	Wong Tsoong Zung	(王仲仁)
8th.	"	Sung Nyooch Su	(孫玉書)
9th.	"	Tsang Ming Yuen	(張明遠)
10th.	"	Sung Ben Tau	(宋伯濤)
11th.	"	Zau wei Si	(曹為先)

The above named accused again appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the afternoon of 15-3-32, when the charge-sheet was endorsed as follows:-

" All the accused, together with the evidence and articles seized, are allowed to be handed over with the exception of Zau Wei Si (曹為先), 11th. accused, who is to find security and surrender himself to the Public Safety Bureau Authorities in case he is required."

SB
20/3/32
Roa
JH

D C (Crime)
Information
11/1/32

W. B. Hoilex.
D.S. 72.

Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Lee

Fm. L. D.M. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Judge Yoh
S. S. D. REGISTRY

Reg. No. 5/52615-25. Sheet No. 9

S. S. D. 3369
17 3 34

Proceedings.

Mr. Lee appeared for the Police.
Mr. Sung Yue Sung for the 1st, 4th, and 6th accused.
Mr. Zay Tsu Wei " " " " " "
Mr. Sung Vung Dong for the 4th accused.
Mr. Yue Yau for the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th accused.

Judge to Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- According to the Rendition Agreement, the Court have to make some enquiries in this case. I am not going to have the case renewed.

Judge to accused:- Your case was tried by Judge Soong yesterday and it has been considered by us to hand you over to the P.S.B.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung (Lawyer):- The question of Extradition in this case involves much on the part of law. Judge Soong, when he sat yesterday, allowed to give me time to make out a written petition regarding the part of law in this case. Will the Court give me time to express my opinion.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- According to the Rendition Agreement, we do not have to talk about law. Article 6 of the Agreement clearly states that if the case is proved to be a Prima Faci case, it can be handed over.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- In the Judicial Court, I submit that Law and criminal procedure should be taken into consideration. I draw the Court's attention to Article 5 of the Agreement.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- This case has been proved to be a prima facie case, and according to the Rendition Agreement should be handed over.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- Even if Article 6 of the Agreement should be adopted in this case, full enquiries should be made before extradition. From the proceedings yesterday, the act of the alleged offence was in the Settlement, and therefore should be tried in this Court. It is the right of the accused to be fully enquired before handed over. The accused should be given the right that they should be brought before the Judicial Court, as the alleged crime was committed within the Jurisdiction of this Court. If the Court will give me time to make out a petition, I will write out fully explaining regarding the question of extradition in this case. If the Court has already made

Sheet No. 10.

a ruling forth handing over, I ask that the execution of this ruling be ~~temporay~~ suspended, according to Article 420 of the Criminal Procedure.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- The enquiries have already been concluded by Judge Soong. There is no ruling in this case. I hand them over according to the Rendition Agreement.

Mr. Sung:- I ask for a short remand of two to three days.

Representative of P.S.B. :- A despatch from the P.S.B. was sent to this Court this morning for the extradition of the accused. I ask the Court to hand them over to us, as it has been the ruling in this Court to hand accused over in cases like this. I also ask that the documents and other property seized be handed over to us with the accused.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- I ask the Court to give the accused a chance for explanation for two or three minutes.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- You may explain now.

Mr. Sung:- According to Article 13 of the Criminal Procedure the residence of the accused should be taken into consideration in this case. All the accused reside in the Settlement and are therefore subject to the Jurisdiction of this Court. The second point, is if they are handed over, they should not be handed over to the P.S.B. but to the Kiangse High Court. The third point, according to Article 21 of the Criminal Procedure the accused should not be handed over to the P.S.B. The fourth point, the Martial Law at Nantao, has not effect in the Settlement, and therefore should not be handed over to the Chinese Authorities. It is absolutely right to have the case tried in this Court in which a Procurator sits with the Judge. It is the Civil right of the accused to be tried before a Judicial Court to which the Jurisdiction is subject. If according to the Rendition Agreement the the accused are handed over, there is no use to make enquiries and no use to prove a prima facie case if the Court has deemed to hand them over. I ask that the execution of this be temporary suspended.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- This case was first discovered by the P.S.B.

Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Judge.
Fm. L. D: I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 11.

and they asked this Court for the extradition of the accused.

Mr. Sung:- The accused were already charged by the Settlement Police.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- They were not charged by the Settlement Police only an application was made for the extradition on behalf of the P. S.B.

Mr. Sung Vung Dong (Lawyer):- This Court is not compelled to hand the accused over according to the Rendition Agreement, if the Court does not think it necessary to hand them over after full enquiries.

Judge:- According to the Criminal Procedure, it is right to take the residences of the accused into consideration when we decide the the question of extradition, but in this case the said offence was committed out of the limits of the Settlement.

Mr. Lear:- The facts of the case is clear. They planned the offence in the Settlement. The Settlement Police do not wish to push the accused out of the Settlement. The object of their offence was to start trouble in Nantao, and the P.S.B. want to charge the accused. If the P.S.B. want them handed over, the Settlement Police have no objection to leave this to the Court.

Mr. Zau (lawyer) in answer to Judge :- My opinion is the same as Mr. Sung.

Mr. Yue to Judge :- The residence of the accused is within the Settlement. The Municipal Police should charge the accused and the case tried in this Court.

Judge to Mr. Yue:- This Court has decided to extradite the accused

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- We object to this ruling. I have prepared my petition and I ask that the execution of this ruling be temporary suspended according to Article 420 of the Criminal Procedure.

Judge :- There is no ruling in a case like this, we only hand over the accused in accordance with the Rendition Agreement.

Mr. Sung to Judge :- Then I wish to protest against the ruling.

Judge to Mr. Sung:- Your protest has no legal basis. If the accused

Sheet, No. 12.

are handed over, they will be still under the Chinese Authorities.

If our ruling should be considered incorrect, there is still another remedy in this case.

Mr. Lea in answer to Judge :- The 11th accused could not furnish security. In the house No. 26 Rue Premier Montmorand there was some property left, I ask the Court to dispose of this.

Judge to Mr. Lea:- The furniture has nothing to do with the case, I cannot dispose of it.

Mr. Lea:- Is the 11th accused to be detained.

Judge :- The 11th accused is to be detained by the Settlement Police pending the furnishing of security.

Mr. Zung Vung Dong to Judge :- The Judge has just stated in this case there is no ruling, but the Court has decided that the accused be handed over, this is a ruling. According to article 6 of the Criminal Procedure the Court should make full enquiries, and if the Court considers that they should not be handed over then they should be tried here in this Court.

Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- The P.S.B. is not a Judicial Court, only a Police Station, how can we hand the accused over to them.

Mr. Lea to Judge :- There is some property in the Dah Doong Lodging-house and some property at 7 Rue Chapdel. They are being looked after by the French Police pending an order of disposal by this Court.

9th Accused:- I have some property at the Dah Doong Lodging-house

Judge :- The question of property has nothing to do with this case. The property can be disposed of by the accused themselves.

Judge to Mr. Sung Yue Sung:- Your petition should be filed through the Registry office.

11th accused to surrender himself to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on furnishing security, but he is still to be detained in the station pending furnishing security.
 All others to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau together with the documentary proofs.

Decision.

H H Biggs

ST. Please see and pass by Reg. file.

18:3:22

Copy for Officer in charge Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

" A " Division.

Louza, Police Station.

14th. March, 1932.

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.

Further to Assistance to Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

- 1st accused:- Lee Ming Tsoong (李明中).
2nd. " :- Lee Hsin Ngoo (李醒吾).
3rd. " :- Lee Ts Kwei (李子宽).
4th. " :- Chow Ts Zah (周子石).
5th. " :- Chow Keng Zung (周幹臣).
6th. " :- Ying Nyoh Ding (尹玉亭).
7th. " :- Wong Tsoong Zung (王仲仁).
8th. " :- Sung Nyooch Su (孫玉書).
9th. " :- Tsang Ming Yuen (張明遠).
10th, " :- Sung Ban Tau (宋伯壽).
11th. " :- Zau Wei Si (曹吉先).

The above named accused appeared before the
Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court on the morning
of 14-3-32, when after a lengthy hearing the charge-sheet
was endorsed as follows:-

" 1st. to 10th. accused to be detained for the time
being. 11th. accused to be released on security."

The seized property, including papers searched
from the persons of the accused, was detained by the
Court.

W. B. Bailey.
D.S. 72.

6 copies
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14/3/32, 19 F. I. R. No. 6240-242 Stn. No. 66140-242

Reg. No. 32615-25 Stn. Louza. Procurator. Wong J. B. REC. S. B. D. 3369

Accused		Age	Occupation
1. Lee Hing Tsong	(	39.	Unemployed.
2. Lee Hsin Ngoo	(	38.	Ex-Officer.
3. Lee Ts Tsai	(	38.	Unemployed.
4. Chow Ts Tsai	(	38.	do.
5. Chow Keng Tung	(	38.	do.
6. Ying Nyoh Ding	(	38.	do.
7. Tong Tsong Tung	(	38.	Teacher
8. Sung Nyoh Su	(	41.	Unemployed.
9. Tsung Hing Yuen	(	38.	do.
10. Sung Tsai Tsai	(	38.	do.
11. Lau Tsai Si	(	19.	do.

Charge offence against the Internal Security of the State. Cont to. Art 103 of the C.S.D.
For that they during the month of March 1932 at Shanghai did plot together to overthrow the Internal Security of the State.

Proceedings. Mr. Lee appeared for the Police.
Mr. Sung Yue Sung appeared for the 1st, 4th & 6th accused.
Mr. Sung Vung Dong for the 4th accused.
Mr. Yue Yeu for the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th accused.

Mr. Lee:- At 4.10.p.m. on the 12/3/32 a detective named Ng Siau Fung from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau went to Louza Station and reported that there were a number of persons in Rooms No. 34 and 29 in the Great Eastern Hotel plotting to overthrow the present Safety Bureau and the Volunteer Corps in Nantao. He also asked for assistance to raid these rooms. The Police gave them assistance and went there and arrested the 1st to the 9th accused as well as finding many documents, chops and flags in the room. These things are of an illegal organization called "The Self-Defense Army". House No. 7 of Rue Chapdel was also raided and more documents were found relating to the same organization. House No. 26 Rue Brunier Montmorand was then raided and there the 10th and 11th accused were arrested. The representative of the Bureau is in Court and he will apply for the handing over of the accused. The Police have no opinion re extradition and we entirely leave it in the hands of the Court.

M.S. Wilcox:- At 4.10.p.m. on the 12/3/32 members of the Public Safety Bureau came to Louza Station and asked for assistance to arrest some persons in Rooms 34 and 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel. They stated that the place was being used as a meeting place to plot the overthrow of the Public Safety Bureau and administration of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Myself and C.E.S. 128 gave assistance

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14/3/32 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 68140-240

Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Judge
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Reg. No. 5/52615-25. Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings) and we went to the Hotel. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused were in
continues.

arrested in room No. 34, and the 5th, 6th, 7th 8th and 9th accuse were
arrested in room No. 29. A box containing documents were seized in room
No. 34 of the Hotel, and these (produced) in room No. 29. These documents
(produced) were brought to the Station by the P.S.B. as evidence.
The 10th and 11th accused were arrested at 9.30 p.m. on the 12/3/32
at the home of the 3rd accused No. 2 Rue Brenier Montmorand
26 Brenier Montmorand in Frenchtown. Three
boxes of literature and documents were seized at the 2nd accused house
and one box containing documents from the 3rd accused house 26 Rue
Brenier Montmorand. Papers and chops were found on the accused person
when they were searched at the Station. The representative of the P.S.
B. is in Court and request that the accused be handed over to them.
Statements have been taken from all the accused.

Ng Siau Fung in answer to the Judge :- I am a detective from the
P.S.B. I received information on the 12/3/32 to the effect that the
occupants of Room No. 34 and 29 of the Great Eastern Hotel were plotting
to overthrow the present Safety Bureau of Nantao. I went to Louza
Station to obtain assistance to arrest these accused. I ask that they
be handed over to us for trial.

1st Accused in answer to Judge :- I occupied Room No. 34 of the Great
Eastern Hotel with 3 others. I have been there for 4 days. The other
three men came to the room to visit the 9th accused. Documents, chops
and flags were found in the room. Wong Ming is the Chief Detective
Inspector in the Public Safety Bureau at Nantao. I do not know Soong
Suh Chu. The nature of the "South East Self Defense Army" is on the
basis of patriotism. I do not know the plan of this army. It has only
been organized for 3 or 4 days. The 9th accused is my friend, and it
was I who first asked him to come to the room. A few days ago I met a
man named Lee Ngoh and he gave me a \$100.00 to book a room in the Ho-
tel. At first I only booked room No. 34, I booked Room No. 29 because
the wife of "Lee" also stayed there. "Lee" only asked me to entertain
his friends there. I have no position in the "Self-defense Army" and
I do not know how many men were concerned in it. I do not know where

D-3370

D-3373

D-3379

12:31

D.6 (crime)

Information and
facts of petren.

File
14:31

Thiers

O. i/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3370
Date 14 3 32

PROCLAMATION

Japan and China are brothers - they are of same race. United stand, fight and. As to Eastern Asia all we hope is the peace. China, e presume, has the same sympathy. We have been kind to her from the remotest day up to the present. But the mutual friendship breaks as the result of the incitement which is being caused by the militarists. However, our government is still hoping that these militarists will wake up. They never awake. Consequently the ill feeling developed day by day. Manhandling our inhabitants. Our government cannot bear to see it. Sending out our troops to protect the people and trying our best to persuade the militarists to be friendly again. They disregard us. Sometimes attack us and sometimes resist us. We have to hang on. But at length these militarists took to their heels. We long for nothing and the question of territory is China's and this remains unchanged from the former till now. The militarists are no longer existed and what we hope is the word "peace" and the rapid restoration of friendship. Strive and attain our goal by hook and crook. We have also to point out that our troops here will never look upon the innocent as enemies; protect them as our own people. We hope all the people should live peacefully and do their business happily. Pray don't suspect; we have no other conception.

Y. Shirakawa

Commander in chief, Japanese Forces.

12/1/32
R
JAP
Copy of Translation of proclamation
dated 12/1/32 at Shanghai
C. S. D. 3370
11/3

(P. 331.)

G.



R.

No. C.I.D. 20 in 1520/32.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

March 22nd, 1932.

Sir,

Miss Alexandra Stolaroff.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks
the receipt of your letter No. D.3373 of March 14th 1932,
the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

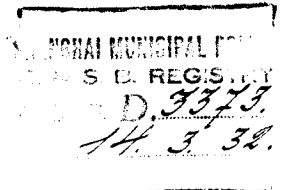
Your obedient servant,

24/3
p. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
~~Captain Superintendent of Police.~~

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

S H A N G H A I.



March 14, 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram, dated March 10, which reads as follows:-

"Miss Alexandra Stoliaroff without valid Passport
"has requested permission remain in Colony states
"she resided in Shanghai at 1027 Avenue Foch with
"Semichoff brother-in-law please say if she is of
"good character or if anything detrimental is known
"regarding her.

Police Hongkong".

The following telegram, dated March 12, was sent in reply:-

"Referring to your telegram of 10th, nothing known
"against Stoliaroff.

Legiron".

Enquiries regarding Miss Alexandra Stoliaroff show that she is a Russian born in Petrograd on April 6, 1879. She arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.S.R. in 1927 and worked, casually, until February 1932 when she proceeded to Canton. She holds Chinese Passport No. 774 issued by the Public Safety Bureau at Shanghai on January 23, 1932, enabling her to proceed to Canton via Hongkong. This document is valid for return to Shanghai.

- 2 -

B. Y. Semichoff, Miss Steliaroff's brother-in-law, is an advertisement designer by profession, and has been a resident of this city since 1918. They are both registered at the local Russian Emigrants' Committee and nothing detrimental is known regarding them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Inspector General of Police,
Hongkong.

File

7/15

15:31'32

POLICE

HONGKONG

UGPLEKYNNT

IVYNOAHZD

STOLIAROFF

LEGIROH

Referring to your telegram of 10th, nothing known against
Stoliaroff.

*Despatched at
12¹⁰ pm. 12/3/32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

*Telegram signed by
D. A. (Ct) [Signature]
12/3/32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3373
SECTION 2 Station
Date March 12 1932

Subject (in full) Telegram from Hongkong re. Miss Alexandra Stoliaroff.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

SBK. 51

With reference to the attached telegram of March 10, 1932 from the Hongkong Police on the subject of Miss Alexandra Stoliaroff, I have to report that she is a Russian who was born in Petrograd on April 6, 1899. She arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.S.R. in 1927 and resided in this city casually working for the most part until some time in February 1932 when she proceeded to Canton. She holds Chinese passport No 774 issued by the Public Safety Bureau at Shanghai on January 23, 1932 enabling her to proceed to Canton via Hongkong. This document is valid for return to Shanghai.

B.Y. Semichoff, her brother-in-law, an advertisement designer by profession, has been resident of Shanghai since 1918.

They are registered at the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No 6-A Hongkong Road and nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding either of them.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch
[Signature]

Translation of Telegram from Hongkong..

Miss Alexandra Stoliaroff without valid Passport has requested permission remain in Colony states she resided in Shanghai at 1027 Avenue Foch with ~~brother-in-law~~ Semicheff brother-in-law please say if she is of good character or if anything detrimental is known regarding her.

Police. Hongkong.

S2, For attention please.
SS Kopie. Wg
JBR 11/3

Translation of Telegram from Hongkong.

Miss Alexandra Stolisoff without valid Passport has requested permission remain in Colony states she resided in Shanghai at 1027 Avenue Foch with ~~brother-in-law~~ Semichoff brother-in-law please say if she is of good character or if anything detrimental is known regarding her.

Police. Hongkong.

(No. 681)

大
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THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

Telegraphic Address
"EASTERN"

SHANGHAI STATION,
4, Avenue Edward VII

Telephone Number
11233.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 1111

14 3 12

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YU XK 118
The following Telegram Received via EASTERN at 18.05 10.3.32 4000

HONGKONG 29 10 1745 ETAT

Reply Paid \$3.36

RP3.36 LEGION SHANGHAI

MISS ALEXANDRA STOLAROFF WIZJVIDEZ MYRTIO FONT
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PEVFOIDVUD SHANGHAI ARZDOEJIZ ALAVKLERPO AVENUE
FOCH WISAZ SEMACHIFF XXXXXXXX BEDSFIDVUD IZPYRODVAD
PUVREHYZOS CYOJKGYEJY CAMMKTUJO ALKULEKDEM INFELIVYNO
OCTIJDHANG

POLICE

enquiry respecting this telegram can be attended to without the production of this form.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3379

Municipal Police, 18.3.32.
Special Branch,
March 17 1932.

S/ Commissioner of Police (Duns)

Sir,

Information and form of return.

Wof
D. C. (Division)

MAR 18 1932 Officer i/c Special Branch.

W. G. Givens File *Wf*

Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
March 16 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

W. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SEARCHED INDEXED
& S. REGISTRY
S. P. D. 7279
Station,
15. 3. 32.
Date March 15, 1932.

Subject (in full) "Situation Committee" organized by Japanese Residents.

Made by D. S. Uemoto.

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt.*

Inquiries made in connection with the report appearing in the Shanghai Sunday Times of February 21 on the subject of the inauguration of the "Emergency Committee" by the Japanese in Shanghai with the object of studying various important problems now facing the Japanese subject, show that in consideration of the grave situation in Shanghai as the result of the Chinese anti-Japanese hostilities in Manchuria, the local Japanese residents organized a Committee known as the "Situation Committee" (not the "Emergency Committee") with a view to adopting measures for the protection of the lives and property of the Japanese nationals in Shanghai. An office has been established in the office of the Japanese Residents Corporation in the Japanese Club, No. 69 Boone Road, and the expenses incurred by this Committee will be borne by the Japanese Residents Corporation.

On February 27 members of the Corporation held an extraordinary meeting in the Japanese Club and decided the allocation of a loan amounting to a sum of \$200,000 with the Yokohama Specie Bank in order to meet the expenditure incurred by the present situation.

The Committee comprises the following seven departments:-

1) Department of General Affairs

This department supervises the office work of other departments.

2) Protection Department

This department deals with the work of protecting the Japanese nationals.

3) Information Department

The members of this department are to communicate to residents of district in their charge information regarding evacuation and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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

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

other important notices issued by the Committee.

4) Transportation Department

Members of this department are to study and arrange for the transportation of residents in ~~their~~ districts under their charge to the places of shelter.

5) Accommodation Department

Members of this department are to investigate the number of persons to be evacuated in case of emergency and to make arrangements for their accommodation.

6) Supply and Relief Work Department

Members of this department are to investigate the quantity of foodstuffs required by the persons accommodated by the Accommodation Department and to devise ways and means to purchase such foodstuffs and to distribute them accordingly.

7) Liaison Department

Duty of the members of this department is to keep in touch with officers of the Japanese Consulate-General, the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Shanghai Defence Forces, the Public Safety Bureau and other public organs.

The members of the various departments are as follows:-

Chairman: Mr. K. Murai, Consul-General.

Department of General Affairs

Mr. M. Izawa,	Mr. S. Iguchi	Mr. H. Hata,
Mr. O. Okamoto,	Mr. T. Kawamura,	Dr. T. Kawabata,
Mr. M. Yonezato,	Mr. S. Yoshida,	Mr. R. Tanaka,
Mr. T. Tanabe,	Mr. S. Kuwabara,	Mr. T. Funatsu,
Mr. K. Fukushima,	Mr. S. Fukamachi,	Mr. H. Terai,
Mr. K. Miyaji,	Capt. Shibayama.	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....(3)

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

Protection Department

Chief: Superintendent Hanasato, Chief of the Japanese Consular
Police.

Staff: Japanese Consulate-General	7
Japanese Residents Corporation	2
Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions	9
Japanese Ex-Service Mens Association	33

Information Department

Chief: Mr. Hayashi, Chairman of the Japanese Amalgamated
Association of Street Unions.

Staff: Japanese Consulate-General	3
Japanese Residents Corporation	2
Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions	24
Japanese Ex-Service Mens Association	5

Transportation Department

Chief: Mr. Asada, Chairman of the Hongkew Branch of the
Japanese Ex-Service Mens Association.

Staff: Japanese Consulate-General	4
Japanese Residence Corporation	2
Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions	7
Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association	24

Accommodation Department

Chief: Mr. Yasui, Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Residents
Corporation.

Staff: Japanese Consulate-General	4
Japanese Residents Corporation	2
Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions	9

Supply and Relief Work Department

Chief: Mr. Ikeda.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

(4)

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Staff: Japanese Consulate-General.	4
Japanese Residents Corporation.	2
Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions	3
Japanese Doctors Association ?	

Liaeson Department

Chiefs: Messrs. Otozu and Shirai, Vice-Consuls.

Staff: Messrs. Y. Ikeda

S. Otsuki

T. Tokunaga

Japanese Consulate-General	2
----------------------------	---

Japanese Residents Corporation	2
--------------------------------	---

Meetings of the Committee are held once a week
at present in the Japanese Club.

M. H. Menzies

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

[Signature]

3261

COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE

Various Problems To Be Studied By Japanese

It is reported in Chinese circles that the Japanese in Shanghai have recently inaugurated what is known as "The Emergency Committee" with the sole object of studying various important problems now facing the Japanese subjects. The work of the organization embraces:

- 1.—Investigation of the various problems now facing the Japanese, both Shanghai and outports, and the finding of appropriate methods to meet these problems.
- 2.—The carrying on of negotiations with the International Settlement authorities concerning the various problems which may arise.
- 3.—The dissemination of news from the Japanese point of view concerning Shanghai affairs through the agency of a propaganda bureau.
- 4.—Providing relief for the Japanese subjects who may suffer from the warlike operations of the Japanese troops.

The newly-organized Committee includes the Japanese Consul-General, Japanese military men in Shanghai, the Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Japanese commercial and industrial concerns, the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association, Japanese volunteers, Japanese street unions and Japanese press union.

2/21

for

SI, For discreet inquiries and report please.

J.P.G.
22:2:32

✓

FLASH

NO.

3

J-3380

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3370

Political (3)

September 5, 1932. 132

It also enquires the address of one Ting Sih Noong (丁雪農)
(compradore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, 9 Avenue Edward
VII), who is alleged to have strenuously opposed compensation
for fire losses in Chapel and points out that he deserves more
than death.

In reply, the federation has published a notice in the local
press asking the group to suspend any ^{help} in the form of
"extraordinary" measures.

Arrival of League Commission members

Lord Lytton and party arrived by aeroplane from Peking at
the Hungjiao Aerodrome at 3.53 p.m. on September 4. After being
welcomed by local officials the party proceeded to the Cathay Hotel,
where they passed the night, boarding the s.s. "Gango" at 9.45
a.m. to-day, September 5, for Europe.

Japanese Minister to China Arrives

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to
China, arrived at the Wayside Wharf on the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru"
at 2.30 p.m. September 4 and thence proceeded to his residence
at 89 Rue Richon.

Naval

Movement of Naval Ship

The transport "Tingan" arrived at Kaochongniao Jetty from
Nanking at 11.25 a.m. September 4.

Special Branch,

September 4, 1932.

Arrival of members of Lytton Commission

Lord Lytton and party will arrive at Hungjao Aerodrome from Peking at 2.30 p.m. and proceed by motor car to the Cathay Hotel, where they will occupy Suite 3E. The following officers have been detailed for duty during the hours specified in the corridors of the hotel in proximity to Suite 3E. The party will leave Shanghai for Europe to-morrow morning by the s.s. "Gange" :-

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	{	D.S. Mac Adie D.S. Tcheremchansky D.S.I. Pan Lien-phih C.D.C. 141.
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	{	D.S. Moore D.S. Prokofiev C.D.C. 49 C.D.C. 281
9 p.m. to 12 m.n.	{	D.P.S. Jones C.D.S. 96
12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	{	D.P.S. Fitts C.D.C. 45
8 a.m. onward	{	D.I. Ross D.S.I. Pan Lien-phih

HR

Special Branch,

September 1, 1932.

Arrival of members of Lytton Commission

Lord Lytton and party will arrive at Hungjao Aerodrome from Peking at 2.30 p.m. and proceed by motor car to the Cathay Hotel, where they will occupy Suite 3E. The following officers have been detailed for duty during the hours specified in the corridors of the hotel in proximity to Suite 3E. The party will leave Shanghai for Europe to-morrow morning by the s.s. "Gange" :-

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	{	D.S. Mac Adie D.S. Tcheremchansky D.S.I. Fan Lien-phih C.D.C. 141.
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	{	D.S. Moore D.S. Prokofiev C.D.C. 49 C.D.C. 281
9 p.m. to 12 m.n.	{	D.P.S. Jones C.D.S. 96
12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	{	D.P.S. Pitts C.D.C. 45
8 a.m. onward	{	D.I. Ross D.S.I. Fan Lien-phih

JR

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic) ✓	Note and file
" (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn. ✓	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	Comment
Musketry Officer	
Initials... <i>hnd</i> <i>MA</i>	For File... ..
Date... <i>3. 9. 72</i>	Date... ..
Noted and Returned	Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C & S. B. REGISTRY

NO 3380

SEP 12

September 3, 32.

Z. L. Chang, Esq.,
Chinese Assessor's Office,
Commission of Inquiry,
League of Nations,
265 Avenue Joffre.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of
your letter dated the 3rd September, and, in reply,
to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

CHINESE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. S. R. REG.

3.12.32

265 Avenue Joffre
September 3, 1932

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Lord Lytton and several members of the League Commission are scheduled to arrive at Hungjao Aerodrome by plane shortly after the noon hour on Sunday, September 4th. From Hungjao the party will proceed to Cathay Hotel on the Bund.

On Monday, September 5th, around 9 o'clock in the morning Lord Lytton and his party will leave from the Customs Jetty for S. S. Gange.

I trust you will be good enough to arrange for the necessary protective measures.

Very faithfully yours,

Z. L. Chang
Z. L. Chang
Director, Shanghai Office.

{ Route from Aerodrome to Hotel
At Hotel
From Hotel to jetty
From jetty

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3380.

Special Branch, S.M.P.

April 6, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

New Appointment to League of Nations
Manchurian Commission.

Information has been received from a reliable source that a Netherlands subject named A.D.A. de Kat Angelino will soon join the League of Nations Manchurian Commission as adviser.

Mr. Kat Angelino is secretary for Chinese Affairs in the Netherlands East Indies, and is an authority on the political and social problems of the Far East. He was a delegate at the Washington Conference in 1922, the Customs Conference in Peking in 1925 and the Extraterritoriality Commission in 1926.

J. H. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*hnd
6/4*

*SI, Reappon W. Reg. W. file.
JR*

*W. H.
7:4:32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Divisional Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
Personal Assistant	For disposal
Crime Branch	Furnish data
Armed Reserve	Investigate and report
Special Branch	Note and file
Traffic Branch	Note and return
Legal Dept.	Report present status
Provisional Court	Submit recommendation
Chinese	For further report
Japanese	For opinion
Sikhs	Reply to writer direct
Division A.	See me in re :
" B.	Draft reply
" C.	Attach file
" D.	For information
Supt. of Gaols	For necessary action
Quartermaster	
Police Specials	
Pay Office	
Film Censorship	
Central Registry	
Divisional Record Office	

Initials..... <i>Wof</i>	For File.....
Date <i>APR 1 1932</i>	Date.....

Noted and Returned <i>Wof</i>	APR. 2 1932 Date <i>7.1</i>
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Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, April 1 1932
To DB (Divs)Information.

Mr Wellington Koo
seems to have mentioned
my name because I
came into contact
with him. The
work which evoked
his appreciation was,
however, to a very
large extent done
by ~~the~~ officers of
"A" Division and
"B" Division.

J. H. Givens

O. & Sp. Rr.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY.
D. 3380.
Special Branch S. 2 Station.
Date 7/4/32
1932.

Subject (in full)..... Letter of appreciation from the Chinese Assessors' Office
of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations.

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

In connection with the attached letter of March 26,
addressed to the Commissioner of Police from Dr. V.K. Wellington
Koo, expressing appreciation on behalf of the Chinese Assessors'
Office, for the special attention rendered to them and the
Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, I have to report
that the undersigned members of the Special Branch, assisted
by others, were among attending to the arrival of the Commission
and certain of the subsequent receptions held in their honour.

D.S.I. Everest.

D.S. Moore.

D.S. Tcheremshensky

C.D.S. 48 Zi Tuh Zung.

C.D.S. 96 Feng Hai Ling.

C.D.C. 155 Pang Tsong Nghoh.

C.D.C. 280 Li Hai Feng.

C.D.C. 261 Ling Zung Fu.

D.I.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
2:4:32

30:3:32

S2

Please see me
about this matter.
Please come at your
convenience.

Seen,

DBR 31/3

[Signature]

C/R F
T.H. 22

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns) ✓ <i>Recd</i>	For disposal
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.) ✓	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>[Signature]</i>	For File
Date <i>2/3</i>	Date
Noted and Returned	Date / /

CHINESE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. 11.
S. D. 11. 3380.
Date 29. 3. 34.

Mar. 26, 1932.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

As the Commission of Inquiry of the
League of Nations is leaving for Nanking today,
I wish to take this opportunity to express to
you our appreciation for the special attention
you have given to the party as well as to
office of the Chinese Assessor at 157 Seymour
Road. It has been very kind of Mr. Givens to
have given so much attention to this matter
and to have looked after it so well.

Yours truly,

V. W. Wang

Chinese Assessor.

hly
29/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station.

Date 29. 3. 32.

Subject (in full) Memorandum of activities of League of Nations Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

J.B. Run D.S.

I forward herewith a memorandum of the social engagements and activities of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission during its sojourn in Shanghai from March 14 to March 26, 1932.

Cuttings of newspaper reports and translations from the Chinese press dealing with this subject are also attached.

D.S.I. Everest.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information

WJ
19/3

J. H. G. G. G.

O. i/c Sp. Br.

29. 3. 32.

Memorandum of the social engagements and activities of
the League of Nations Inquiry Commission during its
sojourn in Shanghai from March 14 to March 26, 1932.

Tuesday, March 15:

Official calls on Mr. T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance,
Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and
General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.
Luncheon by Mr. Quo Tai Chi at Sir Robert Ho Tung's
residence, 157 Seymour Road.
Tea Party by Dr. Wellington Koo at 1550 Bubbling Well
Road.
Dinner by General Wu Te-chen at Cathay Hotel.

Wednesday, March 16:

Luncheon by Federation of Chinese Universities at the
China United Apartment Building.
Tea Party by Madam T.V. Soong and Madam H.H. Kung at
383 Rue de Sieyes.
Dinner tendered jointly by the British, American and
French Ministers to China, together with the Italian
Charge d'Affaires, in the Cathay Hotel.

Thursday, March 17:

Luncheon by Chinese Journalists' Association at the
International Recreation Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road.
Dinner by Dr. Wellington Koo at the residence of Mr.
Yong Chung Ling, 120 Seymour Road.

Friday, March 18:

Conference at 10 a.m. with General Shirakawa, Commander
in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Shanghai,
Vice-Admiral Nomura and Rear-Admiral Shiozawa at the
Cathay Hotel.
Dinner by Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Cathay Hotel.

Saturday, March 19:

Dinner by Mr. T.V. Soong at 11 Route Ghisi.

Sunday, March 20:

Dinner by Admiral A. Taylor, Commander in Chief of the
American Asiatic Fleet.

Monday, March 21:

Tour of the war zone, including Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan
and Woosung.
Conference with Mr. S.T. Wen (Harbin business man) at the
Cathay Hotel, room 602.
Dinner by Dr. H.H. Kung at 383 Rue de Sieyes.

Tuesday, March 22:

Conference with leading industrialists at the Cathay
Hotel, Room 602:
Conference with Mr. Matsuka, representative of the Foreign
Minister of Japan.
Conference with Japanese Business men.
Commission meeting.
Dinner by Institute of Pacific Relations.

Wednesday, March 23:

Conference with leading bankers.
Conference with Mr. Stt. Wen (Harbin business man).
Tea Party by Cantonese Guild at 6 Seymour Road.
Dinner by Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, at the
Cathay Hotel.

Thursday, March 24:

Conference with leading missionaries.
Conference with philanthropists.

Friday, March 25,

Conference with Mr. Wang Shiao-lai, President of the
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Conference with Dr. Wellington Koo.
Dinner by Shanghai Municipal Council at the Metropole Hotel.

27:3:22

SI,

Please condense and
include in Daily Intelligence
Report. When finished
with, please return to
me.

MS

I.R. 32
28 3 22
JR

File
MS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch S. 2

REPORT

Date March 26, 1932

Subject (in full) Departure from Shanghai of the League of Nations

Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

SBK. 41

The League of Nations Inquiry Commission, with the exception of Mr. Haas, the General Secretary, and Mr. Astor, Secretary to Lord Lytton, left Shanghai on the morning of March 26 bound for Hanking.

Lord Lytton and Count Luigi Aldrovandi Mareseotti, accompanied by Messrs. Lashinoy, Chavere, Felt, Roberts and Lieresis, departed on the s.s. "Tuckvo" from Wharf at 12 noon. The remainder of the Commission, including General Claudel, Brigadier-General McCoy, Dr. Schnee, Lieut. Biddle, Professor Blakeslee, Dr. Young and Mr. Von Kotze, left by special train from Shanghai South Station at 9.10 a.m. for Hongchow. This latter party will proceed to Hanking by road from Hongchow on the morning of March 27.

It is reported that Mr. Haas and Mr. Astor will leave for Hanking on March 28, the former by the s.s. "Kutwo" and the latter by aeroplane.

SB Everest.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3380.

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

Date 27. 3. 32. March 26, 1932.

Subject (in full) Shanghai General Labour Union represents call on League
of Nations Inquiry Commission.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. Forwarded by

BB Run

A delegation of eight members of the Shanghai General Labour Union called on the League of Nations Inquiry Commission at the Pothay Hotel at 1 p.m. March 25 and submitted a report dealing with the Manchurian situation and the local Sino-Japanese conflict.

The members of the delegation were Messrs. Fu Teh-wei (傅德衛), Lu Chin-sun (陸京士), Li Yung-siang (李永祥), Chen Pe-tah (陳懷德), Yu Hsien-ting (俞仙亭), Chow Hsieh-siang (周學相), Own Sui-fu (翁瑞夫) and Li Lun-lan (李榮南).

BB Everest

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

BB

23:3:32.

Reg. Please

SL,

Please see
and return to
Registry to file.

JPL

4/12

22:3:32

\$2 (D. 19 Everett)

Please see
and pass to
D.O. "B" at once.

Noted
[Signature]

[Signature]
22/3/32
Noted: memory, arrangements
to transfer material
C. 1/2 B.W.
Have entire file
23/3/32
J.S.
D.O.

SB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

13350

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.)	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials	For File
Date	Date
Noted and Returned	Date / /

CANTONESE GUILD

40 ~~XXX~~ NINGPO ROAD

ACKNOWLEDGED
1 / 19

Telephone:
Central 4647/5821

SHANGHAI March 22nd 1932

RECEIVED
D. D. 3380

22 - 3 - 32

The Commissioner,
Police Force,
S. M. C.
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Please be advised that we are going to give
an entertainment to the League Commission and the
Consuls and officials of all Powers in No. 6 Seymour
Road at 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. on the 23rd March 1932.

Will you kindly give your necessary
protection on the occasion.

Your attention in the matter will be
much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

The Cantonese Guild

Wen Tsung-yao

Director.

WTY/TKO

1932

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date

March 19, 1932.

C. S. B. REGISTRY

C. E. D. 3380

21. 3. 32.

C. P.

Mr. Astor & Col. Hisao Watari were interviewed at the Cathay Hotel at 9.30 a.m. on March 17. Both gentlemen were enlightened concerning the dangers attendant on Japanese walking or riding in thickly populated Chinese areas, the solicitude of the Council and Police for the safety of the Japanese members of the Commission and the necessity for care when abroad on the public streets, was impressed on them. Escorts were offered at any time of the day or night either in uniform or plain clothes to parties or individual members and arrangements were made that a telephone message to the undersigned would ensure any service desired within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council.

Arrangements have been made by D.D.O. 'A' for protection by uniform men outside and Chinese detectives in the corridor inside the hotel.

D. C. (Crime)

D. C. (Crime).

*See for sb.
J.H. R.*

SB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 3350

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns) *	For disposal *
" (Crime) *	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.) *	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
<p><i>You have made arrangements for your car. Can you get particulars from the insurance company?</i></p>	
Initials <i>PA</i>	For File
Date <i>18. 7. 32</i>	Date
Noted and Returned	Date / /

POLICE FORCE
FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION

18 MAR 1932
S. D. REC. STAMP
D. D. 3380
18.3.32

Translation of despatch No. 3 to Council
from the Office of Chinese Delegation of
the League of Nations' Commission of
Enquiry.

Dated 16th March, 1932.

League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry.

A telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states as
follows :-

"According to a memorandum from the Japanese Minister, the
Japanese Government has appointed as her Plenipotentiary, -
I. Yoshida, to participate in the Commission of Enquiry as the
Japanese Delegate; the following persons have been named as his
attaches :-

K. Shiozaki, 1st Class Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
K. Morinchi, 1st Class Secretary of the Japanese Legation
K. Hayashide, 2nd Class Secretary of the Japanese Legation
T. Mori, 2nd Class Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
M. Yoshitomi, Foreign Affairs Official.

Colonel H. Watari

Lieutenant Colonel K. Sumida

Captain I. Sato

Captain T. Yunokawa

T. Kaai, Official of Kwangtung Administration Office

T. Kibune, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

S. Chin, Student Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Y. Suemura - do -

The Chinese Government is requested to afford adequate
protection and facilities to the above named persons dur-
ing their sojourn in China.

The Office of the Chinese Delegation is requested to
take the matter in hand."

5877

- 2 -

As the Delegates of the Commission of Enquiry and the Japanese Delegate and his Attaches have all arrived in Shanghai, protection and facilities should be afforded. The Council is therefore asked to give them protection in the Settlement. Besides sending an official to consult the Commissioner of Police, we beg to write this for the information of the Council.

(Chopped) Office of Chinese Delegation of the
League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry.

Chien

17 JUL 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D. 5780
REGISTRY
Section 16 Station 3
Date March 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda denouncing the International Inquiry
Commission of the League of Nations.

Made by D. I. Kuhl Pao-hwa. Forwarded by S. B. L. S.

I forward herewith together with translation, copy of
a communist handbill entitled "Letter to the people in the
Western District of Shanghai opposing the coming to China of the
International Inquiry Commission", which was obtained by the
Municipal Police in the Western District on March 15.

Kuhl Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

[Signature]

O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAR. 17 1932

File
18:2:32

Translation of a communist handbill purporting to have emanated from the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on March 15, 1932.

"Letter to the people in the Western District of Shanghai opposing the coming to China of the International Inquiry Commission".

To labourers, peasants and toiling masses in the Western District.

Since the outbreak of the September 18 incident last year (1931), the Kuomintang Government, which betrays the interests of the Chinese people, has made a present of the Three Eastern Provinces, Shanghai and Woosung to the Japanese Imperialists. In order to deceive the people, this diplomatic problem has been forwarded to the League of Nations - a gang of robbers - for arbitration. In reality, the League has been invited to bring about a partition of China. Several months have elapsed and facts prove themselves. Ostensibly the League is talking of upholding the complete administrative and land sovereignty of China, but in secret, the League is discussing the problem of dividing up China and of oppressing the Chinese revolution. The Japanese Imperialist will soon convert the Three Eastern Provinces into their own colony. They have also intensified their attacks on Tsingtao, Tientsin, Foochow and Shanghai, the latter port being now in their possession.

The Inquiry Commission of the League arrived in Shanghai to-day. Now is our turning point - life or death. Our only opportunity is to enforce a general

strike and let the people arm themselves to oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists, to overthrow the Kuomintang Government and to drive away all foreign forces in China.

All people should unite with the revolutionary soldiers, persist in maintaining a racial and revolutionary warfare, support the Chinese revolution and establish a political rule of the people, whereby the independence and liberty of the Chinese race can be assured and the emancipation of labourers, peasants and toiling masses effected.

Our slogans are as follows :-

Oppose the partition of China by foreign Imperialists.

Oppose the organization which tends to divide China - the League of Nations.

Oppose the landing in China of the International Inquiry Commission which proposes to effect a systematic partition of China.

Overthrow the Kuomintang which has "sold" Shanghai, declare a general strike and further the anti-Japanese war.

Let the people arm themselves and expel all foreign forces in China.

Support the only anti-Imperialist Government - the Central Provisional Soviet Government and its Red Army.

Support Soviet Russia.

17/3
h
pa

[illegible]

3380.
16. 3. 32.

6. Posters found in Nantao

In addition to the posters written in English and French welcoming the Commission of Enquiry found posted in front of various shops on Fang Zia Road and Min Kuo Road on March 14 (Vide I.R. 15/3/32), posters bearing the following slogans in Chinese were also found exhibited in various principal thoroughfares of Nantao the same day :-

"Welcome the Commission of Enquiry !"

"The Chinese race resists Japan only for being oppressed !"

"The Chinese will never accept the humiliating terms proposed by the Japanese Army !"

"Never enter into negotiations until the withdrawal of Japanese forces is completed !"

*Reg. attach to L. J. N. in J. N. in J. N.
Commission
JBR 16/3.*

18:3:22

SI,

Please pass to
Regisley White.

H.R.

R. H.

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS
C. & S. REC. STAMP
No. S. D. L. 3380.
Date 16.3.32.

Intelligence Report - 5/3/32

3. Arrivals of Commission of Enquiry appointed by League of Nations

The Commission of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into outstanding Sino-Japanese difficulties arrived at Shanghai at 9 p.m. March 15 in the s.s. "President Adams" and were welcomed by Mr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the Commission, General Au Tih-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Quo Tai-chi and other Chinese government officials, as well as foreign Consular representatives and representatives of the Council. The members of the Commission are :

The Earl of Lytton, P.C., C.C.S.I., C.C.I.L., Chairman.
General Henri Claudel.
Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marzocchi.
Dr. Albert H.H. Schnee.
Major General Frank Ross McCoy.

The members of the Commission have taken up residence in the Cathay Hotel.

Posters in red and yellow bearing the following inscriptions in Chinese were found exhibited on walls of the Customs Examining Building adjoining the Customs Jetty and on Fang Fang Road, Nantao, on the afternoon of March 14. This literature purports to emanate from the Shanghai General Labour Union.

1. The Chinese race resists Japan for the sake of existence.
2. Welcome Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations, the Peace Angel !
3. The Chinese race resists in order to support the International Treaty !

R.T.O.

4. Welcome the just and unbiased Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations !
5. The Chinese people prefer death under justice to dishonour under might !
6. The Shanghai Cases and the Manchurian Case should be settled at the same time !
7. To resist Japan is not at all anti-foreign !
8. Should the Japanese forces which invaded our country not withdraw, there will be no ground for negotiations !
9. It is hoped that the Commission pay attention to the true facts following the commencement of the Shanghai Case and will not be blinded by prejudice.

On March 14, posters bearing the following slogans in English and French were found exhibited in front of various shops on Nanking Road and other principal thoroughfares in the Settlement and French Concession :-

"Welcome the Commission of Enquiry !"

"We Demand Justice Only !"

"Pro 'Right is Right' of Nations !
Anti 'Right is Right' !"

"China honors Kellogg-Briand Pact.
China upholds League Covenant.
China respects Nine Power Treaty."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Commission of Enquiry in the Far East

CHAIRMAN: The Rt. Hon. the EARL of LYTTON, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.
Born at Simla, 1876
Educated at Eaton and Cambridge
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1916
Under Secretary of State for India, 1920 to 1922
Governor of Bengal, 1922 to 1927
Viceroy and Acting Governor General in the absence of Lord Reading, April to August 1925
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 8th and 9th Assemblies of the League of Nations in 1927 and 1928
Member of the British Delegation to the 12th Assembly of the League of Nations 1931

His Excellency Count Luigi ALDROVANDI MARESCOTTI
Born at Bologna 1876
Doctor of Laws
Entered Italian Diplomatic Service
Chef de Cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1914 to 1919
Secretary General of the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris
Since the War has been Minister at the Hague, Sofia, and Cairo.
Ambassador to Buenos Aires 1924 to 1926 and at Berlin from 1926 to 1929

GENERAL HENRI CLAUDEL
Born 1871
Educated at Ecole Militaire de St. Cyr.
Entered French Colonial Army in 1893 and in 1894 saw service in the Sudan, in 1896 Crete, in 1898 Sudan and Ivory Coast, in 1905 China, in 1908 Mauritanie and 1912 Morocco
In the Great War he commanded successively a Regiment, a Brigade, a Division and the 17 Army Corps to which were attached several American Divisions. He was also Chief of Staff of an Army and a Group of Armies and was 1st Aide Major General at the General Headquarters in 1916.
In 1919 he commanded successively the French troops in Bessarabia, on the Danube and the Allied Forces in Bulgaria.
From 1922-1924 he was General Commanding-in-chief of the French troops in West Africa.
General Claudel is at present Inspector-General of the French Colonial troops, President of the Consultative Committee of Colonial Defence and Member of the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK ROSS MCCOY
Born Lewistown, Pennsylvania, 1874.
Educated, United States Military Academy and Army War College.
Active service, and duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Leonard Wood, in Cuba (1898 and 1900-02) and in Philippine Islands (1903-06).
Military Aide to President Roosevelt, 1906-07.
Member of Peace Commission to Cuba, 1906.
General Staff, 1910-14.
Military Attache, Mexico, 1917.
World War: General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-18; regimental and brigade commander, 1918; Director, Army Transport Service, and Director General of Transportation, 1918-19.
Chief of Staff, American Military Mission to Armenia, 1919, and of Special Mission to Philippines, 1921.
Assistant to Governor General of Philippines, 1921-25.
Commander, American Relief Mission, and Director-General, American Red Cross, Japan, 1923.
Supervised presidential election in Nicaragua, 1928.
Chairman of Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, 1929.
Commanding General, 4th Corps Area, 1929-32.

His Excellency DR. ALBERT HERMANN HEINRICH SCHNEE.
Born 1871 at Neuhausenleben, Prussia.
Educated at Universities of Heidelberg, Kiel and Berlin.
Entered German Colonial Service 1897.
Deputy-Governor of Samoa 1900-03.
Attached to the Colonial Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1903.
Attached to the German Embassy in London 1905-06.
Director of a Department in the Colonial Ministry Berlin, 1907.
Director of the Colonial Ministry, 1911.
Governor of German East Africa (Tanganyika). 1912-19.
Member of the Reichstag since 1924.

Special Branch,

March 14, 1932.

D.O."A"

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued 200 passes to students authorizing them to proceed to meet the President Adams when she arrives on March 14. The shipping company intends to prevent these students from using their launch to proceed to the ship and has arranged with the Customs House to restrict entrance to the jetty, from which the launch will depart, to properly authorized persons. The launch will leave the jetty at 6.30 p.m. Detectives who wish to travel by it must be in possession of Customs passes. The Company's launch expects to be at the Customs Jetty with passengers at 8.30 p.m. Private launches bringing passengers are not likely to be able to reach the Customs Jetty before 7.30 p.m.

~~8.30 p.m.~~
The Special Branch is keeping in touch and will give due notice of changes.

MS
Officer i/c Sp. Br.

S2, copy for you.
MS

band is concerned informed
JHR 745

League Of Nations Commission Is Due Here Late Today

Crowded Program Arranged For 8 Day Visit Here

Chinese To Place Own
Side Of Trouble
Before Group

LEADING OFFICIALS
GIVING FUNCTIONS

Investigators To Make
Cathay Hotel Their
Headquarters

A full schedule of entertainment, meetings and conferences awaits the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry due to arrive in Shanghai early this evening by the Dollar liner President Adams.

A tender will leave the Custom's Jetty at about 6 p.m. with foreign and Chinese officials designated to extend to the commissioners a welcome to Shanghai.

The commission, which has spent the better part of the last two weeks in Japan, is expected to remain in Shanghai for eight days before continuing their journey to Manchuria. While in Japan the commissioners were warmly entertained and given opportunities to confer with leading Japanese officials and business men.

Lord Lytton, representing Great Britain, heads the commission which includes the following: General Henri Claudet, France; Count Luigi Androvani Marescotti, Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Germany; General Frank McCoy, United States.

Chinese Case Prepared

After disembarking this evening, the members of the commission will go to the Cathay Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their eight days' stay in Shanghai.

Extensive preparations have been made by local Chinese official, patriotic and business organizations to welcome the investigators and to pit before them the Chinese side of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Full Program Arranged

Tomorrow noon the commissioners will be entertained at tiffin by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is giving a tea party in the afternoon and at night the investigators will be the dinner guests of General Wu Te-chen, mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

The program for Wednesday includes a tiffin to be given by the Federation of Shanghai Universities and a tea party by Mesdames T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung.

Ministers To Entertain

Wednesday evening the commissioner will be entertained at dinner by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China; Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China and Count Ciano di Cortelazzo, Italian charge d'affaires in China.

Leaders of the local Chinese press and representatives of various public bodies will be hosts to the visitors at a tiffin Thursday noon. In the evening the commissioners will be the guests of Dr. Wellington Koo at a dinner.

Two Functions Daily

Friday noon the members of the commission will be the tiffin guests of the Chinese Economic Society and representatives of other scholarly bodies. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce will tender a dinner to the international group in the evening.

General Chu Ching-lai, chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission, is giving a tiffin in honor of the visitors on Saturday. In the evening will be the dinner guests of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Admiral Giving Dinner

Sunday evening the members of the commission will be entertained at dinner by Admiral Montgomery Meggs Taylor, commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

The Shanghai Chinese Bar Association is giving a tiffin for the visitors next Monday noon. Monday evening the commissioners will be entertained at dinner by Dr. H. H. Kung, ex-Minister of Industries.

Next Tuesday, their last day in Shanghai, the members of the investigation group will be entertained at tiffin by Sir John Hope Simpson, director-general of the National Flood Relief Commission. The final affair in honor of the commissioners will be the dinner to be given next Tuesday night by the Pan-Pacific Association.

The Shanghai Citizens Federa-

tion is preparing a comprehensive report to be submitted to the commission and to be distributed in Shanghai. This report will outline the Sino-Japanese quarrel from the time of the Wanpaoshan affair until the present time.

Welcome Posters Appear

Posters of welcome appeared in various parts of the International Settlement and the French Concession this morning. The posters, most of which were printed in English and Chinese, urged adherence to the League of Nations and the support of the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty.

Dr. Wellington Koo has completed the organization of the office of the Chinese assessor to the commission. The following is announced:

Assessor Office Organized

General affairs and publicity;

Mr. Z. L. Chang, formerly consul general in New York and until recently director of intelligence and publicity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Department of documents; Mr. Chien Tai, formerly councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and present councillor to the Judicial Yuan.

Department of reception; Dr. U. Y. Yen, recently director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

B

ARRIVAL OF THE LEAGUE MANCHURIAN COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK



Four members of the Commission appointed by the League of Nations to investigate and report on the trouble between China and Japan in Manchuria, as they were greeted by the United States member on their arrival in New York. They reached the United States on February 9, by the s.s. Paris, *en route* to the Far East. From left to right they are—General Henri Claudel, Inspector General of Colonial Troops, the French member; Lord Lytton, appointed president of the Commission of Inquiry, for Great Britain; Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Mare Scotti, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, the Italian member; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, of Germany, former colonial Governor; and Brigadier-General Frank R. McCoy, the American Representative.—*International Newsreel*

THE LEAGUE COMMISSION

LORD LYTTON was on Jan 9 named for the time being at least, the President of the Commission of Enquiry which, under the auspices of the Council of the League of Nations, is to conduct an investigation of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

That it would be some time before the Commission reached the scene of the Sino-Japanese conflict became certain on that day.

It was announced that the Commission would hold a preliminary session in Geneva under the Presidency of Lord Lytton. Then it was to proceed to China by way of the United States.

As the Commission crossed to America it was joined by Brigadier-General FRANK ROSS MCCOY, the American member.

MR ROBERT HAAS, the Director of the League of Nations section on transit and communications, who is now in China, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission of Enquiry. Other League of Nations functionaries who have been appointed to complete the mission are M.A. PELT and M.E.O. CHARRERE members of the Information Section of the League of Nations, and M. PARTOUCHEF a member of the Political Section of the League of Nations.

Rome dispatches reported that the Rome Government would officially announce the appointment of COUNT LUIGI ALDROVANDI-MARE SCOTTI, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, as the Italian member of the Commission.

DR. SCHNEE is the German member. LORD LYTTON represents Great Britain and GENERAL MCCOY the United States. GENERAL HENRI CLAUDEL, Inspector General of the Colonial Troops is the French member and COUNT ALDROVANDI will represent Italy.

The Commission of Inquiry was authorized in a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on December 10.

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44
13
Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
March 18 1932.

ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE
3380.
21. 3. 32.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

W. H. G. G. G.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

RECEIVED
D. 3380.
22. 3. 32.

Memorandum regarding the movements of the League
of Nations Inquiry Commission....^{on} March 21, 1932.
_L

Itinerary

- 9 a.m. The members of the Commission will leave the Cathay Hotel for a tour of the war zone. They will endeavour to visit the Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan and Woosung areas and are not expected to return until late this afternoon.
- 5.30 p.m. The Commission will hold an informal conference with Mr. S.T. Wen (prominent Harbin business man) in room 602 Cathay Hotel. (Subject of conference unknown,)
- 8 p.m. The members of the Commission will be the guests of Dr. H.H. Kung at a dinner to be held at the latter's residence, No.383 Route Herve de Sieyes.
- 8 p.m. The members of the Commission Secretariat will attend a dinner and dance at one of the local hotels. (Rendezvous not yet decided.)

D. S. I.
D.S.I.
MRB 21/3

Officer in Charge Special Branch.
[Signature]

Memorandum regarding the movements of the League
of Nations Inquiry Commission....March 21, 1932.

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D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

STANDARD MUNICIPAL

C. & S. D. REC. ST.

Municipal Police, B. D. 7780.
Special Branch, 28.3.32.
March 15 1932.

Deputy Commissioner of Police (crime)

Sir,

Information.

personal use.

This copy is for your

W. G. Evans

Officer i/o Special Branch.

21/10/32
193

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Commission of Enquiry in the Far East.

CHIEF: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lytton.

3380.
26.3.38
W. H. I. G. I. M.

Born at Lima 1876.
Educated at Eton and Cambridge.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1916.
Under Secretary of State for India 1920 to 1922.
Governor of Bengal 1922 to 1927.
Viceroy and Acting Governor General in the absence of Lord Reading April to August 1925.
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 8th and 9th Assemblies of the League of Nations in 1927 and 1928.
Member of the British Delegation to the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations 1931.

His Excellency Count Luigi Aldrovandi Mareseotti

Born at Bologna 1876.
Doctor of Laws.
Entered Italian Diplomatic Service.
Chief of Cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1914 to 1919.
Secretary General of the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris.
Since the War has been Minister at the Hague, Sofia andairo.
Ambassador to Buenos Aires 1924 to 1926 and at Berlin from 1926 to 1929.

General Henri Claudel

Born 1871.
Educated at Ecole Militaire de St. Cyr.
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General Staff 1910-14.
Military Attache Mexico 1917.
World War: General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces 1917-18.
regimental and brigade commander 1918; Director Army Transport Service and Director General of Transportation 1918-19.

Chief of Staff American Military Mission to Armenia 1919 and of
Special Mission to Philippines 1921.
Assistant to Governor General of Philippines 1921-25.
Commander American Relief Mission and Director General, American
Red Cross Japan 1923.
Supervised presidential election in Nicaragua 1928.
Chairman of Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation Bolivia and
Paraguay 1929.
Commanding General 4th Corps Area 1929-32.

His Excellency Dr. Albert Hermann Heinrich Schnee

Born 1871 at Neuholdenleben, Prussia.
Educated at Universities of Heidelberg, Kiel and Berlin.
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Deputy Governor of Samoa 1900-03
Attached to the Colonial Section of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs 1903.
Attached to the German Embassy in London 1905-06
Director of a Department in the Colonial Ministry Berlin 1907.
Director of the Colonial Ministry 1911.
Governor of German East Africa (Tanganyika) 1912-1918
Member of the Reichstag since 1924.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.O.	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3380
Date	27, 2, 1935

February 27, 1935.

3

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao (comment):

3380-

LORD LYTTON

Following the September 18 Incident, Lord Lytton came to the Far East having been assigned the task of solving the Manchurian problem. Later he returned to Geneva and published a Report on his investigation in Manchuria.

Lord Lytton, in this Report, held the opinion that Manchuria should be placed under the joint control of the world and should not be occupied by Japan alone. Japan naturally opposed this Report and then withdrew from the League of Nations.

The other day, Lord Lytton again issued his views towards the Manchurian problem. In reality, his opinion is the same as mentioned in the Report of the Manchurian Investigation Commission, of which he was Chairman. In a similar manner, he requested Japan's co-operation so as to enable all the Imperialists to work for the development of Manchuria.

Lord Lytton concluded by stating that Japanese troops must be evacuated from Manchuria so that the good feelings of the world towards Japan could be preserved. Lord Lytton is not a fool and is fully aware that Japan will not withdraw her troops from Manchuria. He has played this part on the international stage in the hope of securing sympathy from the world. As a matter of fact, there is a certain motive on the part of the British. Have we not seen a report recently published in the newspapers to the effect that Britain will despatch a Commercial Inspection Group to Manchuria?

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

MORE SILK FILATURES TO RESUME OPERATIONS ON MARCH 1

After the general settlement of accounts, only the Pao Tai (宝泰) Silk Filature in Nantao, the Jih Sin (日新) Silk Filature at Lungwa, the Chi Yu (积裕) Silk Filature and the Lei Foong (美丰) Silk Filature in Chapei resumed operations while the others suspended business owing to lack of cocoons and poor trade.

It is reported that the Shing Lung (兴隆) Silk Filature, the Hung Chong (恒昌) Silk Filature, the Kung Dah (公大) Silk Filature in Chapei and the Yu Foong (裕丰) Silk Filature in the Hongkew District will resume operations on March 1.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper, published the following article on February 26 :-

TING LING TO GO ABROAD

According to a certain person connected with Miss Ting Ling (丁玲), former radical writer, Miss Ting has decided to proceed to Italy to continue her studies. She will then visit France and England. She will leave Hangchow for Shanghai shortly.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Special BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

1933.

February 18

N. D. 3380

D. 20/2/33

Information and form of attention to
pages 17, 18 and 19.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

J. O.
gry
20:2:33

REUTER.

(R: I

GENEVA, FEBRUARY 17.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN, CONSTITUTED BY THE LEAGUE TO INVESTIGATE THE SINO-JAPANESE IMBROGLIO, WAS PUBLISHED AT FOUR O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON. IT MARKS A NOTABLE TRIUMPH FOR THE LYTTON REPORT, PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS EMBODIED, AND WHICH IT DESCRIBES AS A BALANCED, IMPARTIAL AND DETAILED STATEMENT

THEN FOLLOWS A VERY COMPLETE HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EVENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, WHEN THE JAPANESE CAPTURED MUKDEN, AND FOLLOWED THIS UP BY OCCUPYING CHANGCHUN, KIRIN AND OTHER KEY-POINTS IN MANCHURIA.

IT WAS HOPED THAT THE TROUBLE WOULD BE LOCALISED. BETWEEN DECEMBER AND MARCH HOWEVER, THE REPORT CONTINUES, THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE FOR THE WORSE IN THE

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST. JAPANESE TROOPS COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTH MANCHURIA AND BEGAN TO OCCUPY NORTH MANCHURIA. OUTSIDE MANCHURIA, A SEVERE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE REGULAR FORCES WAS BEGUN AND CARRIED ON AT SHANGHAI. AT THE SAME TIME THE REORGANISATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THOSE PARTS OF MANCHURIA OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS RESULTED IN THE FORMATION OF "AN INDEPENDENT STATE," CALLED "MANCHUKUO," WHICH DID NOT RECOGNIZE CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY. THE COUNCIL WAS HENCEFORTH ASKED TO DEAL WITH THE DISPUTE NOT ONLY UNDER ARTICLE 11 BUT ALSO UNDER ARTICLES X AND XV OF THE COVENANT. ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1932, AS THE RESULT OF A REQUEST BY CHINA, SUBMITTED UNDER ARTICLE XV, PARAGRAPH 9, THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS REFERRED THE DISPUTE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

(OVER)

18.2.33
MJC

R: 2

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 2

FROM JANUARY ONWARDS, PENDING THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, WITHOUT WHICH THE SUBSTANCE OF THE DISPUTE COULD NOT BE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED, THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE COUNCIL AND SUBSEQUENTLY OF THE ASSEMBLY WAS TO DO EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO STOP THE HOSTILITIES AND PREVENT AN AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION WHILE PRESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT FROM SUFFERING PREJUDICE BY REASON OF ANY FACT ACCOMPLISHED.

THE ASSEMBLY, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, DEFINED THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TOWARDS THE DISPUTE. IT DECLARED THAT, PENDING A SETTLEMENT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE COVENANT, IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEASURES CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS.

THE HOSTILITIES AT SHANGHAI WERE BROUGHT TO AN END BUT FIGHTING CONTINUED IN MANCHURIA BETWEEN THE JAPANESE FORCES OR THE FORCES OF THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT AND IRREGULAR CHINESE FORCES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT (OVER) REMAINING UNPREJUDICED BY REASON OF ANY FACT ACCOMPLISHED.

18/2/33 - TJA

THE ASSEMBLY, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11,

DEFINED THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TOWARDS THE DISPUTE. IT DECLARED THAT, PENDING A SETTLEMENT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE COVENANT, IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON

R: 3

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 3

IN SEPTEMBER, 1932, SOME DAYS AFTER THE SIGNING AT PEIPING OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THERE WAS A FURTHER FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION WHEN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COULD NOT REACH GENEVA BEFORE THE END OF SEPTEMBER, NAMELY, AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT FOR THE REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV. THE ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE, WITH THE ASSENT OF THE PARTIES, DECIDED ON JULY 1ST TO EXTEND THE TIME LIMIT FOR AS LONG AS MIGHT BE STRICTLY NECESSARY ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SUCH EXTENSION SHOULD NOT CONSTITUTE A PRECEDENT. THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WAS THUS ABLE TO COMPLETE ITS REPORT ON THE SPOT, THE PARTIES TO SUBMIT THEIR OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT AND THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY TO EXAMINE ALL THE MATERIAL THUS COLLECTED.

THE EXAMINATION OF THIS MATERIAL AND THE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS WITH THE PARTIES CONTINUED FROM THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER, 1932, TO THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1933. AFTER THE DISCUSSIONS BY THE COUNCIL, THE ASSEMBLY ENDEAVOURED, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS, TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES UNDER

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R: 4

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 4

PARAGRAPH 3 OF ARTICLE

PARAGRAPH 3 OF ARTICLE XV ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION AND CONCLUSIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. IT HAS, THEREFORE, ADOPTED THE PRESENT REPORT IN CONFORMITY WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF THAT ARTICLE.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS. EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931, IN
SOUTH MANCHURIA.

FIRST DISCUSSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

CHINA'S REQUEST TO THE COUNCIL AROSE OUT OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INCIDENT NEAR MUKDEN, IN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE, WHICH IS GUARDED BY JAPANESE TROOPS, THE JAPANESE COMMAND, ON THE GROUND THAT MILITARY PRECAUTIONS WERE NECESSARY, SENT TROOPS OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY-ZONE, MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE CHINESE TOWNS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE ZONE AND TO THE CHINESE RAILWAY LINES TERMINATING AT MUKDEN. THE CHINESE TOWNS OF MUKDEN, CHANGCHUN, ANTUNG, YINGKOW AND OTHERS WERE OCCUPIED AND THE CHINESE TROOPS DISPERSED OR DISARMED.

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R: 5

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 5

ON SEPTEMBER 21 CHINA APPEALED UNDER ARTICLE 11 OF THE COVENANT AND ASKED THE COUNCIL TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO PREVENT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF A SITUATION ENDANGERING THE PEACE OF NATIONS, TO RE-ESTABLISH THE STATUS QUO ANTE AND TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF SUCH REPARATIONS AS MIGHT BE FOUND DUE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

ON SEPTEMBER 22 THE COUNCIL AUTHORISED ITS PRESIDENT (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN, SENOR LERROUX) TO ADDRESS AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACT WHICH MIGHT AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION OR PREJUDICE THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE TWO COUNTRIES MIGHT PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR RESPECTIVE TROOPS WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THEIR NATIONALS.

ON SEPTEMBER 29 THE PRESIDENT-IN-OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL, EXPLAINING THE SITUATION TO THE ASSEMBLY, THEN IN ORDINARY SESSION, ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE TWO PARTIES, STATED THAT "THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE FORCES TO WITHIN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE WAS BEING CARRIED OUT" AND THAT ON SEPTEMBER 28 "THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE HAD ANNOUNCED TO THE COUNCIL THAT

(OVER)

18/2/33 - TJA

R: 6

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 6

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS PROCEEDING. OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY ZONE THERE ONLY REMAINED, APART FROM KIRIN AND MUKDEN, SMALL DETACHMENTS AT HSINMIN AND CHENGCHIATUN FOR THE PROTECTION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF BANDS OF CHINESE SOLDIERS AND BRIGANDS WHICH AT THE SAME TIME WERE RAVAGING THOSE DISTRICTS."

SUCH WAS THE POSITION WHEN ON SEPTEMBER 30 THE COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL DECEMBER 1931, PAGE 2307).

THE HOPES OF THE COUNCIL WERE NOT FULFILLED. ON OCTOBER 9 THE CHINESE DELEGATION ASKED FOR AN URGENT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON THE GROUND THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD BEGUN FURTHER "AGGRESSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS". THE REFERENCE WAS PRIMARILY TO THE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF CHINCHOW WHERE, AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MUKDEN, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAD TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED ITSELF.

THE COUNCIL, AT ITS MEETING IN SEPTEMBER, HAD DECIDED TO FORWARD TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE MINUTES OF ITS MEETING AND THE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD AFFIRMED ITS WHOLE-HEARTED SYMPATHY WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,.

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ON OCTOBER 16 IT WAS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHICH WAS INVITED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO SIT AT THE COUNCIL TABLE TO CONSIDER THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROVISIONS OF THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE PRESENT UNFORTUNATE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND AT THE SAME TIME TO FOLLOW THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH IT WAS NOW CONFRONTED.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SENT A SIMILAR NOTE TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

ON OCTOBER 22 THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE, M. BRIAND) SUBMITTED A DRAFT RESOLUTION UPON WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OTHER THAN THE PARTIES HAD UNANIMOUSLY AGREED.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, AFTER REFERRING TO THE UNDERTAKINGS ENTERED INTO BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30 AND TO THE DECLARATION OF THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE THAT HIS COUNTRY HAD NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS IN MANCHURIA, CALLED UPON THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY TO BEGIN THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS TROOPS INTO THE RAILWAY ZONE AND PROCEED

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THEREWITH SO THAT THE WHOLE OF THE TROOPS MIGHT BE
WITHDRAWN BEFORE THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

IT CALLED UPON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE
SUCH ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING OVER THE TERRITORY THUS
EVACUATED AS WOULD ENSURE THERE THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES
AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS AND INDICATED CERTAIN
MEASURES OF DETAIL TO BE ADOPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ALSO MADE TO THE TWO
GOVERNMENTS THAT, AS SOON AS THE EVACUATION WAS COMPLETED,
THEY SHOULD OPEN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ON ALL THE QUESTIONS
OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THEM, IN PARTICULAR IN RESPECT OF
THOSE ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT INCIDENTS AND OF THOSE
RELATING TO THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE RAILWAY
SITUATION IN MANCHURIA. FOR THIS PURPOSE THE COUNCIL
SUGGESTED THAT THE TWO PARTIES SHOULD SET UP A CONCILIATION
COMMITTEE OR SOME SUCH PERMANENT MACHINERY. FINALLY IT WAS
PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD MEET AGAIN ON NOVEMBER 16.

ON OCTOBER 23 THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ACCEPTED
THE DRAFT RESOLUTION AS A "BARE MINIMUM".

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN SUBMITTED A COUNTER-
DRAFT AND EXPLAINED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT, IN VIEW OF THE
TENSION IN MANCHURIA AND THE STATE OF DISORDER PREVAILING

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THERE DID NOT DEEM IT POSSIBLE TO FIX A DEFINITE DATE BY WHICH THE EVACUATION COULD BE COMPLETED. HIS GOVERNMENT REGARDED IT AS ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE THAT A CALMER FRAME OF MIND SHOULD BE RESTORED AND, WITH THIS OBJECT IN VIEW, HAD DETERMINED A NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL POINTS WHICH SHOULD BE THE BASIS FOR NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. HE WAS NOT AUTHORISED TO SET OUT THESE FUNDAMENTAL POINTS IN A RESOLUTION OR TO DISCUSS THEIR DETAILS AT THE COUNCIL TABLE, THEY COULD BETTER BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

THE COUNCIL CONSIDERED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REFER TO "FUNDAMENTAL POINTS" IN A DRAFT RESOLUTION WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT THEY WERE.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION WAS NOT ADOPTED, THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE VOTING AGAINST IT (OCTOBER 24, 1931). THE COUNCIL, AFTER TAKING THE VOTE, ADJOURNED UNTIL NOVEMBER 16.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE, AFTER THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 24, MADE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT:

"CHINA, LIKE EVERY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, IS BOUND BY THE COVENANT TO A SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR ALL TREATY OBLIGATIONS. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, FOR
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ITS PART, IS DETERMINED LOYALLY TO FULFIL ALL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE COVENANT. IT IS PREPARED TO GIVE PROOFS OF THIS INTENTION BY UNDERTAKING TO SETTLE ALL DISPUTES WITH JAPAN AS TO TREATY INTERPRETATION BY ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE XIII OF THE COVENANT. IN PURSUANCE OF THIS PURPOSE, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO CONCLUDE WITH JAPAN A TREATY OF ARBITRATION SIMILAR TO THAT RECENTLY CONCLUDED BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OR TO THOSE CONCLUDED OF RECENT YEARS IN INCREASING NUMBERS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE MILITARY

OPERATIONS IN NORTH

MANCHURIA

AFTER THEIR COUNCIL MEETING IN OCTOBER, FURTHER JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS TOOK PLACE IN MANCHURIA IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE BRIDGES CARRYING THE TAONAN-ANGANCHI RAILWAY OVER THE RIVER NONMI. THESE BRIDGES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN OCTOBER BY THE CHINESE TROOPS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL MA CHAN-SHAN, IN ORDER TO STOP THE ADVANCE OF

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GENERAL CHANG HAI-PENG WHO, ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE, HAD TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE. TO JUSTIFY JAPANESE INTERVENTION FOR THE REPAIR OF THESE BRIDGES, THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT HAD REPRESENTED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT THAT THE TAONAN-ANGANGCHI RAILWAY HAD BEEN BUILT BY THE SOUTH MANCHURIA COMPANY UNDER A CONTRACT, THAT THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAD NOT YET PAID THEIR DEBT, THAT THEY HAD REFUSED TO CONVERT THAT DEBIT INTO A LOAN, AND THAT THE RAILWAY MIGHT THEREFORE BE REGARDED AS BELONGING TO THE SOUTH MANCHURIA COMPANY, WHICH HAD A GREAT INTEREST IN PRESERVING THE PROPERTY AND IN MAINTAINING TRAFFIC ON THE LINE.

ON NOVEMBER 2 THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATED THAT, AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA AND THE TAONAN-ANGANGCHI RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION, A COMPANY OF SAPPERS HAD BEEN SENT ON THAT DAY TO REPAIR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF TROOPS (INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND AIR FORCES).

THE JAPANESE TROOPS CAME INTO CONTACT WITH THE CHINESE FORCES, WHICH REFUSED TO RETIRE AND WERE DRIVEN BACK. IN NOVEMBER THE JAPANESE TROOPS REACHED AND EVEN CROSSED THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY AND TOOK ANGANGCHI AND SUBSEQUENTLY TSITSIHAR (NOVEMBER 19).

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MEASURES FOR THE REORGANISATION OF
THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

WHILE MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE THUS SPREADING TOWARDS THE NORTH OF MANCHURIA, PROGRESS WAS MADE WITH THE REORGANISATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. AT MUKDEN IN PARTICULAR, AFTER THE DISORGANISATION CAUSED BY THE INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 18, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY WAS FIRST ENTRUSTED TO THE JAPANESE COLONEL DOIHARA, AND LATER, ON OCTOBER 20, TO A CHINESE MAYOR, DR. CHAO HSIN-PO, DOCTOR OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

EFFORTS WERE ALSO MADE TO ORGANISE A LIAONING PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN OPPOSITION TO THE FORMER ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAD TAKEN REFUGE AT CHINCHOW. THE "COMMITTEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER", CONSTITUTED ON SEPTEMBER 4 24, BECAME IN OCTOBER THE OFFICE OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF LIAONING. THE LATTER IN TURN WAS CONVERTED ON NOVEMBER 7 INTO AN ACTING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF LIAONING, WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH THE FORMER NORTH-EASTERN GOVERNMENT AND WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT NANKING.

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AT THE SAME TIME A SUPREME ADVISORY COUNCIL WAS ESTABLISHED, WHOSE DUTIES INCLUDED THOSE OF DIRECTING AND SUPERVISING THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AUTONOMY. ALL THE NEW AUTHORITIES, AS ALSO THE BANKS OF ISSUE, HAD RECEIVED JAPANESE ADVISERS, WHO WERE, IN MANY CASES, INFLUENTIAL OFFICIALS OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA INSISTED THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING UP AND MAINTAINING AT MUKDEN, KIRIN AND OTHER POINTS IN ITS OCCUPATION THESE NEW AUTHORITIES, WHO WERE THE "PUPPETS AND CREATURES OF THE JAPANESE ARMY COMMAND."

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN REPLIED THAT THE "JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION BY THE CHINESE THEMSELVES OF BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER. THE EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES BY THOSE BODIES WOULD MAKE MUCH EASIER THE RAPID WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS WHICH WAS DESIRED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS HAD BEEN FORMALLY STATED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS."

MOREOVER, SEVERAL REPORTS FROM DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND, ASSOCIATE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE SALT REVENUE, WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER, 1931, BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION. THESE REPORTS STATED THAT THE JAPANESE

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MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE FORCIBLY SEIZING THE SALT REVENUES IN THE MANCHURIAN TOWNS. IT WAS URGED IN A JAPANESE COMMUNICATION THAT THE "ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN INTERVENING TO TRANSFER THE SURPLUS REVENUES OF THE CHINESE SALT TAX OFFICE TO ANOTHER CHINESE BODY (THE LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER) COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS UNJUSTIFIABLE."

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER-
DECEMBER, 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

MEANWHILE THE COUNCIL MET IN PARIS ON NOVEMBER 16, 1931, AND ON NOVEMBER 21 A JAPANESE PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO BE SENT TO THE FAR EAST WAS PUT FORWARD, "THE CREATION AND DESPATCH OF THIS COMMISSION IN NO WAY MODIFYING THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S SINCERE DESIRE TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30."

THIS PROPOSAL WAS CONSIDERED AND ON DECEMBER 10 THE COUNCIL ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL DECEMBER 1931, PAGES 2374 AND 2378).

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THE PRESIDENT (THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, M. BRIAND) EMPHASIZED, WHEN HE SUBMITTED THE RESOLUTION, THE GREAT IMPORTANCE WHICH THE COUNCIL ATTACHED TO ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1931, AND ITS CONVICTION THAT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WOULD CARRY OUT TO THE FULL THE ENGAGEMENTS WHICH THEY HAD ASSUMED UNDER IT. HE FURTHER STATED THAT IT WAS INDISPENSABLE AND URGENT THAT THE TWO PARTIES SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM ANY INITIATIVE WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO FURTHER FIGHTING AND FROM ANY OTHER ACTION LIKELY TO AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, EXPRESSED ITS GRATIFICATION THAT DEFINITE PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE.

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JAPANESE OPERATIONS AGAINST CHINCHOW.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LAST REMAINS OF CHINESE
AUTHORITY IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

WHILE THE COUNCIL WAS DRAWING UP THE TEXT OF THIS RESOLUTION, THE TWO PARTIES REPEATEDLY CALLED ITS ATTENTION TO THE DANGER OF MILITARY OPERATIONS SPREADING TO SOUTH-WEST MANCHURIA AND EFFORTS WERE MADE TO ESTABLISH A NEUTRAL ZONE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE TROOPS AND THOSE OF MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG AT CHINCHOW. THESE EFFORTS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN, REFERRING AT THE TIME OF ITS ADOPTION TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10TH, STATED THAT HE ACCEPTED IT: " ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO PRECLUDE THE JAPANESE FORCES FROM TAKING SUCH ACTION AS MIGHT RENDERED NECESSARY TO PROVIDE DIRECTLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS AGAINST THE ACTIVITIES OF BANDITS AND LAWLESS ELEMENTS RAMPANT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF MANCHURIA. SUCH ACTION WAS ADMITTEDLY AN EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE CALLED FOR BY THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN MANCHURIA AND ITS NECESSITY WOULD NATURALLY BE OBIATED WHEN NORMAL CONDITIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN RESTORED IN THAT REGION."

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ON DECEMBER 23RD A JAPANESE OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED IN THE DIRECTION OF CHINCHOW, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED ON JANUARY 3RD., 1932 THE JAPANESE FORCES THEN ADVANCED AS FAR AS THE GREAT WALL AND ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE TROOPS STATIONED AT SHANHAIKWAN, TO THE SOUTH OF THE WALL. AS THE RESULT OF THESE OPERATIONS, CHINESE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY DISAPPEARED ENTIRELY FROM SOUTH MANCHURIA.

THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

ORIGIN OF THE HOSTILITIES.

OUTSIDE MANCHURIA, FROM JANUARY, 1932, ONWARDS THE SITUATION BECAME WORST AT SHANGHAI.

IN CONNECTION WITH SHANGHAI THE LEAGUE RECEIVED FOUR REPORTS ON EVENTS, FROM THEIR BEGINNING UP TO MARCH 5TH, FROM THE CONSULAR COMMISSION WHICH WAS SET UP ON THE SPOT EARLY IN FEBRUARY, 1932. LATER EVENTS ARE DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, WHICH WAS CONSTITUTED, AS ALREADY EXPLAINED, IN JANUARY 1932, AND ARRIVED AT SHANGHAI ON MARCH 14TH.

IN THIS PORT, AS IN OTHER PARTS OF CHINA, THE SERIOUS ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS WHICH HAD OCCURRED IN KOREA - AS DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY - LED FROM JULY, 1931, ONWARDS TO A BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS. THE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA BY JAPANESE TROOPS INTENSIFIED THE BOYCOTT WITH, IN CERTAIN CASES, THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. JAPANESE TRADE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES. THE TENSION BETWEEN THE NATIONALS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES BECAME ACUTE AND

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SERIOUS INCIDENTS OCCURRED, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAI REQUESTED THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS AND WARSHIPS TO PUT DOWN THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT. THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL THEN PRESENTED FIVE DEMANDS TO THE CHINESE MAYOR OF GREATER SHANGHAI.

THE MAYOR STATED, ON JANUARY 21ST, THAT HE HAD DIFFICULTY IN COMPLYING WITH TWO OF THESE DEMANDS: NAMELY, ADEQUATE CONTROL OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT AND THE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF ALL ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN FOSTERING HOSTILE FEELINGS AND ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTS AND AGITATION.

ON THE SAME DAY THE ADMIRAL IN COMMAND OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT IF THE REPLY OF THE CHINESE MAYOR WERE UNSATISFACTORY HE WAS DETERMINED TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT JAPANESE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS. ON JANUARY 24TH JAPANESE NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED OFF SHANGHAI.

RUMOURS WERE CURRENT THAT THE CHINESE TROOPS IN THE CHINESE QUARTER, CHAPEI, WERE ALSO BEING REINFORCED.

ON JANUARY 27TH THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL ASKED FOR A SATISFACTORY REPLY TO HIS DEMANDS BY SIX O'CLOCK ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING. THE MAYOR, WHO HAD INFORMED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS OF HIS INTENTION TO MAKE ALL POSSIBLE CONCESSIONS TO AVOID A CLASH, SUCCEEDED IN SECURING THE CLOSING DOWN OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION AND THE CHINESE POLICE CLOSED ITS VARIOUS OFFICES ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 27TH-28TH

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ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 28TH THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL NOTIFIED THE OTHER FOREIGN COMMANDERS OF HIS INTENTION TO ACT ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING IF THE CHINESE HAD NOT SENT A SATISFACTORY REPLY. THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT MET AND DECIDED THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY SHOULD BE DECLARED AS FROM 4 P.M. ON THE SAME DAY. AT 4 P.M. THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL INFORMED THE CONSULAR BODY THAT A CHINESE REPLY ACCEPTING ALL THE JAPANESE DEMANDS HAD BEEN RECEIVED: THAT THIS REPLY WAS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY, AND THAT, FOR THE MOMENT, NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN.

MEANWHILE THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, CARRYING OUT THE PLANS CALLED FOR BY A STATE OF EMERGENCY, ASSIGNED TO THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN FORCES THE SECTORS THEY WOULD HAVE TO DEFEND. THE JAPANESE SECTOR, AS FIXED BY THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE, INCLUDED NOT ONLY A PART OF THE SETTLEMENT BUT A SALIENT EXTENDING BEYOND, BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY THE SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG RAILWAY. THE JAPANESE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ARE SITUATED NEAR THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THIS SALIENT AND, IN NORMAL TIMES, THERE ARE POSTS OF JAPANESE MARINES ON TWO ROADS, NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD AND DIXWELL ROAD, WHICH BELONG TO THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. AT 11 P.M. THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL, REFERRING TO THE STATE OF EMERGENCY, ANNOUNCED THAT THE IMPERIAL NAVY, ANXIOUS AS TO THE SITUATION IN CHAPEI WHERE NUMEROUS JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDED, HAD DECIDED TO SEND TROOPS TO THIS SECTOR AND HOPED THAT THE

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CHINESE FORCES STATIONED IN CHAPEI WOULD BE SPEEDILY
WITHDRAWN TO THE WEST OF THE RAILWAY.

ONE HOUR LATER JAPANESE MARINES AND ARMED CIVILIANS
PROCEEDED TOWARDS THE RAILWAY, THE LAST DETACHMENT
ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE STATION BY THE HONAN ROAD GATE
LEADING OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE DEFENCE SECTORS. IT
WAS STOPPED BY THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS, WHO WERE
GUARDING THIS SECTOR AND WHO HAD RECEIVED STRICT ORDERS -

BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE DUTY OF
DEFENCE FORCES WAS TO DEFEND AND NOT TO ATTACK.

THE JAPANESE TROOPS SENT TO THE CHAPEI SECTOR IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE PLAN OF DEFENCE CAME INTO CONTACT WITH
THE CHINESE TROOPS, WHICH, AS THE FIRST REPORT OF THE
CONSULAR COMMISSION NOTES, WOULD NOT HAVE HAD TIME TO
WITHDRAW EVEN HAD THEY WISHED TO DO SO.

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THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

REFERENCE TO ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT.

FIRST DISCUSSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV.

TERMINATION OF THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF SHANGHAI, WHICH THE COUNCIL - THEN IN SESSION AT GENEVA - AND THE POWERS HAVING SPECIAL INTERESTS IN SHANGHAI REPEATEDLY ENDEAVOURED TO STOP. IT WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SERIOUS INCIDENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE THAT CHINA, ON JANUARY 29TH, ASKED THAT THE DISPUTE SHOULD BE DEALT WITH UNDER ARTICLES X AND XV.

ON FEBRUARY 16TH THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, OTHER THAN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADDRESSED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AN URGENT APPEAL CALLING ATTENTION TO ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT, FROM WHICH IT APPEARED TO THEM TO FOLLOW THAT:

" NO INFRINGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE BROUGHT ABOUT IN DISREGARD OF THAT ARTICLE OUGHT TO BE RECOGNISED AS VALID AND EFFECTUAL BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

ON FEBRUARY 19TH THE COUNCIL, AT THE REQUEST OF CHINA, REFERRED THE DISPUTE TO THE ASSEMBLY. THE ASSEMBLY WAS CONVENED ON MARCH 3RD.

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THE COUNCIL, BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY MET, MADE A LAST EFFORT TO STOP THE FIGHTING BY PROPOSING, ON FEBRUARY 29TH, THAT A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE SET UP IN SHANGHAI SUBJECT TO THE MAKING OF LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL WAS NOT CARRIED INTO EFFECT. AS FIGHTING CONTINUED, THE ASSEMBLY, AFTER HEARING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO PARTIES ON MARCH 3RD, ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION ON MARCH 4TH:

- 1) CALLED ON BOTH GOVERNMENT TO MAKE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES EFFECTIVE.
- 2) REQUESTED OTHER INTERESTED POWERS TO INFORM THE ASSEMBLY ON THE EXECUTION OF THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH
- 3) RECOMMENDED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN ORDER TO RENDER DEFINITE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND TO REGULATE THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

ON MARCH 5TH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INTIMATED THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT SHANGHAI HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO CO-OPERATE.

THE PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN AT SHANGHAI ON MARCH 14TH. ON TWO OCCASIONS THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN SET UP BY THE ASSEMBLY INTERVENED, AT CHINA'S REQUEST, TO SMOOTH AWAY DIFFICULTIES. AN ARMISTICE WAS FINALLY SIGNED

AT SHANGHAI ON MAY 5TH AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS BEGAN ON THE 6TH.

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BY MAY 31ST THE DIVISIONS SENT FROM JAPAN TO SHANGHAI HAD BEEN RE-EMBARKED, ONE OF THESE DIVISIONS, THE 14TH, BEING SENT TO MANCHURIA. ON JULY 1ST THE ASSEMBLY WAS INFORMED THAT THE JAPANESE NAVAL LANDING TROOPS, WITH VERY REDUCED EFFECTIVES, WERE STILL TEMPORARILY STATIONED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT OF MAY 5TH, AT A ^{SMALL} NUMBER OF POSTS ADJACENT TO THE SETTLEMENT AND TO THE EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS. THESE DETACHMENTS WERE AFTERWARDS WITHDRAWN.

THE CHINESE CONSIDER THAT THE JAPANESE INTERVENTION AT SHANGHAI COST THEM 24,000 SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS KILLED, WOUNDED OR MISSING, AND THEY ESTIMATE THEIR NATIONAL LOSSES AT ABOUT 1,500 MILLION MEXICAN DOLLARS.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION IN MANCHURIA.

PROGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE
REORGANISATION.

THE CONSTITUTION OF " MANCHUKUO "

WHILE THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR WAS PROGRESSING, THE
SITUATION WAS ALSO DEVELOPING IN MANCHURIA.

HARBIN WAS OCCUPIED ON FEBRUARY 5TH BY THE JAPANESE
ARMY, WHICH DURING THE SUCCEEDING MONTHS CONTINUED ITS
OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REMNANTS OF THE FORMER CHINESE
ARMY, THE " VOLUNTEERS ", THE " BRIGANDS " AND OTHER
" IRREGULARS ". GUERILLA WARFARE CONTINUED OVER A VERY
LARGE PART OF MANCHURIA.

PROGRESS WAS ALSO MADE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE
REORGANISATION, THE FIRST STAGES OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY
BEEN MENTIONED ABOVE.

ON FEBRUARY 17TH, 1932, A SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNCIL WAS CONSTITUTED FOR THE WHOLE OF MANCHURIA, AND
ON FEBRUARY 18TH THIS COUNCIL PUBLISHED A DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE. ON FEBRUARY 19TH THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE
EXPLAINED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN GENEVA THAT, IN
MANCHURIA, INDEPENDENCE WAS SYNONYMOUS WITH " AUTONOMY "
AND THAT " JAPAN HAD FAVOURABLY REGARDED THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS INDEPENDENCE. " ON MARCH 9TH THE
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS WERE AMALGAMATED AS AN
INDEPENDENT " STATE " UNDER THE NAME OF " MANCHUKUO "

(O V E R)

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MJC

REUTER.

(R: 25

LEAGUE REPORT: 25

M. HENRY PU-YI, THE FORMER EMPEROR HSUAN TUNG, ACCEPTED THE REGENCY OF THIS STATE.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAD ALREADY ON NOVEMBER 17TH, 1931, DECLARED THAT " THE EMPEROR WAS KIDNAPPED AND ESCORTED BY THE JAPANESE FROM THE JAPANESE CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN TO MUKDEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A BOGUS GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF PROCLAIMED AS EMPEROR " REPEATEDLY DENOUNCED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SO-CALLED STATE, " WHICH, FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND AT EVERY SUBSEQUENT STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN CREATED AND MAINTAINED AT THE INSTIGATION AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES IN MANCHURIA "

DISCUSSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11TH

DECISIONS REGARDING THE TIME-LIMIT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT UNDER ARTICLE XV.

MEANWHILE THE ASSEMBLY, CONTINUING ITS EXAMINATION OF THE DISPUTE AT GENEVA ADOPTED ON MARCH 11TH, 1932, AFTER A FULL DISCUSSION, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION: (SEE OFFICIAL JOURNAL: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT No. 101, PAGE 86)

(OVER)

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REUTER:

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ON MARCH 12TH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DECLARED THAT THE ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY WOULD GO FAR TOWARDS DEVELOPING INTO TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW THE PRINCIPLES OF ORDER AND JUSTICE WHICH UNDERLAY THE PARIS PACT AND THE LEAGUE COVENANT. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS ESPECIALLY GRATIFIED THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WERE UNITED ON A POLICY NOT TO RECOGNISE THE VALIDITY OF RESULTS ATTAINED IN VIOLATION OF THE TREATIES IN QUESTION, AND THIS WAS A DISTINCT CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND OFFERED A CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS FOR PEACE.

ON JULY 1ST, 1932, HAVING BEEN INFORMED THAT THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COULD NOT BE COMPLETED BEFORE SEPTEMBER, THE ASSEMBLY, AFTER OBTAINING THE CONSENT OF THE TWO PARTIES, DECIDED TO PROLONG TO THE EXTENT THAT MIGHT BE STRICTLY NECESSARY THE TIME-LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS ~~LAYS~~ LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF ITS REPORT.

(OVER)

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REUTER.

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IN THE LETTER ADDRESSED ON JUNE 24TH TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA AND JAPAN, PROPOSING AN EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT LAID DOWN IN THE COVENANT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY SAID:

"IT IS MY DUTY TO ADD THAT I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT THE UNDERTAKING NOT TO AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION ENTERED INTO BY THE TWO NATIONS BEFORE THE COUNCIL AND RECORDED BY THE LATTER ON SEPTEMBER 30TH AND DECEMBER 10TH (1931), IN RESOLUTIONS WHICH RETAIN THEIR FULL EXECUTIVE FORCE, WILL BE SCRUPULOUSLY OBSERVED.

I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT THESE RESOLUTIONS WILL CONTINUE TO BE FULLY VALID DURING THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE TIME-LIMIT OF SIX MONTHS MAY BE EXTENDED. I WOULD ALSO REFER YOU TO THE RESOLUTION WHICH THE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED ON MARCH 11TH AND IN WHICH IS RECALLED THE TWO RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL."

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AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE TIME-LIMIT THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THIS PASSAGE OF HIS LETTER AND ADDED: "SUCH BEING THE CASE, THE DECISION JUST TAKEN BY THE ASSEMBLY AUTHORITY^{SE} ME TO DECLARE THAT THE PARTIES MUST ABSTAIN FROM ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT COMPROMISE THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY OR OF ANY EFFORTS THE LEAGUE MAY MAKE WITH A VIEW TO A SETTLEMENT.

"IT WOULD REMIND YOU ALSO THAT ON MARCH 11 THE ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMED THAT IT WOULD BE INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEANS CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS."

THE ORGANISATION OF "MANCHUKUO"
RECOGNITION OF "MANCHUKUO" BY JAPAN

MEANWHILE THE PROCESS OF ORGANISING THE GOVERNMENT OF "MANCHUKUO" CONTINUED. THE GOVERNMENT CREATED A CENTRAL BANK AND UNDERTOOK THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT REVENUE (DECLARING ITS WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE TO PAY AN EQUITABLE PROPORTION OF THE SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FOREIGN LOANS SECURED ON THE RECEIPTS OF THE SALT REVENUE),

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OF THE CUSTOMS (MAKING A SIMILAR DECLARATION AS REGARDS THE LOANS AND INDEMNITIES SECURED ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE), OF THE POSTAL SERVICES, ETC.

A "MANCHUKUO" ARMY WAS CREATED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF JAPANESE OFFICERS ENGAGED AS ADVISERS. IN A COMMUNICATION DATED APRIL 8, 1932, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT "THE JAPANESE FORCES ARE AT PRESENT PROVIDING THE FORCES OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT WITH SUCH ASSISTANCE AS THEY MAY NEED TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY."

ACCORDING TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1932, THE PRESENCE OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE COUNTRY WOULD ENABLE THE PRINCIPAL BANDIT UNITS TO BE WIPED OUT WITHIN FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NEW STATE WERE DEFINITE AFTER THE DISPATCH TO CHANGCHUN, THE CAPITAL OF "MANCHUKUO", OF GENERAL MUTO, WHO ON AUGUST 8 HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY AND AT THE SAME TIME AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY ON SPECIAL MISSION AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG IN ORDER TO CONTROL THE CONSULAR SERVICES, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LEASED TERRITORY AND ALL THE

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R E U T E R

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JAPANESE FORCES IN MANCHURIA. THE NEW AMBASSADOR
CARRIED NO CREDENTIALS AND THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE
UNILATERALLY BY JAPAN.

ON SEPTEMBER 15 GENERAL MUTO SIGNED
WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF MANCHUKUO A PROTOCOL CONTAINING
THE FOLLOWING PROVISION:

"WHEREAS JAPAN HAS RECOGNISED THE FACT THAT
MANCHUKUO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FREE WILL OF ITS
INHABITANTS, HAS ORGANISED AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF
AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE, AND WHEREAS MANCHUKUO HAS
DECLARED ITS INTENTION OF ABIDING BY ALL INTERNATIONAL
ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY CHINA IN SO FAR AS THEY
ARE APPLICABLE TO MANCHUKUO, NOW THE GOVERNMENT OF
JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO HAVE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ESTABLISHING A PERPETUAL RELATIONSHIP OF GOOD
NEIGHBOURHOOD BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO, EACH
RESPECTING THE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF THE OTHER, AND
ALSO IN ORDER TO SECURE THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST,
AGREED AS FOLLOWING:-

(1) MANCHUKUO SHALL CONFIRM AND RESPECT, IN SO
FAR AS NO AGREEMENT TO THE CONTRARY SHALL BE MADE
BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO IN THE FUTURE, ALL
RIGHTS AND INTERESTS POSSESSED BY JAPAN OR HER
SUBJECTS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF MANCHUKUO BY

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R E U T E R

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VIRTUE OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES, AGREEMENTS OR
OTHER ARRANGEMENTS OR OF SINO-JAPANESE CONTRACTS,
PRIVATE AS WELL AS PUBLIC,

"(2) JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO, RECOGNISING THAT ANY
THREAT TO THE TERRITORY OR TO THE PEACE AND ORDER
OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES CONSTITUTES AT THE
SAME TIME A THREAT TO THE SAFETY AND EXISTENCE OF
THE OTHER, AGREE TO COOPERATE IN THE MAINTENANCE
OF THEIR NATIONAL SECURITY, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD
THAT SUCH JAPANESE FORCES AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR
THIS PURPOSE SHALL BE STATIONED IN MANCHUKUO."

"THE PRESENT PROTOCOL SHALL COME INTO EFFECT FROM
THE DATE OF ITS SIGNATURE."

"MANCHUKUO" WAS THUS FORMALLY
RECOGNISED BY JAPAN. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT PROTESTED
AGAINST THIS RECOGNITION. IT REPRESENTED THAT, "FOLLOWING
THE PRECEDENT OF HER POLICY IN KOREA, JAPAN HAS ESTABLISHED
A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE OVER MANCHURIA AS A STEP TOWARDS
ANNEXATION."

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LEAGUE REPORT - 32

CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WAS SIGNED AT PEIPING ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1932, AND WAS COMMUNICATED TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE ON OCTOBER 1. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS IN TO WHICH TO COMMUNICATE ITS OBSERVATIONS UPON IT TO THE COUNCIL, AND THE COUNCIL DECIDED ON SEPTEMBER 24 TO BEGIN ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AT THE LATEST ON NOVEMBER 21.

ON THIS OCCASION THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IRISH FREE STATE, MR. DE VALERA) EXPRESSED REGRET - WITH WHICH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY AT ITS PUBLIC MEETING ON OCTOBER 1ST ASSOCIATED ITSELF - THAT BEFORE EVEN THE PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT JAPAN, NOT ONLY BY RECOGNISING BUT ALSO BY SIGNING A TREATY WITH WHAT WAS KNOWN AS THE "MANCHUKUO" GOVERNMENT, HAD TAKEN STEPS WHICH COULD NOT BUT BE REGARDED AS CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

"FOR ALMOST A YEAR", MR. DE VALERA SAID, "THE COUNCIL, IN ITS COLLECTIVE CAPACITY, AND THE INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS WHICH COMPOSED IT, HAD SCRUPULOUSLY REFRAINED FROM UTTERING ANY WORD OF JUDGMENT ON THE MERITS OF THIS

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GRAVE DISPUTE ON THE GROUNDS THAT A COMMISSION HAD BEEN SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE IN ALL ITS BEARINGS, AND THAT UNTIL THAT COMMISSION HAD REPORTED AND ITS REPORT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE, THE WHOLE QUESTION WAS STILL TO BE REGARDED AS SUB JUDICE."

THE COUNCIL, AT MEETINGS HELD FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO 28, 1932, CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION AND THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES. IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY THE PRESIDENT, LORD LYTTON STATED, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THAT THE LATTER DID NOT WISH TO ADD ANYTHING TO ITS REPORT.

AS REGARDS THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT, THE COUNCIL NOTED THAT IT WAS NOT ABLE TO FIND IN THE DECLARATIONS OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ANY MEASURE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES WHICH WOULD ENABLE IT USEFULLY TO ENGAGE IN A DISCUSSION AND TO SUBMIT OBSERVATIONS OR SUGGESTIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE COUNCIL MERELY TRANSMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE MINUTES OF ITS MEETINGS.

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DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION
OF ENQUIRY BY THE ASSEMBLY

ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT

THE ASSEMBLY MET ON DECEMBER 6, 1932, AFTER A
GENERAL DISCUSSION IT ADOPTED, ON DECEMBER 9, THE FOLLOWING
RESOLUTION:

THE ASSEMBLY, HAVING RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY SET UP UNDER THE RESOLUTION
ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 10, 1931, BY THE COUNCIL TOGETHER
WITH THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE MINUTES
OF THE COUNCIL MEETINGS HELD FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO 28,
1932, IN VIEW OF THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE AT
ITS MEETINGS FROM DECEMBER 6 TO 9, 1932: REQUESTS
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER THE RESOLUTION
OF MARCH 11, 1932,

- (1) TO STUDY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION,
THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES, AND THE
OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS EXPRESSED IN
THE ASSEMBLY IN THE VERY FORM THEY WERE
SUBMITTED;
- (2) TO DRAW UP PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BROUGHT BEFORE IT
UNDER THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DATED FEBRUARY
19, 1932,
- (3) TO SUBMIT THESE PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY AT
THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

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THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN WAS THEN MADE UP TO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND A STATEMENT OF REASONS INDICATING GENERALLY THE BASIS ON WHICH IT OUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE ITS ENDEAVOURS TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

THESE TEXTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. 1

THE ASSEMBLY, RECOGNISING THAT, ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF ARTICLE XV OF THE COVENANT, ITS FIRST DUTY IS TO ENDEAVOUR TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE, AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY IT IS NOT AT PRESENT CALLED UPON TO DRAW UP A REPORT STATING THE FACTS OF THE DISPUTE AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD THERETO,

"CONSIDERING THAT, BY ITS RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, IT LAY DOWN THE PRINCIPLES DETERMINING THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN REGARD TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE,

"AFFECTS THAT, IN SUCH A SETTLEMENT, THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE NINE-POWER TREATY MUST BE RESPECTED,

"DECIDES TO SET UP A COMMITTEE WHOSE DUTY WILL BE TO CONDUCT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PARTIES, THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO A SETTLEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY AND HAVING REGARD TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE IN CHAPTER X OF THAT REPORT,

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"APPOINTS TO FORM A COMMITTEE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE REPRESENTED ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN,

"CONSIDERING IT DESIRABLE THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SHOULD CONSENT TO TAKE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, ENTRUSTS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMMITTEE THE DUTY OF INVITING THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO TAKE PART IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS,

"AUTHORISES IT TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF ITS MISSION, AND REQUESTS THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON ITS WORK BEFORE MARCH 1, 1933,

"THE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE POWER TO FIX IN THE AGREEMENT WITH THE TWO PARTIES THE TIME LIMIT REFERRED TO IN THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF JULY 1, 1932, SHOULD THE TWO PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON THE DURATION OF SUCH A TIME LIMIT. THE COMMITTEE WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY, WITH THE PRESENTATION OF ITS REPORT, SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT.

"THE ASSEMBLY SHALL REMAIN IN SESSION, AND ITS PRESIDENT MAY CONVENE IT AS SOON AS HE MAY DEEM THIS NECESSARY.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION No. 2

"THE ASSEMBLY THANKS THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, APPOINTED IN VIRTUE OF THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, 1931, FOR THE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IT HAS AFFORDED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DECLARES THAT ITS REPORT WILL STAND ALWAYS AS AN EXAMPLE OF CONSCIENTIOUS AND IMPARTIAL WORK."

STATEMENT OF REASONS

THE ASSEMBLY, IN ITS RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 9, 1932, REQUESTED ITS SPECIAL COMMITTEE:

"(1) TO STUDY THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS EXPRESSED IN THE ASSEMBLY IN WHATEVER FORM THEY WERE SUBMITTED,

"(2) TO DRAW UP PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BROUGHT BEFORE IT UNDER THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1932,

"(3) TO SUBMIT THESE PROPOSALS TO THE ASSEMBLY AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

"IF THE COMMITTEE HAD HAD TO LAY BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY A PICTURE OF EVENTS AND AN APPRECIATION OF THE GENERAL SITUATION, IT WOULD HAVE FOUND ALL THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR SUCH A STATEMENT IN THE FIRST EIGHT CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WHICH, IN ITS OPINION, CONSTITUTE A BALANCED, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE TESTAMENT OF

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THE PRINCIPAL FACTS.

"BUT THE TIME HAS NOT COME FOR SUCH A STATEMENT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH THREE OF THE COVENANT, THE ASSEMBLY MUST FIRST OF ALL ENDEAVOUR TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BY CONCILIATION, AND IF SUCH EFFORTS ARE SUCCESSFUL IT SHALL PUBLISH A STATEMENT GIVING SUCH FACTS AS IT MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE. IF IT FAILS, IT IS ITS DUTY, IN VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH FOUR OF THE SAME ARTICLE, TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS OF THE DISPUTE AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD THERETO.

"SO LONG AS THE EFFORTS ON THE BASIS OF ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH THREE ARE CONTINUED, A SENSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES PLACED ON THE ASSEMBLY IN THE VARIOUS CONTINGENCIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE COVENANT OBLIGES IT TO MAINTAIN A PARTICULAR RESERVE. HENCE THE COMMITTEE HAS CONFINED ITSELF IN THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, WHICH IT IS TO-DAY SUBMITTING TO THE ASSEMBLY, TO MAKING PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO CONCILIATION.

"BY THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11 THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO ENDEAVOUR TO PREPARE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES. SINCE ON THE OTHER HAND IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SHOULD JOIN IN THE EFFORTS MADE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES, IT IS PROPOSED

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THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

"IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND TO MAKE IT PLAIN THAT WHAT IS CONTEMPLATED AT THE PRESENT STAGE, WITH THE COOPERATION OF TWO COUNTRIES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, IS SOLELY THE NEGOTIATION OF A SETTLEMENT BY CONCILIATION, THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THAT IT SHOULD BE REGARDED FOR THIS PURPOSE AS A NEW COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS AND SHOULD BE AUTHORISED IN THIS CAPACITY TO INVITE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO TAKE PART IN ITS MEETINGS.

"THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL HAVE ALL THE POWERS NECESSARY FOR THE EXECUTING OF ITS MISSION. IN PARTICULAR IT MAY CONSULT EXPERTS. IT MAY, IF IT THINKS FIT, DELEGATE A PART OF ITS POWERS TO ONE OR MORE SUB-COMMITTEES OR TO ONE OR MORE PARTICULARLY QUALIFIED PERSONS.

"THE MEMBERS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL BE GUIDED AS REGARDS MATTERS OF LAW BY PARTS ONE AND TWO OF THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, AND AS REGARDS MATTERS OF FACT BY THE FINDINGS SET OUT IN THE FIRST EIGHT CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY. AS

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REGARDS THE SOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED, THEY WILL SEEK THEM ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY AND HAVING REGARD TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE IN CHAPTER X OF THE SAID REPORT.

"IN THIS CONNEXION THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN CONSIDERS THAT, IN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH CHARACTERISE THE DISPUTE, A MERE RETURN TO THE CONDITIONS PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER 1931 WOULD NOT SUFFICE TO ENSURE A DURABLE SETTLEMENT AND THAT THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF THE PRESENT REGIME IN MANCHURIA COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A SOLUTION."

ON DECEMBER 15 THE TWO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND THE STATEMENT OF REASONS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE PARTIES, THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WERE AUTHORISED TO ENTER INTO CONVERSATIONS WITH THEM ON DECEMBER 20, WHEN THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO ADJOURN UNTIL JANUARY 16, 1933, AT THE LATEST IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE.

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JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS AT
SHANHAIKUAN WITHIN THE GREAT WALL

EARLY IN JANUARY, 1933, OCCURRED THE SERIOUS INCIDENTS AT SHANHAIKUAN, SITUATED AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE GREAT WALL HALF WAY BETWEEN PEIPING AND MUKDEN. THIS CITY HAS ALWAYS BEEN REGARDED AS OF GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE. IT IS ON THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY INVADERS WHO, COMING FROM MANCHURIA, WISH TO PENETRATE INTO WHAT IS NOW THE PROVINCE OF HOPEI. MOREOVER FROM HOPEI IS THE EASTERN ROUTE INTO JEHOL, A PROVINCE WHICH JAPAN REGARDS AS FORMING PART OF "MANCHUKUO".

IT WAS FROM THE NORTH OF HOPEI THAT, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG WAS SENDING CONSIDERABLE FORCES INTO JEHOL AND THAT, ACCORDING TO CHINESE COMMUNICATIONS, THE JAPANESE ARMY INTENDED TO BEGIN LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS IN JEHOL.

A JAPANESE COMMUNICATION OF DECEMBER 29, 1932, REPORTED THAT, DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS, THE MOBILISATION OF CHINESE TROOPS DIRECTED AGAINST JEHOL WAS ESPECIALLY MARKED. THE JAPANESE DELEGATION FURTHER STATED ON JANUARY 4, 1933, THAT THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT PEIPING HAD VAINLY ENDEAVOURED TO PERSUADE GENERAL CHANG TO STOP THIS MOVEMENT OF FORCES AND THAT, IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES OF "TENSION AND ANXIETY", AN INCIDENT HAD

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OCCURRED AT SHANHAIKUAN ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 1ST-2ND.

UNITS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY OF KWANTUNG PASSED THE GREAT WALL AND THE TOWN WAS ATTACKED. IT WAS OCCUPIED ON JANUARY 3. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS THAT DURING THESE OPERATIONS THOUSANDS OF PEACEFUL CITIZENS WERE SLAUGHTERED. IT ADDRESSED A PROTEST ON JANUARY 11 TO THE POWERS SIGNATORIES OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1901 AGAINST THE UNLAWFUL ADVANTAGE TAKEN BY JAPAN OF A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE CLAIMED UNDER THE PROTOCOL. IT DECLARED THAT IT COULD NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR A SITUATION RESULTING FROM THE EXERCISE BY CHINESE DEFENSIVE FORCES OF THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO RESIST THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

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FAILURE OF THE PROCEDURE FOR
NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT

THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN MET AGAIN ON JANUARY 16 1933, IT NOTED THAT, THOUGH THE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARTIES CONCERNING THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND THE STATEMENT OF REASONS FRAMED BY IT HAD CONTINUED, NO NEW PROPOSAL HAD BEEN RECEIVED APART FROM THE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED IN DECEMBER BY THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS.

THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, HOWEVER, HAD STATED THAT IT WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH ITS GOVERNMENT REGARDING NEW PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD BE SUBMITTED WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED THESE PROPOSALS ON JANUARY 18. IT NOTED THAT THEY DIFFERED IN SEVERAL FUNDAMENTAL POINTS FROM THOSE WHICH IT HAD COMMUNICATED TO THE PARTIES ON DECEMBER 15. AS, HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, WHEN SUBMITTING THE NEW PROPOSALS OF ITS GOVERNMENT, HAD SPECIALLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE LATTER ATTACHED GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE STIPULATION THAT THE BODY TO BE APPOINTED FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD INCLUDE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN FELT
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THAT IF THIS WERE THE ONLY OBJECTION RAISED BY JAPAN TO THE TEXTS WHICH HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED, IT SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SETTLE THE QUESTION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PARTIES. IT, THEREFORE, ASKED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY ON THE POINT WHETHER IF THIS DIFFICULTY WERE OVERCOME, JAPAN WOULD BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 1 OF DECEMBER 1ST. THE COMMITTEE THOUGHT THAT IT SHOULD AWAIT THE JAPANESE REPLY ON THIS POINT BEFORE CONTINUING ITS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CHINESE DELEGATION, WHOSE PROPOSALS DID NOT DIFFER SO FUNDAMENTALLY AS THOSE OF JAPAN FROM THE TEXTS COMMUNICATED TO THE TWO PARTIES.

ON JANUARY 21, THE COMMITTEE NOTED THAT THE EFFECT OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATE TO ITS CHAIRMAN AND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 1 EVEN IF THE PROVISION THAT NON-MEMBER STATES BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT WERE ELIMINATED FROM THE DRAFT.

THE JAPANESE DELEGATION, IN MAKING THESE STATEMENTS, HAD SUBMITTED NEW PROPOSALS ON BEHALF OF ITS GOVERNMENT.

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THE COMMITTEE, AFTER EXAMINING THESE PROPOSALS (ANNEX 1) TOGETHER WITH THE AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE COMMITTEE'S TEXTS OF DECEMBER 15 (ANNEX 2), COULD DO NO MORE THAN NOTE THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FRAME A DRAFT RESOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO THE TWO PARTIES. THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION AND BY THE COMMITTEE ITSELF TO THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE NEGOTIATION OF A SETTLEMENT MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE, AT THE SOLE REQUEST OF JAPAN, THE PROVISION CONCERNING THE INVITATION TO THOSE STATES IF THE COMMITTEE MUST AT THE SAME TIME MODIFY, IN THE SENSE OF THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS, THE OTHER PROVISIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION No.1.

THE COMMITTEE FURTHER NOTED THAT, EVEN IF IT AGREED TO TRANSFORM THE STATEMENT OF REASONS INTO A DECLARATION MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE, TO WHICH THE PARTIES WOULD BE FREE TO SUBMIT RESERVATIONS, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ^{WOULD} NOT ACCEPT THE TEXT ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON DECEMBER 15, BUT ASKED IN ITS NEW PROPOSALS THAT IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT SHOULD BE MADE WHICH THE COMMITTEE COULD NOT ACCEPT.

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IN VIEW OF THIS SITUATION, THE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN NOTED THAT, AFTER ENDEAVOURING TO PREPARE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MISSION ENTRUSTED TO IT, THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES, IT APPEARED TO IT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THAT EFFECT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

THE COMMITTEE, THEREFORE, IN EXECUTION OF THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT UNDER PART THREE (PARAGRAPH FIVE) OF THE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932, HAS PREPARED THE PRESENT DRAFT REPORT AS CONTEMPLATED IN ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH FOUR OF THE COVENANT.

IN DECIDING TO BEGIN THE PREPARATION OF THIS DRAFT REPORT, THE COMMITTEE DID NOT FAIL TO POINT OUT THAT THE ASSEMBLY WAS ALONE COMPETENT TO APPLY, AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH FOUR. THE COMMITTEE, THEREFORE, REMAINED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PARTIES FOR ANY FURTHER PROPOSALS THEY MIGHT DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE TO IT.

ON FEBRUARY 8 THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT PREPARED ON DECEMBER 15 (ANNEX 3). ON FEBRUARY 9 THE COMMITTEE, AFTER CONSIDERING THESE AMENDMENTS, DEEMED IT DESIRABLE TO ASK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION IN REGARD THERETO, IN PARTICULAR WHETHER THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED AS ONE OF THE BASES
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FOR THE CONTEMPLATED CONCILIATION PRINCIPLE 7 IN
CHAPTER IX OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY
REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT IN MANCHURIA OF A LARGE
MEASURE OF AUTONOMY CONSISTENT WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY
AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

THIS QUESTION WAS SUBMITTED TO THE JAPANESE
DELEGATION IN A LETTER OF THE SAME DATE (ANNEX 4).

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REPLIED ON FEBRUARY 14 THAT
IT WAS CONVINCED THAT THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF "MANCHUKUO" WERE THE ONLY GUARANTEE
OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST AND THAT THE WHOLE QUESTION WOULD
EVENTUALLY BE SOLVED BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA ON THAT BASIS
(ANNEX 5).

IN REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION THE COMMITTEE, TO ITS
DEEP REGRET, FELT BOUND TO HOLD THAT THE JAPANESE PROPOSALS
PUT FORWARD ON FEBRUARY 8 DID NOT AFFORD AN ACCEPTABLE BASIS
FOR CONCILIATION. IT ADDED THAT IT WAS OF COURSE WILLING
TO EXAMINE UP TO THE DATE OF THE FINAL MEETING OF THE
ASSEMBLY ANY FURTHER PROPOSALS WHICH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
MIGHT WISH TO MAKE BUT THAT IT WAS SURE THAT THE JAPANESE
DELEGATION WOULD REALISE THAT ANY AGGRAVATION OF THE
EXISTING SITUATION MUST RENDER MORE DIFFICULT, IF NOT INDEED
FRUSTRATE, FURTHER EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION (ANNEX 6).

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THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE DISPUTE

IT WILL BE SEEN FROM THIS RESUME THAT FOR MORE THAN SIXTEEN MONTHS THE COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY HAS CONTINUOUSLY TRIED TO FIND A SOLUTION FOR THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE. NUMEROUS RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED, BASED ON VARIOUS ARTICLES OF THE COVENANT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. THE COMPLEXITY, TO WHICH REFERENCE HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE, OF THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EVENTS, THE SPECIAL LEGAL SITUATION OF MANCHURIA WHERE JAPAN, AS WILL BE NOTED LATER, EXERCISED WITHIN CHINESE TERRITORY EXTENSIVE RIGHTS, AND FINALLY THE INVOLVED AND DELICATE RELATIONS EXISTING IN FACT BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF MANCHURIA, JUSTIFIED AND RENDERED NECESSARY THE PROLONGED EFFORTS OF NEGOTIATION AND ENQUIRY MADE BY THE LEAGUE.

HOWEVER, THE HOPES ENTERTAINED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY OF AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION, ARISING FROM THE DECLARATIONS OF THE PARTIES AND THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITH THEIR PARTICIPATION, WERE DISAPPOINTED. THE SITUATION, ON THE CONTRARY, TENDED TO GROW CONSTANTLY WORSE. IN MANCHURIA, OR OTHER PARTS OF THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WHICH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY HAS DESCRIBED AS "WAR IN DISGUISE", CONTINUED AND STILL

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CONTINUE. HAVING CONSIDERED THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE DISPUTE, THE ASSEMBLY HAS REACHED IN PARTICULAR THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS AND NOTED THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

(1) THE DISPUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN WHICH IS SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY ORIGINATED IN MANCHURIA, WHICH CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA UNDER CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY.

IN ITS OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONTESTS THE ARGUMENT THAT THE RIGHTS CONFERRED ON RUSSIA AND SUBSEQUENTLY ACQUIRED BY JAPAN "IN THE EXTREMELY LIMITED AREA KNOWN AS THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE" CONFLICT WITH CHINESE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS. "THEY WERE ON THE CONTRARY DERIVED FROM THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHINA."

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UNDER THE TREATY OF PEKIN IN 1905 "THE IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONSENTED TO ALL THE TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS MADE BY RUSSIA TO JAPAN "UNDER THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH. IN 1915 IT WAS TO CHINA THAT JAPAN ADDRESSED DEMANDS FOR THE EXTENSION OF HER RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA AND IT WAS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC THAT, FOLLOWING ON THESE DEMANDS, THE TREATY OF MAY 21ST, 1915, WAS CONCLUDED CONCERNING SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA. AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE THE JAPANESE DELEGATION STATED, ON FEBRUARY 2. D, 1922, THAT JAPAN RENOUNCED CERTAIN PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA AND EXPLAINED THAT "IN COMING TO THIS DECISION JAPAN HAD BEEN GUIDED BY A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS AND MODERATION, HAVING ALWAYS IN VIEW CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. "THE NINE POWER TREATY CONCLUDED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE APPLIES TO MANCHURIA AS TO EVERY OTHER PART OF CHINA. FINALLY DURING THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT JAPAN NEVER ARGUED THAT MANCHURIA WAS NOT AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA.

2. PAST EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THOSE WHO CONTROL MANCHURIA EXERCISE A CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE REST OF CHINA, AT LEAST NORTH CHINA, AND POSSESS UNQUESTIONABLE STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL ADVANTAGES. To CUT OFF THESE PROVINCES FROM THE REST OF CHINA CANNOT BUT CREATE A SERIOUS IRREDENTIST PROBLEM LIKELY TO ENDANGER

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3. THE ASSEMBLY, IN NOTING THESE FACTS, IS NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE TRADITION OF AUTONOMY EXISTING IN MANCHURIA. THAT TRADITION IN ONE EXTREME PHASE OF A PERIOD OF PARTICULAR WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE, FOR INSTANCE, FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN TO CONCLUDE, IN THE NAME OF THE "GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS THREE EASTERN PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA," THE AGREEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1924, WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY, NAVIGATION, THE DELIMITATION OF FRONTIERS ETC.,. IT IS OBVIOUS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THAT AGREEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS THREE EASTERN PROVINCES DID NOT REGARD ITSELF AS THE GOVERNMENT OF A STATE INDEPENDENT OF CHINA BUT BELIEVED THAT IT MIGHT ITSELF NEGOTIATE WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF CHINA IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES THOUGH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAD, A FEW MONTHS PREVIOUSLY, CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT ON THESE QUESTIONS WITH THE SELF-SAME POWER.

THIS AUTONOMY OF MANCHURIA WAS ALSO SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT THOUGH FIRST MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AND, LATER, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG WERE THE HEADS BOTH OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND EXERCISED EFFECTIVE

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POWER IN THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES THROUGH THEIR ARMIES AND THEIR OFFICIALS, THE INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED BY MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AT DIFFERENT TIMES NEVER MEANT THAT EITHER HE OR THE PEOPLE OF MANCHURIA WISHED TO BE SEPARATED FROM CHINA. HIS ARMIES DID NOT INVADE CHINA AS IF IT WERE A FOREIGN COUNTRY BUT MERELY AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CIVIL WAR. THROUGH ALL ITS WARS AND PERIODS OF "INDEPENDENCE," MANCHURIA REMAINED AN INTEGRAL PART OF CHINA. FURTHER, SINCE 1928, MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG HAD RECOGNISED THE AUTHORITY OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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(4) DURING THE QUARTER OF A CENTURY ENDING IN SEPTEMBER, 1931, THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIES UNITING MANCHURIA WITH THE REST OF CHINA GREW STRONGER WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THE INTERESTS OF JAPAN IN MANCHURIA DID NOT CEASE TO DEVELOP. UNDER THE CHINESE REPUBLIC THE "THREE EASTERN PROVINCES", CONSTITUTING MANCHURIA, WERE THROWN WIDE TO THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE FROM THE OTHER PROVINCES WHO, BY TAKING POSSESSION OF THE LAND, HAVE MADE MANCHURIA IN MANY RESPECTS A SIMPLE EXTENSION OF CHINA NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL.

IN A POPULATION OF ABOUT THIRTY MILLIONS IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE CHINESE OR ASSIMILATED MANCHUS NUMBER 28 MILLIONS. MOREOVER, UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF MARSHALS CHANG TSO-LIN AND CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, THE CHINESE POPULATION AND CHINESE INTERESTS HAVE PLAYED A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT PART THAN FORMERLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION OF THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF MANCHURIA.

ON THE OTHER HAND JAPAN ACQUIRED OR CLAIMED IN MANCHURIA RIGHTS THE EFFECT OF WHICH WAS TO RESTRICT THE EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGNTY BY CHINA IN A MANNER AND TO A DEGREE QUITE EXCEPTIONAL, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EXERCISING IN PRACTICE WHAT AMOUNTED TO FULL SOVEREIGNTY.

THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY SHE ADMINISTERED THE RAILWAY ZONES, INCLUDING SEVERAL TOWNS AND IMPORTANT PARTS OF POPULOUS CITIES, SUCH AS MUKDEN AND CHANGCHUN. IN THESE AREAS SHE HAD

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CONTROL OF THE POLICE, TAXES, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES. SHE MAINTAINED ARMED FORCES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY; THE ARMY OF KWANTUNG IN THE LEASED TERRITORY, RAILWAY GUARDS IN THE RAILWAY ZONES, CONSULAR POLICE IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS MIGHT PERHAPS HAVE CONTINUED WITHOUT LEADING TO COMPLICATIONS AND INCESSANT DISPUTES IF IT HAD BEEN FREELY DESIRED OR ACCEPTED BY BOTH PARTIES, AND IF IT HAD BEEN THE EXPRESSION AND MANIFESTATION OF A WELL UNDERSTOOD POLICY OF CLOSE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COOPERATION..

BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH CONDITIONS, IT WAS BOUND TO LEAD TO MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND CONFLICTS.

THE INTER-CONNEXION OF RESPECTIVE RIGHTS, THE UNCERTAINTY AT TIMES OF THE LEGAL SITUATION, THE INCREASING OPPOSITION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTION HELD BY THE JAPANESE OF THEIR "SPECIAL POSITION" IN MANCHURIA, AND THE CLAIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALISM WERE A FURTHER SOURCE OF NUMEROUS INCIDENTS AND DISPUTES.

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5. BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, EACH OF THE TWO PARTIES HAD LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE OTHER IN MANCHURIA, JAPAN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF RIGHTS OPEN TO QUESTION AND THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES PUTTING OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE EXERCISE OF RIGHTS WHICH COULD NOT BE CONTESTED. DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH VARIOUS EFFORTS WERE MADE TO SETTLE THE QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES BY THE NORMAL METHOD OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND PACIFIC MEANS AND THESE MEANS HAD NOT BEEN EXHAUSTED. NEVERTHELESS THE TENSION BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA INCREASED AND A MOVEMENT OF OPINION IN JAPAN ADVOCATED THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS, IF NECESSARY BY FORCE.

6. THE PRESENT PERIOD OF TRANSITION AND NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ALREADY ACHIEVED, NECESSARILY INVOLVES THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES, SOCIAL DISORDER AND DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES INSEPARABLE FROM A STATE OF TRANSITION. IT CALLS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF A POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. ONE OF THE METHODS OF THAT POLICY WOULD BE THAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOULD CONTINUE TO AFFORD CHINA THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN MODERNISING HER INSTITUTIONS WHICH HER GOVERNMENT MIGHT REQUEST WITH A VIEW TO ENABLING THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO REORGANISE AND CONSOLIDATE THE CHINESE STATE. THE FULL

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APPLICATION OF THE POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INITIATED AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, THE PRINCIPLES OF WHICH ARE STILL VALID, HAS BEEN DELAYED CHIEFLY BY THE VIOLENCE OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA CARVED ON IN CHINA FROM TIME TO TIME. IN TWO RESPECTS, THE USE OF THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT AND ANTI-FOREIGN TEACHING IN SCHOOLS, THIS PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN PUSHED TO SUCH LENGTHS THAT IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO CREATING THE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE PRESENT DISPUTE BROKE OUT.

7. THE USE OF THE BOYCOTT BY THE CHINESE PREVIOUS TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, TO EXPRESS THEIR INDIGNATION TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS AND TO SUPPORT CERTAIN CLAIMS, COULD NOT FAIL TO MAKE A SITUATION, WHICH WAS ALREADY TENSE, STILL MORE TENSE.

THE USE OF THE BOYCOTT BY CHINA SUBSEQUENT TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931, FALLS UNDER THE CATEGORY OF REPRISALS.

8. THE OBJECT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IS TO PREVENT THE TENSION BETWEEN NATIONS BECOMING SUCH THAT A RUPTURE APPEARS TO BE INEVITABLE. THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOUND THAT EACH OF THE ISSUES BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN WAS IN ITSELF CAPABLE OF SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRAL PROCEDURE. IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE THE ACCUMULATION OF THESE ISSUES INCREASED THE TENSION BETWEEN

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THE TWO NATIONS THAT IT WAS INCUMBENT ON THE NATION WHICH REGARDED ITSELF AS INJURED TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SITUATION WHEN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDULY PROTRACTED. ARTICLE XII OF THE COVENANT CONTAINS FORMAL OBLIGATIONS AS REGARDS THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

9. WITHOUT EXCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY THAT, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 18TH, 19TH, 1931, THE JAPANESE OFFICERS ON THE SPOT MAY HAVE BELIEVED THAT THEY WERE ACTING IN SELF-DEFENCE, THE ASSEMBLY CANNOT REGARD AS MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE THE MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT ON THAT NIGHT BY THE JAPANESE TROOPS AT MUKDEN AND OTHER PLACES IN MANCHURIA. NOR CAN THE MILITARY MEASURES WHICH JAPAN, AS A WHOLE, HAS DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF THE DISPUTE, BE REGARDED AS MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE. MOREOVER THE ADOPTION OF MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENCE DOES NOT EXEMPT A STATE FROM COMPLYING WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII OF THE COVENANT.

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(10) SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, IN CIVIL AS WELL AS IN MILITARY MATTERS, HAVE BEEN MARKED BY ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. THE PROGRESSIVE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES REMOVED, IN SUCCESSION, ALL THE IMPORTANT TOWNS IN MANCHURIA FROM THE CONTROL OF THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES AND, FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION, THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION WAS REORGANISED. A GROUP OF JAPANESE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS CONCEIVED, ORGANISED AND CARRIED THROUGH THE MANCHURIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AS A SOLUTION TO THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AS IT EXISTED AFTER THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18 AND, WITH THIS OBJECT, MADE USE OF THE NAMES AND ACTIONS OF CERTAIN CHINESE INDIVIDUALS AND TOOK ADVANTAGE OF CERTAIN MINORITIES AND NATIVE COMMUNITIES THAT HAD GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

THIS MOVEMENT, WHICH RAPIDLY RECEIVED ASSISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF, COULD ONLY

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BE CARRIED THROUGH OWING TO THE PRESENCE OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS. IT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS A SPONTANEOUS AND GENERAL INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

(11) THE MAIN POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWER IN THE "GOVERNMENT" OF "MANCHUKUO", THE RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT DESCRIBED IN THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH, RESTS IN THE HANDS OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND ADVISERS WHO ARE IN A POSITION ACTUALLY TO DIRECT AND CONTROL THE ADMINISTRATION. IN GENERAL THE CHINESE IN MANCHURIA WHO, AS ALREADY MENTIONED, FORM THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION, DO NOT SUPPORT THIS "GOVERNMENT" AND REGARD IT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE JAPANESE.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT AFTER THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY COMPLETED ITS REPORT AND BEFORE THE REPORT WAS CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY, "MANCHUKUO" WAS RECOGNISED BY JAPAN. IT HAS NOT BEEN RECOGNISED BY ANY OTHER STATE, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE IN PARTICULAR BEING OF OPINION THAT SUCH RECOGNITION WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11, 1932.

THE SITUATION WHICH LED UP TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, PRESENTS CERTAIN SPECIAL FEATURES.

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IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY AGGRAVATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE CREATION OF THE "MANCHUKUO GOVERNMENT" AND THE RECOGNITION OF THAT "GOVERNMENT" BY JAPAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE PRESENT CASE IS NOT THAT OF A COUNTRY WHICH HAS DECLARED WAR ON ANOTHER COUNTRY WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY EXHAUSTING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONCILIATION PROVIDED IN THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. NEITHER IS IT A SIMPLE CASE OF THE VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER OF ONE COUNTRY BY THE ARMED FORCES OF A NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY, BECAUSE IN MANCHURIA, AS SHOWN BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES NOTED ABOVE, THERE ARE MANY FEATURES WITHOUT AN EXACT PARALLEL IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS, HOWEVER, INDISPUTABLE THAT, WITHOUT ANY DECLARATION OF WAR, A LARGE PART OF CHINESE TERRITORY HAS BEEN FORCIBLY SEIZED AND OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS, AND THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS OPERATION IT HAS BEEN SEPARATED FROM AND DECLARED INDEPENDENT OF THE REST OF CHINA.

THE COUNCIL IN ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1931, NOTED THE DECLARATION OF THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS TROOPS, WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN BEGUN

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INTO THE RAILWAY ZONE IN PROPORTION AS THE SAFETY OF THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF JAPANESE NATIONALS WAS EFFECTIVELY ENSURED, AND THAT IT HOPED TO CARRY OUT THIS INTENTION IN FULL AS SPEEDILY AS MIGHT BE.

FURTHER, IN ITS RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 10, 1931, THE COUNCIL, REAFFIRMING ITS RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, NOTED THE UNDERTAKING OF THE TWO PARTIES TO ADOPT ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO AVOID ANY FURTHER AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION AND TO REFRAIN FROM ANY INITIATIVE WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO FURTHER FIGHTING AND LOSS OF LIFE.

IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT IN CONNEXION WITH THESE EVENTS THAT, UNDER ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE UNDERTAKE TO RESPECT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

LASTLY, UNDER ARTICLE XII OF THE COVENANT, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AGREE THAT, IF THERE SHOULD ARISE BETWEEN THEM ANY DISPUTE LIKELY TO LEAD TO A RUPTURE, THEY WILL SUBMIT THE MATTER EITHER TO ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OR TO ENQUIRY BY THE COUNCIL.

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WHILE IN REGARD TO THE ORIGINAL STATE OF TENSION THAT EXISTED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931, CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES WOULD APPEAR TO LIE ON ONE SIDE AND THE OTHER, NO QUESTION OF CHINESE RESPONSIBILITY CAN ARISE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1931.

STATEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

THIS PART SETS FORTH THE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE ASSEMBLY DEEMS JUST AND PROPER IN REGARD TO THE DISPUTE.

SECTION I.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE VERY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CASE AND ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES, CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS:

(A) THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD OBSERVE THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE, THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

ARTICLE II OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE PROVIDES THAT "THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE UNDERTAKE TO RESPECT AND PRESERVE AS AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE."

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ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 11 OF THE PACT OF PARIS, "THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES AGREE THAT THE SETTLEMENT OR SOLUTION OF ALL DISPUTES OR CONFLICTS, OF WHATEVER NATURE OR OF WHATEVER ORIGIN THEY MAY BE, WHICH MAY ARISE AMONG THEM SHALL NEVER BE SOUGHT EXCEPT BY PACIFIC MEANS."

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 1 OF THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON "THE CONTRACTING POWERS, OTHER THAN CHINA, AGREED TO RESPECT THE SOVEREIGNTY, THE INDEPENDENCE AND THE TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA."

(B) THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SHOULD OBSERVE THE PROVISIONS OF PARTS 1 AND 2 OF THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF MARCH 11TH, 1932. IN THAT RESOLUTION, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN QUOTED IN THIS REPORT, THE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERED THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT WERE ENTIRELY APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT DISPUTE, MORE PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS:

1. THE PRINCIPLE OF A SCRUPULOUS RESPECT FOR TREATIES.
2. THE UNDERTAKING ENTERED INTO BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO RESPECT AND PRESERVE AS AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND EXISTING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE,
3. THEIR OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT ANY DISPUTE WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN THEM TO PROCEDURES FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

THE ASSEMBLY HAS ADOPTED THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT-IN-OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL IN HIS DECLARATION OF DECEMBER 10TH, 1931, AND HAS RECALLED THE FACT THAT TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HAD AGAIN INVOKED THOSE PRINCIPLES

(OVER)

18/2/33....MJO/LN

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 64

IN THEIR APPEAL TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OF FEBRUARY 16TH, 1932, WHEN THEY DECLARED THAT NO INFRINGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE BROUGHT ABOUT IN DISREGARD OF ARTICLE X OF THE COVENANT OUGHT TO BE RECOGNISED AS VALID AND EFFECTUAL BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

THE ASSEMBLY HAS STATED ITS OPINION THAT THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE ABOVE REFERRED TO ARE IN FULL HARMONY WITH THE PACT OF PARIS. PENDING THE STEPS WHICH IT MIGHT ULTIMATELY TAKE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WHICH HAD BEEN REFERRED TO IT, IT HAS PROCLAIMED THE BINDING NATURE OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PROVISIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE AND DECLARED THAT IT WAS INCUMBENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE NOT TO RECOGNISE ANY SITUATION, TREATY OR AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEANS CONTRARY TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR TO THE PACT OF PARIS.

LASTLY, THE ASSEMBLY HAS AFFIRMED THAT IT IS CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE COVENANT THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE SHOULD BE SOUGHT UNDER THE STRESS OF MILITARY PRESSURE ON THE PART OF EITHER PARTY AND HAS RECALLED THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 30TH AND DECEMBER 10TH, 1931, IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES.

(OVER)

18/2/33...MDD/LN

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LEAGUE REPORT - 65

(c) IN ORDER THAT A LASTING UNDERSTANDING MAY BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ON THE BASIS OF RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS MENTIONED ABOVE, THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE MUST CONFORM TO THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE INTERESTS OF BOTH CHINA AND JAPAN - (BOTH COUNTRIES ARE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND EACH IS ENTITLED TO CLAIM THE SAME CONSIDERATION FROM THE LEAGUE. A SOLUTION FROM WHICH BOTH DID NOT DERIVE BENEFIT WOULD NOT BE A GAIN TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE.)

2. CONSIDERATION FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN TWO OF THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE THIRD WOULD BE NEITHER JUST, NOR WISE, NOR IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE.

3. CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE PACT OF PARIS AND THE NINE POWER TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

(OVER)

18/2/33.....MJC/LN

(4) RECOGNITION OF JAPAN'S INTERESTS
IN MANCHURIA

THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF JAPAN IN MANCHURIA ARE FACTS WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED, AND ANY SOLUTION WHICH FAILED TO RECOGNISE THEM AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALSO THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF JAPAN WITH THAT COUNTRY WOULD NOT BE SATISFACTORY.

(5) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TREATY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: - A STATEMENT OF THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS, INTERESTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES IN MANCHURIA IN NEW TREATIES, WHICH SHALL BE PART OF THE SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT, IS DESIRABLE IF FUTURE FRICTION IS TO BE AVOIDED AND MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION ARE TO BE RESTORED.

(6) EFFECTIVE PROVISION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF FUTURE DISPUTES: AS A COROLLARY TO THE ABOVE IT IS NECESSARY THAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR FACILITATING THE PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF MINOR DISPUTES AS THEY ARISE.

(7) MANCHURIAN AUTONOMY: THE GOVERNMENT IN MANCHURIA SHOULD BE MODIFIED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO SECURE, CONSISTENTLY WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA, A LARGE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY DESIGNED TO MEET THE LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THREE PROVINCES. THE NEW CIVIL REGIME MUST BE SO CONSTITUTED AND CONDUCTED AS TO SATISFY THE ESSENTIAL

(OVER)

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REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

(8) INTERNAL ORDER AND SECURITY AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION: THE INTERNAL ORDER OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE SECURED BY AN EFFECTIVE LOCAL GENDARMERIE FORCE AND SECURITY AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION SHOULD BE PROVIDED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ARMED FORCES, OTHER THAN GENDARMERIE, AND BY THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES INTERESTED.

(9) ENCOURAGEMENT OF AN ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: FOR THIS PURPOSE A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS DESIRABLE. SUCH A TREATY SHOULD AIM TO PLACING ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND BRINGING THEM INTO CONFORMITY WITH THEIR IMPROVED POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(10) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CHINESE RECONSTRUCTION: SINCE THE PRESENT POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN CHINA IS AN OBSTACLE TO FRIENDSHIP WITH JAPAN AND AN ANXIETY TO THE REST OF THE WORLD (AS THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST IS A MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN) AND SINCE THE CONDITIONS ENUMERATED ABOVE CANNOT BE FULFILLED WITHOUT A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA, THE FINAL REQUISITE FOR A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION IS TEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA, AS SUGGESTED BY THE LATE DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

(OVER)

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SECTION 2

THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION CONSTITUTE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY UNDER ARTICLE XV, PARAGRAPH FOUR, OF THE COVENANT.

HAVING DEFINED THE PRINCIPLES, CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE, THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS AS FOLLOWS:

(1) WHEREAS THE SOVEREIGNTY OVER MANCHURIA BELONGS TO CHINA,

(A) CONSIDERING THAT THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS OUTSIDE THE ZONE OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, AND THEIR OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THIS ZONE, ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE AND THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE A SITUATION CONSISTENT WITH THESE PRINCIPLES, THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE EVACUATION OF THESE TROOPS. IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, THE FIRST OBJECT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS RECOMMENDED HEREIN SHOULD BE TO ORGANISE THIS EVACUATION AND TO DETERMINE THE METHODS, STAGES AND TIME-LIMITS THEREOF;

(B) HAVING REGARD TO THE LOCAL CONDITIONS SPECIAL TO MANCHURIA, THE PARTICULAR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS POSSESSED BY JAPAN THEREIN AND THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

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OF OTHER STATES, THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT IN MANCHURIA WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF AN ORGANISATION UNDER THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AND COMPATIBLE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA. THIS ORGANISATION SHOULD PROVIDE A WIDE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY, SHOULD BE IN HARMONY WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SHOULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN FORCE, THE PARTICULAR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF JAPAN, THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THIRD STATES AND, IN GENERAL, THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS REPRODUCED IN SECTION I (C) ABOVE; THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESPECTIVE POWERS OF AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF A DECLARATION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAVING THE FORCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING.

(2) WHEREAS, IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTIONS DEALT WITH IN THE TWO RECOMMENDATIONS IA AND IB, THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY MENTIONS, IN THE PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE SET OUT IN SECTION I (C) ABOVE, CERTAIN OTHER QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ON WHICH PEACE IN THE FAR EAST DEPENDS: THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE PARTIES TO SETTLE THESE QUESTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE SAID PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS.

(MORE TO COME)

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3. WHEREAS THE NEGOTIATIONS NECESSARY FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE FOREGOING RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED ON BY MEANS OF A SUITABLE ORGAN: THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE METHOD SPECIFIED HEREINAFTER: [EACH OF THE PARTIES IS INVITED TO INFORM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WHETHER IT ACCEPTS, SO FAR AS IT IS CONCERNED, THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ASSEMBLY, SUBJECT TO THE SOLE CONDITION THAT THE OTHER PARTY ALSO ACCEPTS THEM. THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS: THE ASSEMBLY HEREBY INVITES THE GOVERNMENTS OF EACH TO APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE AS SOON AS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL HAVE INFORMED THEM THAT THE TWO PARTIES ACCEPT THE ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL ALSO NOTIFY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS OF THIS ACCEPTANCE AND INVITE EACH OF THEM TO APPOINT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SHOULD IT SO DESIRE. WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER HAVING BEEN INFORMED OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE TWO PARTIES, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL TAKE ALL SUITABLE STEPS FOR THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.

IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, AFTER THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS, TO JUDGE WHETHER EACH OF THE PARTIES IS ACTING IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATIONS:

(over)

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R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 71

(A) THE COMMITTEE WILL WHENEVER IT THINKS FIT, REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND PARTICULARLY ON THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE CARRYING-OUT OF RECOMMENDATIONS 1A AND B ABOVE: AS REGARDS RECOMMENDATIONS 1A, THE COMMITTEE WILL, IN ANY CASE, REPORT WITHIN THREE MONTH OF THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS. THESE REPORTS SHALL BE COMMUNICATED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND TO THE NON-MEMBER STATES REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

(B) THE COMMITTEE MAY SUBMIT TO THE ASSEMBLY ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE INTERPRETATION OF SECTION¹₂ OF PART 4 OF THE PRESENT REPORT. THE ASSEMBLY SHALL GIVE THIS INTERPRETATION IN THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THOSE IN WHICH THE PRESENT REPORT IS ADOPTED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE XV PARAGRAPH 10 OF THE COVENANT.

SECTION 3.

IN VIEW OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE DO NOT PROVIDE FOR A MERE RETURN TO THE STATUS QUO EXISTING BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1931. THEY LIKEWISE EXCLUDE THE MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION OF THE EXISTING REGIME IN MANCHURIA, SUCH MAINTENANCE AND RECOGNITION BEING INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND WITH THE GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES ON WHICH PEACE IN THE FAR EAST DEPENDS.

(OVER)

18/2/33....MJC/LN

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 72

IT FOLLOWS THAT IN ADOPTING THE PRESENT REPORT THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE INTEND TO ABSTAIN, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE EXISTING REGIME IN MANCHURIA, FROM ANY ACT WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE OR DELAY THE CARRYING OUT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SAID REPORT. THEY WILL CONTINUE NOT TO RECOGNISE THIS REGIME, EITHER DE JURE OR DE FACTO. THEY INTEND TO ABSTAIN FROM TAKING ANY ISOLATED ACTION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND TO CONTINUE TO CONCERT THEIR ACTION AMONG THEMSELVES, AS WELL AS WITH THE INTERESTED STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE. AS REGARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE WHO ARE SIGNATORIES OF THE NINE POWER TREATY, IT MAY BE RECALLED THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THAT TREATY: "WHENEVER A SITUATION ARISES WHICH IN THE OPINION OF ANY ONE OF THEM INVOLVES THE APPLICATION OF THE STIPULATIONS OF THE PRESENT TREATY AND RENDERS DESIRABLE DISCUSSION OF SUCH APPLICATION, THERE SHALL BE FULL AND FRANK COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CONTRACTING POWERS CONCERNED."

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST OF A SITUATION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESENT REPORT, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS INSTRUCTED TO COMMUNICATE A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO THE STATES, NON-MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

(OVER)

18/2/33....MJC/LN

R: 73

R E U T E R

LEAGUE REPORT - 73

WHO ARE SIGNATORIES OF THE PACT OF PARIS OR OF THE
NINE POWER TREATY, INFORMING THEM OF THE ASSEMBLY'S
HOPE THAT THEY WILL ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH THE
VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE REPORT AND THAT THEY WILL,
IF NECESSARY, CONCERT THEIR ACTION AND THEIR ATTITUDE
WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.-REUTER

18/2/33

MJC/LN.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3380.
Date	4 / 4 / 32

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 27, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ENQUIRY COMMISSION
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

After staying in Shanghai for ten days, the members of the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations left Shanghai yesterday morning in two groups. The representatives of the United States of America, France and Germany accompanied by Messrs. Wang Kwong Gee, Chang Ziang Ling and others, proceeded to the South Railway Station at 8 a.m. for Hangchow. Martial law was declared in Nantao by Mayor Wu Te-chen. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yue Hoong Chuen and Wun Ying Sing, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau were all in attendance at the South Station at the time of departure of the three members. The party left at 9.10 a.m. and the Public Safety Bureau detailed some forty policemen to protect the members en route.

At about 10 a.m. Lord Lytton and the Italian representative together with Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, Mr. Shosida, the Japanese representative and Mr. Wu Siu Foong boarded the s.s. Tuh Ho for Nanking. Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yue Hoong Chuen and Wun Ying Sing were present to bid the party farewell. The s.s. Tuh Ho left at noon.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 27, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Eastern Times publishes the following telegram
from Hangchow:-

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INQUIRY COMMISSION OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN HANGCHOW

At 1.15 p.m. March 26, the United States,
French and Germany members of the Inquiry Commission of the
League of Nations accompanied by some 10 Chinese arrived at
Hangchow. They will proceed to Nanking by the Nanking-
Hangchow Road at 7 a.m. March 27.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao Comment:

DEPARTURE OF LEAGUE COMMISSION FROM SHANGHAI.

The members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, after spending over ten days in Shanghai, will leave to-day. Whilst in Shanghai they heard explanations given by the Chinese and paid a visit to the war zone. However we do not know what their impression is.

During a conversation held last night with the local journalists, none of the members of the Commission expressed their opinions. Perhaps they cannot do so on account of their mission.

As the members of the Commission have visited Chapei and its vicinity, it is clear that the allegation that the Chinese Army would menace the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlements is devoid of foundation and there is no necessity for the Chinese to refute the accusation that the Chinese Army attacked the Japanese first as the conditions in Chapei have clearly proved this to be a myth.

We can also ask the members of the Commission whether or not the destruction of the various cultural institutions was necessary. The League Covenant and the Peace Pacts are for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of hostilities. Japan did not declare war on China, yet the acts of destruction committed by her in Shanghai are exactly those of war. Gentlemen, please consider whether she is guilty or not of having violated the League Covenant and Peace Pacts which, if not strictly observed, will become simple scraps of paper.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, Dr. Wellington Koo, and others numbering over sixty, will leave Shanghai for Nanking at 11 a.m. to-day in the s.s. "Teh Woo".

Two or three members of the Inquiry Commission will proceed first for Hangchow, leaving here at 9.15 a.m. to-day in company with Wang Kwang Chi, Chief Secretary to Dr. Wellington Koo. They will pay a flying visit to the West Lake before proceeding to Nanking which they propose to do in motor cars.

During a conversation with a number of local journalists last night, Lord Lytton stated that while in Shanghai he received lots of information from visitors. He will first go to Nanking, thence to Peiping en route to Manchuria. The Commission expects to spend three or four weeks in Manchuria and its mission will occupy six or nine ~~months~~ months' time. After making enquiries, the Commission will again proceed to Japan and also return to China in July or August next before completing the work entrusted to it.

COPIE

Morning Translation.
March 26, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times publishes the following contents :-

THE MISSION OF THE LEAGUE'S INQUIRY COMMISSION TO THE WORLD.

Since its arrival in China, the Chinese people have repeatedly given loyal expressions of their aspirations and have extended their sincere welcome to the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations. After a short stay in Shanghai, the Commission is now proceeding to the North via Hankow to carry out its mission of studying the North-East affair. On the event of their departure, we now again offer the members of the Commission our hearty congratulations and trust our expectations will be realized.

The foremost question of developing civilization and increasing human welfare is universal love and peace, the greatest enemies to which are war and destruction. The most important instrument for the maintenance of peace is organized law. For 300 years, since the publication of "The Principles of War and Peace" by "Glow Hughes" (?) in 1625, there exist the International Covenant and Peace Pact which are the results of untiring energies by various countries and promoters of peace. Consequent upon this, many international conflicts of lesser significance have been avoided. After the conclusion of the Great War, the Allied Powers organized the League of Nations and International Court as organs for the execution of the tenets of the International Covenant and for the protection of peace. Since then the world has been enjoying comparative peace.

It is a deplorable affair that the International Covenant which is solemnly respected by the world was violated by Japan in her action on September 18, 1931, for it compelled the Powers to return to their positions prior to 1914 and to increase their armaments. The whole world is again thrown into terror and confusion.

For the past six months, the League of Nations has been doing its utmost to understand the effects of the Sino-Japanese controversy on the world peace. It aims not only at the maintenance of peace in one corner of the world but is also striving to uphold and guard the peace which has been acknowledged by the whole world during the last three centuries. Therefore, the League deputed the Inquiry Commission to conduct a practical search into matters as they stand at present in the Far East. In this role, the members of the Inquiry Commission resemble judges of a preliminary court, and what we are expecting from the Commission is simply that they will perform their duties as judges in an independent spirit. We also hope that the members of the Commission will avoid all worries of international politics and be guided solely by justice and righteousness when carefully studying the truth of the Sino-Japanese conflict which has been with us since September 18.

On completing their enquiries, the members will submit a full report to the League of Nations which in turn will make known to the world the truth of the matter and the degree of danger which it menaced the world peace. They must give their just decisions and condier affairs in their present state are to be allowed to develop in their natural course, or, for the purpose of salvaging the welfare of the world, the time has come for all countries to give their unanimous support to the League of Nations. In this manner, the Inquiry Commission will have discharged its mission to the world and the members of the Commission will not only bring benefit to the East but will secure the future peace of the world as well.

C O P Y.

Morning Translation.
March 25, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTURE OF THE LEAGUE INQUIRY COMMISSION FOR NANKING

The Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, headed by Lord Lytton, had decided to leave Shanghai for Nanking tomorrow March 26. The group, which will be joined by Chinese and Japanese delegates, will proceed to Nanking in the s.s. "Tuckwo" (which will leave at 11 a.m. to-morrow) and in the s.s. "Kiang Hsin" which will sail tomorrow night. Dr. Wellington Koo will accompany General McCoy, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee to Nanking via Hangchow.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 23, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

THE LEAGUE COMMISSION TO LEAVE SHANGHAI ON MARCH 26.

The Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations has decided to leave Shanghai for Nanking on the morning of March 26.

According to information given by the Secretariat of the Commission, five members of the Commission may proceed to Hangchow on the morning of the same day and pay this town a flying visit before proceeding to Nanking by motor car. However, this proposal may be cancelled should there be sufficient accommodation for all the members of the Commission in the steamer proceeding to Nanking.

The Commission expects to remain in Nanking for four days and then leave for the North on April 1. The Commission will not stop at Tientsin on their journey to Peiping.

C O P Y

Afternoon Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Pictorial Shanghai publishes the following
item :-

LOCAL SHOPKEEPERS TO RESUME BUSINESS AFTER DEPARTURE
OF LEAGUE'S COMMISSION

It is reported that all the shopkeepers in
this locality will formally resume their business some time
after March 26 when the Inquiry Commission of the League
of Nations will have left Shanghai and the Japanese with-
drawn their forces.

We fear however that the Japanese Army will not
withdraw after the departure of the Inquiry Commission.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Shun Pao:

INSPECTION OF WAR ZONE BY LEAGUE'S ENQUIRY COMMISSION

Yesterday and inspection of the war zones was made by the members of League's Commission, who were accompanied by both Chinese and Japanese. They departed from the Cathay Hotel at 9 a.m. and were escorted by officers commissioned by the Japanese Military Headquarters. On their way along North Szechuen Road, Paoshing Road, Paotung, Paoshan and Chungshing Roads to Chenju, they observed only ruins, bricks and tiles from demolished houses, but not a human being except Japanese sentinels who were stationed at important posts and sections. Defence work appeared in progress everywhere in Chenju where they alighted from their cars. They entered the Chinan University where Japanese military officers presented each member with a Japanese military map having transliterations in English. The map showed the situation after the Chinese withdrawal and the Japanese occupation of the evacuated area. When examining the Hung Nien Library, the Japanese drew the attention of the members to several posters which were pasted on walls containing phrases opposing the arrival of League's Commission in China.

After finishing the inspection of the first line, the party proceeded to inspect the second line. They passed along Tahtung, Hsinming Roads to North Railway Station where they were received by the Japanese in a small room in the Station. On the table a big map was spread and the Japanese described in detail with the assistance of the map how they had fought. For nearly an hour, Lord Lytton asked many questions regarding the events and enquired also the reason why the Japanese had bombed the houses of the common people who did not have the slightest chance to resist. The party then left the Station and proceeded along Boundary Road and Paoshan Road to the Commercial Press and the Eastern Library where they conducted a general inspection and showed signs of regret.

Along the third line, they passed Tientungan Station at the end of the North Szechuen Road, Chintung, Dongchi Roads and arrived at Kung Dah Cotton Mill where the Japanese Military Headquarters are situated. Here the party rested and was invited to tiffin by General Shi-rokawa who, after the meal, enquired of Lord Lytton whether it was necessary for them to inspect Woosung. Dr. Wellington Koo insisted on the going pointing out that Woosung is an important place so it was decided to visit it.

After 3 p.m. the party left for Woosung proceeding along the Military Road, which is the busiest thoroughfare of the Japanese troops. Evidences of Japanese defence work were visible along the river bank. All houses in Woosung village are demolished and the scene presented is similar to that after a severe earthquake. They reached Woosung Forts at 3.50 p.m. where they saw most of the destroyed guns. The party then returned to the Cathay Hotel.

C O P Y

Morning Translation
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Tan Pao :

When the party including the members of the Inquiry Commission arrived at the North Railway Station, Rear-Admiral Uyematsu of the Japanese Navy received them and laid a map before Lord Lytton to whom he gave explanations. Lord Lytton in a grave manner submitted the following questions to which Rear-Admiral Uyematsu replied :-

- Q: Why did your soldiers commit such cruel and inhuman acts of demolishing the houses of innocent Chinese civilians in Chapei ?
- A: As Chinese soldiers were residing in the houses occupied by the Chinese civilians and were beyond the reach of gunfire, they were bombed by our aeroplanes.
- Q: I don't imagine that all the occupants in these ruined houses were Chinese soldiers. Why did the Japanese murder all of them indiscriminately ?
- A: After the Japanese planes had reconnoitred the district and marked those houses occupied by Chinese soldiers, their bombardment then followed.
- Q: How could the Japanese aviators who flew very high know whether the houses were occupied by Chinese civilians or soldiers ?
- A: The Japanese aviators were able by inspection to detect these houses.
- Q: Why were all the civilian houses in Chapei burnt down ?
- A: They were burnt because the Chinese soldiers were being sheltered in them and they stored ammunition in them. The Chinese soldiers set fire to other houses when they withdrew. (Editor note : the good order by which the general withdrawal was effected by our army has been confirmed by the foreign newspapers. The Japanese accusation is false and this is a disgrace.)

Finally, Lord Lytton asked the following observation : As the object of the Japanese troops in the present crisis is to protect their oversea nationals, why did they attack the North Railway Station which is very far away from the districts where the local Japanese overseas reside ? The Japanese were unable to answer this question. Lord Lytton then expressed his dissatisfaction by saying to the Japanese, "All right, thank you. That is enough."

On the party's return to the Cathay Hotel, at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, Dr. Pilt (?), Vice-Secretary to the Commission, made the following statement to Chinese and foreign journalists at 6.30 p.m. :-

"The Inquiry Commission left shortly after 9 a.m. to inspect the war zone. They visited Chapei, Chenju and other adjacent districts in the forenoon. They took tiffin in the Japanese military headquarters, after which they inspected Woosung Forts. Owing to lack of time, the party could not visit the various Chinese universities which were ruined during the hostilities. Everything in the Woosung Forts is demolished."

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 22, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Pilt then conversed with our
reported as follows :-

Q: In your opinion, can the present operations be
classified as war or are they simply a clash ?

A: They appear to be warlike.

Q: What are your impressions after the inspection ?

A: Everything has been demolished. The whole scene
is similar to that on the Western front during
the World War.

C O P Y.

Morning Translation.
March 20, 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eastern Times:

ITINERARY FOR INSPECTION OF WARZONE BY LEAGUE'S
ENQUIRY COMMISSION

With regard to the inspection of the war zone by members of the League's Inquiry Commission, Mr. Chang Ziang Ling, Chief of General Affairs of the Chinese Delegation, yesterday consulted with the Chief Secretary of the Japanese delegation as to how the Chinese are going to accompany the Commission to inspect the war zone. Mr. Chang suggested nine Chinese accompany the Commission while the Japanese suggested that the maximum number of Chinese should only be five and furthermore they must be members of the Chinese Delegation. As to the itinerary, the Commission will first inspect Chapei then Kiangwan, Chenju and, if time allows, will also inspect Woosung.

Motor-cars to convey the party will be provided by the Chinese and the Japanese will commission one military officer for each car to serve as guide.

C O P Y

Morning Translation.
March 19, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following comment:-

LEAGUE INQUIRY COMMISSION : JUSTICE AND JUDGMENT.

Some days have now elapsed since the arrival in Shanghai of the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations. During this period the various Chinese public bodies of this city have openly received these investigators with the greatest degree of sincerity and trust. With this attitude of perfect frankness, representatives of the abovementioned institutions offered the Commission certain statements regarding the Sino-Japanese embroglio. In turn, the League's investigators displayed the highest evidence of sincerity in dealing with us. In addition to assuring the members of the Commission of our respect, we felt honoured by their attention.

Two days ago, we, members of the local Chinese press, entertained the League's members to tea, when Lord Lytton delivered an address which moved us very much indeed. The address contained such expressions as : "The seed of peace should be nursed by righteousness in order that it may grow up and prosper," and "If the members of the press will only guide themselves to serve as the army of peace, the peace of the world must then actually exist." Such expressions, the meaning of which is so clear, are perfectly commendable. On thing that deserves close study is Lord Lytton's explanation of the original signification of the word "justice," the meaning of which Lord Lytton analysed as being different from that of "judgment."

Notwithstanding the real difference in the meaning of the words "justice" and "judgment", we are entirely confident that whatever the circumstances may be, justice can not be dealt unless by a minute judgment of the case. When justice exists, judgment must be dealt first.

The League of Nations is an organization which upholds justice and maintains peace amongst the nations. The nature of this international institution does not conform with that of the International Tribunal, the former not being held responsible whatever for delivering judgment. The nations of the world trust the League because they expect it will deal impartial judgment in all cases of conflicts in international affairs in a similar manner as a judge does when hearing cases. Forced armed invasion will continue one after another uninterruptedly and to support justice and maintain peace in these instances is a very difficult matter in case of the failure of the League to fulfill its responsibility. According to the tenets of the League's covenant, the signatory nations are authorized to restrict the activities of the nation which violates any of the covenant's clauses and constitutes menace to the peace of the world. Such restriction is considered to serve as a warning to the offending nation in a similar way as the sentence is dealt to a culprit in accordance with the Court's judgment.

As the mission of the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations on arriving in this city is to conduct investigations into the Sino-Japanese conflict, their work resembles that of a court striving to

End Morning Translation.
March 19, 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS

detect the truth of the case and prove the evidences. What we submitted to the world-famous investigators is a record of acknowledged incidents and their authentic proofs. Everywhere traces can be seen by the investigators, the ruins of devastated territories by shells and the distressful situation of the mailed fist can be observed. Consequently, the truth and the evidences both present themselves for apparent judgment, so our statements appear unnecessary.

Should the investigators collect the truth and evidences as much as possible during their minute inspections and arrive therefrom at a righteous judgment, we shall offer them our gratitude and sing their praises for having succeeded in unholding justice and maintaining the peace of the world.

We hope that the Inquiry Commission will pay attention to the following matters :-

1) When in Japan the Inquiry Commission was favourably treated and numerous stories of the anti-Chinese nature were recounted. The Chinese, who are in a state of distress, have no time to conduct propaganda and will supply only bare facts. The Commission should conduct the inquiry thoroughly and should not be deceived by wicked Japanese propagandists.

2) According to the Yearly Report for 1931 the Japanese population is 346 persons to each square mile and the Chinese population in Kiangsu is 896 to each square mile, 857 in Chekiang and 614 in Shantung. This shows that China is more densely populated than Japan. Famine refugees are being sent to Manchuria yearly from Shantung and Honan Provinces. Manchuria is not Japan's living necessity and should be the living necessity of China.

3) Japan has established a puppet government in Manchuria and violated the League's Covenant and cast aside the Chinese open door policy in Manchuria.

4) During a function when the members of the Inquiry Commission were entertained, General Araki, ex-Minister of War, accused China of not being an organized State. Such an accusation is ridiculous. Although the organization of the National Government cannot be said to be as good as that of England, America, France, Italy, or Germany, it is nevertheless no worse than the Japanese Government. In Japan reactionaries are always active, militarists interfere in politics, officials are corrupt, assassinations of officials are frequent and dissensions exist amongst the partisans, etc. China has neither violated any Peace Pacts nor encroached upon the territory of other Powers.

March 18, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times Comment.

LORD LYTTON'S INSINUATION.

At the reception given by the Association of Chinese Universities and Colleges on March 16, Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, during the course of a speech, made the following remarks:- " It is impossible for any Nation to cultivate hatred and be hostile towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude". If we carefully analyse these few words, we can at once understand the attitude of the League Commission which has an important mission for world peace and we can also end our dream of depending on the League to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute.

By interpreting Lord Lytton's hint, it appears that the Sino-Japanese conflict originates from hatred and hostility against Japan fostered by China and that China expects the League of Nations to save her by submitting the Manchurian affair to it for decision. Before investigating the truth of the whole problem or before attempting to comprehend China's desire to maintain peace, the League Commission has already displayed its prejudices on the matter. Where is the spirit of "upholding justice" which the Commission has so constantly boosted ?

Who was responsible for starting the Wanpoashan Incident ? Who was responsible for the Manchurian Imbrolio ? Who started the provocative Shanghai Incident on January 28 ? Has the Commission made a careful investigation into these incidents ? Has the Commission investigated the unreasonable aggressions which China has suffered at the hands of Japan ? The economic boycott in such instances is China's sole pacific weapon to enforce peace. Can this be called hatred or even an hostile act ? At present, Japan is invading Shanghai in an undeclared war on China and the latter has resisted in the proper spirit of self-defence; can this be called provocation ? China, in Lord Lytton's opinion, should be partitioned by the powers and should not resort to economic boycott. China should also be invaded by all the powers and should never resort to self-defence. Thus the empty twaddle about peace by the League of Nations is nothing but deceit and the League's covenant is nothing but a piece of waste paper.

What the Chinese ask is simply the truth of the facts, justice, and the solemn interpretation of the League's Covenant. We do not expect salvation from the League of Nations or from any other country in the world, because we are fully aware that salvation depends entirely on one's own strength.

March 18, 1932.

Morning Translation.

The Sin Wan Pao reports:-

LORD LYTTON'S HOPE ON SINO-JAPANESE PEACE QUESTION.

At a tiffin party served at noon yesterday by the Shanghai Chinese Journalist Association in honour of the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, Lord Lytton informed a reporter of the Sin Wan Pao that the Commission proposes to leave Shanghai on March 26 but it is not known whether the proposed departure will be postponed or not. However, he expressed the hope that when the Commission is proceeding to Nanking by rail, peace between China and Japan will already have been successfully arranged and that the Commission will during its journey find that the lines of the Chinese and Japanese forces are no longer in existence.

March 16, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

The Chian Times publishes the following telegram from
Nanking:-

LEAGUE'S INQUIRY COMMISSION TO SPEND A WEEK HERE.

The various ministries in Nanking have received a telegram from Dr Wellington Koo reporting that the members of the Inquiry Commission will spend one week or ten days in Snanghai before proceeding to Nanking by Steamer and will pay a visit to President Lin Sen of the National Government.

The Nanking Authorities have provided accomodation for the members of the Inquiry Kommission in the premises of the Moral Discipline Club.

March 16, 1932,

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

LEAGUE COMMISSION FETED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS.

At 12.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a tiffin party in honour of Lord Lytton and other members of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations in Sir Ho Tung's residence at Seymour Road. Those in attendance were:- Mr. T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Chief Secretary O.K. Yui, Dr. H.H. Kung, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Assessor to the Commission, Mr. Yu Yeh Ching, Sir Hope Simpson, Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee of the League of Nations, and other prominent persons. The party lasted until 3.30 p.m.

In his welcome speech, Mr. Quo Tai Chi expressed China's implicit confidence in the wisdom and ability of the League of Nations to effect a settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute through the services of the Commission of Inquiry now visiting Shanghai.

Dr. Wellington Koo's Tea-party.

Between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. yesterday, the members of the Commission of Enquiry were entertained at a tea party given by Dr. Wellington Koo at No. 1550 Bubbling Well Road. Count Ciano, Italian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, Brig-Gen. MacNaghten, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J.F. Brennan, British Consul-General, Admiral Kelly, Dr. H.H. Kung, Mayor Wu Teh-chen and Mr. Quo Tai Chi were among the 400 guests present.

Dinner at Cathay Hotel given by Mayor Wu Teh-chen.

At 8 p.m. yesterday, General Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, entertained the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations and local Chinese and foreign high officials to a dinner held in the Cathay Hotel. The party broke up at 10 p.m.

Addressing his welcome to the Commission of Inquiry, Mayor Wu related the wanton destruction of deserted houses and populous districts by the Japanese whose rifles and bombs spared neither woman nor child in their undeclared war on China. In conclusion, Mayor Wu voiced China's hope that the League of Nations would uphold Justice and that right would defeat might in the long run.

March 15, 1932.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Owing to rough weather the s.s. "President Adams" arrived at Woosung at 8.30 p.m. yesterday. A welcoming party including Dr. Wellington Koo, representative of the National Government, Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wu Teh-Chen, Shanghai Municipality Mayor, and Mr. O.K.Yui, Chief Secretary to the Shanghai Mayor, various local foreign high officials and merchants included Messrs. Yuen Li Tan and Sing-Loh-Tsu, Chinese newspaper representatives and other representatives of the various National Government's Ministries went aboard the steamer and offered their greetings to the five members of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations. Ten minutes later, Dr. Wellington Koo, and other representatives of the party led the members of the Commission, boarded a launch provided by the Chinese authorities and started for the Customs Jetty.

The Customs Jetty and vicinity were guarded by foreign and Chinese detectives and policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Immediately after the Commission members landed, Brig. General MacNaghten, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, welcomed them. Hundreds of natives of Zauchow holding white flags in their hands participated in the welcome and shouted "Long live the League of Nations", "Long live the Republic of China", "Welcome the members of the Commission of Inquiry of the league of Nations", "Support justice and righteousness", etc.

At 9.10 p.m. the party reached the Cathay Hotel where they are staying .

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

The members of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations will be entertained to-day as follows:-

<u>Time.</u>	<u>Place.</u>	<u>Host.</u>
12 noon.	157 Seymour Road.	Quo Tai Chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
4 p.m.-7 p.m.	1550 Bubbling Well Rd.	Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, Representative of the National Government.
8 p.m.	Cathay Hotel.	Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai Municipality.

It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the members of the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations on the night of March 18.

March 14, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

CHINA TIMES TRUSTS MEMBERS OF LEAGUE COMMISSION WILL ABIDE
BY TENETS OF LEAGUE COVENANT.

In its editorial article, the China Times expresses its hearty welcome to the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations whose important mission is to study the present Sino-Japanese crisis. The paper says that China sincerely hopes that the members of the Commission of Enquiry will abide by the tenets of the League Covenant, the Peace Pact, and the Nine Power Pact in arriving at a decision. In this manner they will have no difficulty in revealing to the world both the right and the wrong of this very much complicated problem.

C O P Y .

March 14, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

WELCOME OF THE LEAGUE COMMISSION.

The members of the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations are expected to arrive in Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day on the s.s. "President Adams", one of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company's vessels.

According to information given by officers of the company a tender will be provided at the Customs Jetty at 4.30 p.m. to-day to convey those persons to the ship who are to welcome the Commission.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Delegate of the National Government, together with Wang Kwang Chi, his Chief Secretary and Mayor Wu Te Chen, of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and ten representatives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have been appointed to board the steamer to welcome the members of the Commission on their arrival.

Meeting of Special District Citizen's Federation.

The Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation and the Federation of Street Unions held a joint meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at which the following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That a general strike be declared(? on March 14) as a token showing the distress of the people.
- (2) That posters in English and Chinese be pasted with the following inscriptions:-
 - (a) Welcome to the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations.
 - (b) Support the Regulations of the League of Nations, Kellogg Pact and Nine Powers' Pact.
 - (c) Restrict Japan's violence and violation of the Peace Pacts.
- (3) That all the members of the two Federations be invited to affix their signatures and chops on March 16 to a detailed report to be submitted to the Enquiry Commission.
The report will consist of five chapters outlining the causes of the Anti-Japanese movements.

Work Done, Lord Lytton And Party Quit Shores Of China For Trip Home

Triestino Liner Gange Also Carries Dr. Koo To Geneva; Heavy Guard At Jetty; Date Of Report Publication Unknown

TEXT OF SURVEY GUARDED—"YOUR LAST CHANCE" LYTTON TELLS SCRIBES

Lord Lytton, "father" of the League of Nations Commission report bearing his name, sailed from Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. yesterday for Geneva, via Milan, on the Lloyd Triestino liner Gange with the American and Italian members of his party and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the League, also en route to Europe there to assume the twin posts of Chinese delegate to the League council meeting and Minister to France. To the last Lord Lytton, British member and chairman of the Commission, kept his secret well, that concerning the contents of the lengthy report on Sino-Japanese conditions in Manchuria which the entire world is awaiting tensely. "This is your last chance," he told reporters affably as he was taken on

the steamer's gangplank by cameramen.

Extreme vigilance was shown by the various local policing bodies who mustered more than 150 men at the Customs jetty by 8.30 a.m. These maintained a cordon which separated the two parties, that of Lord Lytton and that of Dr. Koo, from a crowd of 300 persons that gathered to see the send-off.

Those accompanying the League head, members of the Commission formed in the hectic days of last January and which has been travelling over the actual trouble grounds in the Far East since last March, were General F. R. McCoy, American member, and Count Aldrovandi Mare-Scotti, Italian member. Others in the party included Mrs. McCoy and the Hon. W. W. Astor. Dr. E. Schnee and General Claudel, the German and French members of the Commission, are returning to Geneva via Harbin and Siberia.

Date Of Report

Mystery meanwhile surrounds the date on which the sensational report is to be published. It was signed unanimously on Saturday morning at Peiping, a voluminous document purported to contain more than 100,000 words. Two sealed copies are being left behind, one for China, the other for Japan. On an as yet unnamed date it will be published simultaneously throughout the world. That this may occur before the two parties reach Geneva is indicated in rumours to the effect that the report will go part of the way by aeroplane. The League will not consider it, it is reported, at the forthcoming League Assembly but at a special session early in November.

Dr. Koo's party was first at the jetty yesterday. He had received at his home, at 9.30, Mr. T. V. Soong, acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance; Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ex-President of the Yuan, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. With these dignitaries and six secretaries who are taking the trip with him, he boarded the Customs launch Ching Hui at 9.46.

Band Plays

Lord Lytton arrived a minute later, accompanied by his party and Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. He stepped upon the Bund from his motor car and shook hands with Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs; Sir John F. Brennan, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General; Count C. di Ciano, Italian Minister, and many other foreign and Chinese leading personages. The band of the Municipality's police force was meanwhile playing. More than 100 International Settlement police, headed by Superintendent I. Robertson, 40 police belonging to the Bureau of Public Safety and a group of Customs officers were present to keep the cordon effective.

Lord Lytton and his party boarded the Bureau's steam launch "Kung An" and arrived at the steamer's side at 10.02 a.m. As he walked up the gangplank he stopped for a moment, sensing that the photographers were eager for some last "shots" and called to them that it was their last chance.

When Mrs. McCoy arrived at the door of the liner's music room she was presented with a bouquet by Miss Liu, daughter of Mrs. Liu Dzong-gih, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Several other bouquets followed.

Captain Camelli of the Gange asked members of the two parties in to the dining saloon to rest. There they joined in a toast in champagne.

The visitors left the ship at 10.25. It had been planned to sail at 11 but an adverse tide delayed the start half an hour. In a few last words to the press Dr. Koo made a final plea to Chinese to work hard together for the country's salvation.

To Land In Venice

Lord Lytton's personal plans are to land in Venice from the Gange, where he will be met probably by his daughter, Lady Hermanie Cobbold, who lives in Milan. After a visit with her he will proceed to England and, it is believed, be met there by his wife.

The two Commission members taking the land route intend to leave Harbin on September 12. They may fly, with the remaining members of the staff and the Secretariat, from Harbin to either Tsitsihar or Manchuli, if conditions require it.

The work of Lord Lytton has received high commendation from various circles because of the unfaltering way he carried on despite a serious and lengthy illness. That he should have come through in such a fashion in the face of as arduous and delicate a task as he and his Commission were called upon to perform, has won

for him much praise. His unfailing courtesy, tact and patience, it is believed and hoped, will have contributed much to the solution of the delicate situation in the Far East.

JBR 6/9.

Lord Lytton And Party Arrive At Shanghai By Aeroplane From Peiping

Full Story Of Early Morning Signing Of The Historic Document; Lord Lytton Says The World Must Judge Of Finished Work

PARTY TO SAIL FOR EUROPE BY GANGE LEAVING HERE THIS MORNING

Lord Lytton, head of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry into Manchuria, accompanied by General and Mrs. McCoy, Count Aldrovandi, and members of his suite, arrived at Hungjao Aerodrome yesterday afternoon in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's tri-motored Ford aeroplane after a six-hour flight from Peiping for the purpose of boarding the s.s. Gange which is to sail for Europe early this morning. The report of the Commission had only been completed and signed in Peiping early yesterday morning and the task of the Commission has now ended. Lord Lytton declined to grant any newspaper interviews yesterday afternoon and after being officially welcomed here, went to the Cathay Hotel from where he will embark this morning.

As early as 1 o'clock the aerodrome at Hungjao was being well guarded by police of the Public Safety Bureau under General Wen Ying-shing, the Commissioner. There were also a number of Chinese soldiers on guard and police officers from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

By the time the giant air-liner arrived at 3.50 p.m., having left Peiping at 10 a.m., there were at least 200 people at the aerodrome to give the distinguished visitors a welcome. Among those present were noticed Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo (newly-appointed Chinese Minister to France), Count C. di Ciano (Italian Minister), Mr. Liu Dzong-gh (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and many leading foreign and Chinese personalities.

Hearty Welcome

A hearty welcome was accorded Lord Lytton and the other eight passengers of the plane, Mayor Wu and Dr. Wellington Koo being among the first to offer congratulations on their safe arrival. Lord Lytton, who looked fairly well considering his recent illness, when asked to grant an interview to the many newspaper representatives gathered to meet him, courteously intimated that he had nothing to say and did not wish to be interviewed.

Accompanied by Mayor Wu and headed by two European police officers on motor cycles, Lord Lytton immediately drove to the Cathay Hotel. Other members of the party followed in the many waiting cars. Invitations to receptions were refused on account of the indisposition of the Chairman of the Commission.

To Leave To-Day

Lord Lytton spent the night quietly at the Hotel and he, together with his fellow commissioners will board the s.s. Gange this morning, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 8.30. Dr. Wellington Koo is also proceeding to France by the same boat.

The full story of the departure from Peiping and the early morning signing of the historic document (still being kept secret) is told in the Reuter telegrams which follow:

Commissioners Leave

PEIPING, Sept. 4.—Lord Lytton, accompanied by General F. R. McCoy the American member of the League Commission, and Mrs. McCoy, Count Marc-Scotti, the Italian member, Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lord Lytton's secretary, hopped off at 10 o'clock this morning in the Marshal's plane on their way to Shanghai.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang personally saw the party off.—Reuter.

Historic Ceremony

PEIPING, Sept. 4.—At 8 o'clock this morning, the Lytton report, for which the whole world has been waiting, was signed in the German hospital here. Lord Lytton was the first to affix his signature, the other four members of the Commission followed him. The ceremony took place on the balcony of the hospital where Lord Lytton has been lying since he arrived here from Japan on July 20.

Besides all the members of the Commission nearly the whole of the Secretariat was present as well as members of the hospital staff and other interested spectators.

Staff Works All Night

The signing of the report this morning represents the outcome of a special spurt to complete the document before the departure of Lord Lytton for Shanghai this morning. Members of the Commission worked until midnight last night and then retired to bed in view of to-day's long flight. But the staff of the Secretariat continued its labours until dawn, completing a report which is believed to comprise 400 pages running to more than 100,000 words. It marks the culmination of labours begun last January when the Commission held its first meeting in Geneva prior to sailing for New York.

With the signing of the report this morning the Commission as such, ceased to exist, its last official act being to pass a vote of thanks to the Commission's medical officer, Dr. Juvelet, who has tended the health of members during their extensive travels. Before leaving the hospital this morning, Lord Lytton personally expressed his gratitude to Dr. Paul Krieg, senior hospital doctor whose patient he has been since he returned to Peiping.

Drive To Aerodrome

Lord Lytton, who has scarcely been out of doors since he returned from Japan, enjoyed the drive from the hospital to the aviation field at Chingse. First he motored through the busy streets of the ancient city, out of the historic gate and then through the pleasant countryside looking its best in sunny autumn weather. The route was lined by special guards drawn from a crack cavalry regiment, and also detachments of police dotted along the road to the aerodrome.

The mounted men gave a picturesque touch, standing motion-

less by the roadside, silhouetted against the skyline or half hidden by fields of tall kaoliang. The road had already been watered by blue clad coolies from the city so that the travellers should not be worried by dust, and the stream of motor cars preceding and following Lord Lytton and his party made good time to the aviation field.

Plane Tuned Up

There Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's splendid Ford plane was ready for the take off, tuned up ready for the flight to Shanghai. A large assembly of people gathered to say farewell, among those present being Mr. E. M. B. Ingram, British Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Trautman, the German Minister, Chevalier Anfuso, Italian Charge and other diplomats, Generals Wan Fu-lin, Yu Hsueh-chung and Chou Ta-wen, members of the Commission and the staff of the Secretariat.

Upon the arrival of Lord Lytton, several companies of Chinese troops were drawn up smartly to attention and the band struck up a tune. Among the first to be greeted by Lord Lytton were Sister Superior Schoenleber, Sister Ernst and Sister Ottma. Sister Ottma was Lord Lytton's nurse in the hospital and she and her colleagues were conspicuous among the crowd by their white uniforms.

Dr. Trautman expressed the pride and pleasure of the German hospital at having had Lord Lytton as a patient, and Lord Lytton in the course of a smiling reply, paid tribute to the Institution. He owed a great debt to Germany in this respect although still a little weak, he felt better than he had felt at any time since his arrival in China, and was enjoying the beautiful sunny weather.

Marshal Chang Happy

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang arrived and chatted with Lord Lytton and other distinguished people. The Marshal seemed in a happy mood and personally escorted the travellers to the plane and saw them comfortable. There were nine passengers, Lord Lytton, General and Mrs. McCoy, Count Aldrovandi, Herr von Kotze, M. Charrere, Mr. W. Astor, Lieutenant Biddle, and Mr. W. H. Donald. The plane was piloted by Mr. Perry Hutton, who carried as mechanic, Mr. Carl Kjus.

Sharp at 10 o'clock the plane took off amid much cheering and waving of hats, skimmed the field and circled over the watching crowd before finally speeding south. In view of the perfect flying weather the plane was expected to make fast time completing the journey in possibly less than six hours.

Final Interview

Interviewed just before he left, Lord Lytton declared that he really had nothing to say beyond the fact that the report was signed, adding with a smile, "and as a result I am now defunct." However, in response to questions he confirmed that the report was unanimous and said its contents were not being communicated to China and Japan at present, but would be released simultaneously in Geneva, Nanking, and Tokyo. Asked how the report was being conveyed to Geneva, Lord Lytton replied that the official copy was leaving Peiping pending a decision as to the quickest method of getting it to Europe, and he hint-

ed that possibly it would be taken part of the way by air.

Lord Lytton's attention was drawn to Japan's intention of recognizing "Manchukuo," and asked whether he could say if such intention would modify the effectiveness of his report, replied with a smile with which he parries all leading questions as to the contents of the report.

A Starting Point

When reminded of a previous interview in which he had stated that the aim of the Commission was to find a basis for negotiation and when asked if this aim had been fulfilled, he replied that the Commission had been appointed with the object of indicating to the League Council a possible starting point for finding a way out of the impasse in which these two countries found themselves. Asked if he felt that the Commission had succeeded in doing this in their report, Lord Lytton shrugged his shoulders and replied that this was a matter for others to judge.

Lord Lytton also gave interviews to Chinese and Japanese journalists, returning tactful answers to all awkward questions such as those asking his opinion of conditions in China, to which he replied that he hoped some time to return to the Far East a "free man" when he could enjoy the beauties of the country.

Personal Plans

Lord Lytton's personal plans are to land in Venice from the s.s. Gange, where he probably will be met by his daughter, Lady Hermanie Cobbold, who lives in Milan. After visiting Milan Lord Lytton will proceed to England and probably will be met in London by his wife.

The French and German members of the Commission, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee intend to leave Harbin on September 12, travelling to Europe via Siberia. On account of conditions in north Manchuria they possibly will fly from Harbin to either Tsitsihar or Manchuli, accompanied by the remaining members of their staff and Secretariat.—Reuter.

Journey Of Report

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The "Sunday Times" learns to-day that the Lytton Commission report is expected to reach the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the course of the next ten days. Copies will probably be formally

distributed to the governments concerned so that they may have the opportunity of studying it before discussing recommendations at Geneva.

Via Siberia

General Claudel and Dr. Schnee left Peiping this afternoon for Dairen en route to Harbin.—Reuter.

*Departed for Europe
Q Ss Gange on 5/9/32
JBR 5/9*

COMPLETION OF LEAGUE COMMISSION REPORT

Members Attach Signatures to Result Of
Their Investigation

LORD LYTTON DUE HERE TO-DAY

Sealed Copies Left Behind For China And
Japan: Special League Session

Peking, Sept. 3.

REUTER learns to-day that the report of the Lytton Commission is unanimous. Completed on Thursday afternoon, the report was at once stencilled, after which it was read over by the members of the Commission, who spent the whole day on this task.

The members made various corrections and the report was again given to the typist, who sat up all night typing the final copies. Lord Lytton and his colleagues are now reading these copies and it is expected that they will sign them before leaving by plane for Shanghai. Each copy will bear five signatures.

The contents of the report are not being communicated to China and Japan, but two sealed copies are being left behind, one for the Japanese Government and the other for the Chinese Government, to be opened on the same day and at the same hour as the report is released at Geneva.

LORD LYTTON ARRIVING BY AEROPLANE

Lord Lytton is leaving for Shanghai in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's luxurious air liner at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will be accompanied by General F. R. McCoy, the American member of the Commission, and Mrs. McCoy; Count Marescotti, the Italian member; Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lord Lytton's secretary.

General Claudel, the French member of the Commission, and Dr. Schnee, the German member, intend travelling via Siberia.

Foreign messages from Harbin state that in view of the interruption of communications west of Harbin, the Japanese authorities at Harbin have offered to place planes at the disposal of General Claudel, Dr. Schnee and any officials of the Commission returning via Siberia. If the offer is accepted,

ed, Japanese planes will take the party from Harbin to Manchuli, on the Sino-Russian frontier.

The suggestion made by the Japanese comes as a sequel to confirmation of the reports that "irregulars" have captured Anta, completely interrupting communication with Manchuli.

The messages add that the Japanese forces are operating against the "irregulars," who are stated to be under the command of General Li Hai-cheng.

Farewell Call on Marshal Chang

Lord Lytton and the other members of the League of Nations Commission paid a farewell courtesy visit this afternoon upon Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Their aeroplane will not make any stop en route to-morrow but will make a direct flight to Shanghai from Peking. They will probably be about five and a half hours on the journey, and as they are due to leave about ten o'clock they should reach Shanghai between 3 and 4 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.—
Reuter.

Unfavourable To Japan?

Peking, Sept. 3.

The final report of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission headed by Lord Lytton was completed at midnight last night and was being signed by commission members this afternoon before being dispatched to Geneva.

The conclusion of the report consisted of a brief summing-up of only two or three typewritten sheets, it was learned.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR REPORT

London, Sept. 3.

It is understood that the Report of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton, which has just been completed, will not be considered at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League at Geneva, but a special session may be called at the beginning of November to deal with it.—
Reuter.

Lord Lytton's first desire was said to have been to base the conclusion purely upon jurisprudence, which would make the case quite unfavourable to Japan.

Due to efforts by General Claudel, French member of the commission, this plan was somewhat amended, it was said. The report was understood to be unfavourable to Japan in many points, however.—United Press.

Submission To Geneva

Peking, Sept. 3.

The report of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry which is to be signed to-day will be carried by Lord Lytton as far as Singapore and will be then carried by the Dutch mail service aeroplane to Europe, it has been decided.

As the Italian liner Gange, on which Lord Lytton and the party will travel, is to arrive at Singapore September 10 and the aeroplane takes eight days from there to Europe, the report is expected to arrive in Geneva on the 18th or 19th of this month.—Rengo.

League's Programme

Geneva, Sept. 3.

In the course of this month the League of Nations will resume its activities, which were, for the greater part at a standstill during the summer holidays, after the adjournment of the Disarmament

Conference in July last. The ordinary annual meeting of the League General Assembly which, according to the schedule was to be held on September 12, was postponed until September 26. This session is not likely to be of a great importance. It will last two weeks instead of three or four, which it usually requires. However, everything would be entirely different, should it be decided to discuss the report of Lord Lytton's Commission for Manchuria, during this month.

However, authoritative experts believe that this discussion will be taken up in the course of a special meeting of the extraordinary assembly which will be informed of the case during October or November. Under these circumstances, the Assembly session, which will meet on Sept. 26, will merely be of a formal character, and will give an occasion for reviewing the current issues.

On September 22, the representative of Ireland, who will probably be Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, will open the 68th session of the League Council. The programme of this session is of no special interest at present. However, the course of events, and notably the German demarche for obtaining equality of armaments, the Bolivo-Paraguayan conflict, and the eventual result of the Stresa Conference, may eventually bring certain changes on this programme.

Some Important Questions

The principal questions which will be submitted to the League Council are the cessation of the British mandate on Irak, the report of the Studying Committee on the questions concerning public works of international character, the financial situation in Greece and the demand for financial assistance made by Rumania.

The studying committee for Public Works and of national industrial development will meet on September 7. This Committee will examine the possibilities of realising the great projects of international public works, which were proposed by M. Albert Thomas, the late Director of the International Labour Bureau, with the purpose of coping with the unemployment.

On September 19, a meeting of the League Finance Committee will take place. The Committee will study the financial position of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece.

Finally the Presidium of the Disarmament Conference will meet on September 21. It will be recalled that the resolution which was voted before the adjournment of this Conference has charged its Presidium to draft the texts of two projects or resolutions concerning the questions, on which an agreement has already been reached.

Arms Discussion

Furthermore, the Presidium of the Arms Conference will also have to examine in conjunction with the representatives of the interested powers, certain points demanding a closer study, in order to be able to come to some definite conclusions as soon as the Conference's General Committee will resume its work.

The questions which will be thus studied are those of the effectiveness, of the limitation of national defense expenses, the regulation of the commerce and manufacturing of arms.

It will be recalled that the Presidium can fix with a month's notice the date of the next meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

It goes without saying, that the recent demarche made by Germany in Paris, claiming the freedom of armaments in derogation of the Versailles Treaty, will have a certain repercussion on the work at Geneva.—Havas.

D. D. 3380

Date 4 / 4 / 32

Nanking Astir As Committee Reaches City

Streets Strongly Guard-
ed By Police, Good
Order Maintained

STREAMS OF STUDENTS,
OTHER DELEGATES

"Chinese Would Rather Die
With Honour" Than Live
Under Japanese Rule

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, members of the League Manchurian Commission, including Lord Lytton, chairman, went ashore at Nanking and proceeded to the quarters of the Officers Moral Endeavour Society. The city was gay with flags in honour of the visitors and streams of students and delegates from various public organizations participated in welcoming the Commission. Shops were profusely plastered with messages of welcome and propaganda messages, one of which was, "The Chinese would rather die with honour than live under Japanese militarism."

NANKING, March 26.—Members of the League Manchurian Commission, including Lord Lytton, chairman, arrived in Nanking at 10 o'clock this morning in the s.s. Tuckwo.

The steamer came in sight about 9.30. Contrary to expectations, she did not moor at the San Peh wharf but went farther upstream and anchored in the river. At the San Peh wharf was waiting a ferry boat with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, General Ku Chung-lun, General Chen Yi and Mr. Uyemura, Japanese Consul-General, on board.

When the Tuckwo went upstream, the ferryboat steamed up alongside and a gangway was put down between the vessels, allowing the officials to cross to welcome the commissioners.

At 10 o'clock the party came ashore and proceeded to the quarters of the Officers Moral Endeavour Society, there being a parade of 40 motor cars, the leading car containing Lord Lytton and Mr. Z. Ting, chief of the Nanking reception committee.

The Chungshan Road was lined with people and over it was built a decorated pailou bearing welcoming signs. The streets were strongly guarded by police and Boy Scouts, and good order was maintained.

The city is gay with flags today in honour of the Commission. From an early hour this morning, streams of students and delegates from various public organizations

were going towards Hsiakwan and to the Chungshan Road to take up positions to welcome the Commission.

Shops are plastered with messages of welcome and propaganda messages in English. The more popular ones read, "The Chinese would rather die with honour than live under Japanese militarism," and "China supports the League for promoting peace and justice," and "We want justice. Impartiality must be observed."

Informal Reception

The reception accorded to the members of the Commission aboard the Tuckwo has quite informal. After the first greetings had been exchanged and a cordial welcome to Nanking had been extended to the Commissioners there was a general move for the shore.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese assessor, and the members of his staff were the first to walk down the gangway to the ferry-boat. A few minutes later, Lord Lytton, Count Aldrovandi Marescotti, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the Commission, and Madame Wellington Koo appeared on the deck of the

Tuckwo. At the gangway, Dr. Lo Wen-kan insisted that Lord Lytton should take precedence. Lord Lytton modestly declined the honour, and, after much insistence on both sides, Dr. Lo Wen-kan walked on to the ferry, followed by the other members of the party. The ferry boat then made its way to the San Peh wharf while the Tuckwo returned down stream and went alongside Messrs. Jardine Matheson's regular wharf.

Ubiquitous Cameramen

As Lord Lytton was leaving the Tuckwo, he stood for a few moments to oblige a number of photographers who wished to take snapshots, and a number of good pictures were obtained. A strong wind was blowing, and the river, as a consequence, was choppy. A British destroyer lying off Hsiakwan sent a motor boat to stand by the Tuckwo to render any assistance that might be necessary, but its services were not required. No trouble or discomfort of any kind was experienced in the disembarkation.

Light refreshments were served on the ferry-boat and the short time occupied by the trip passed pleasantly in general conversation.

When the San Peh wharf was reached, a Chinese naval band struck up a "snappy" tune and the gendarmes and police stationed at the entrance in honour of the visitors stood smartly to attention. The welcome had been well organized and all details were carried through with military precision. A further few minutes' halt was again necessary, however, to satisfy the ubiquitous cameramen, but on this occasion a news-reel talking picture was taken for presentation in many dozens of Chinese cinemas. Following this interlude, the members of the Commission, accompanied by the Chinese reception delegation, proceeded direct to the headquarters of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, where they are staying.

A Thrilling Rescue

Reuters correspondent greeted the members of the League Commission on the ferry-boat. They did not speak of the duties which lay before them, but gave a thrilling description of the rescue by the Tuckwo of three Chinese from a junk which foundered in the storm that raged on the river about an hour before the Tuckwo reached Nanking. It is believed that two other Chinese, who were on the junk when it sank, were drowned.

Reuter was informed that Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, had originally expected to travel to Nanking by the Tuckwo, but he was unavoidably detained, and it is thought probable that he will come to Nanking to-night by motor car via Hangchow.

The Tuckwo's arrival so early in the morning was entirely unexpected. Lord Lytton told those present at the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association that he himself did not expect to reach Nanking until 3 o'clock in the after-

noon. As the result of this early arrival, many Government leaders were not present at the Hsiakwan wharf to welcome the Commission, and what was perhaps of even greater immediate importance, the commissariat department of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association was caught entirely unprepared. It had made adequate arrangements for dinner this evening, but there was nothing for tiffin. However, a few messengers sent here and there followed by feverish activity in the kitchen, and all difficulties were quickly overcome.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese assessor, left the Commission near the Drum Tower and proceeded to the Japanese Consulate, where he will stay with the members of his staff while in Nanking.

Stretching A Point

As an indication that the Chinese authorities intend to do their utmost to entertain the members of the League Commission hospitably, the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association has broken a strict rule of the club by giving the commissioners liberty to smoke and drink on the premises. This has never before been allowed, even military commanders and Government leaders not being granted such liberties. Special offices have also been prepared for the Commission so that they may

have every facility for carrying on their work during their stay in Nanking.

Major-General Wang Jin-lin, of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, personally welcomed Lord Lytton and Count Marescotti at the entrance to the Association's building, and they were subsequently introduced to Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. The comfortable reception hall was placed at the disposal of the Commission and here tea was served and musical entertainment provided.

May Go To Hankow

Mr. Hsu Mo, in an interview with Reuter, stated that no arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the Commission either this afternoon or this evening, and the opportunity would be given to them to rest. The members of the League Commission themselves spoke this morning of the possibility of proceeding to Hankow from Nanking, but nothing definite has been decided in this respect. Some of the staff of the Foreign Ministry, however, are proceeding to Hankow to make the necessary preparations for the Commission's trip up-river.

The Government received a telegram from Yihsin this afternoon stating that General McCoy, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee left for Nanking at 1.30 p.m. and are expected to arrive at Tongshan at 4.30. As they are not stopping at Tongshan, it is probable that they will reach Nanking between five and six o'clock.

Lord Lytton and Count Aldrovandi Marescotti were the guests of Dr. and Madame Wellington Koo at tiffin at the house in the Ministry of Railways, where Dr. Koo and his wife are staying.

Madame Koo was the centre of attraction on board the Tuckwo, and as soon as she landed in Nanking, she was immediately surrounded by a veritable army of American camera men. Hundreds of photographs were taken of her and of her four cute looking Pekinese dogs, but Madame Koo laughingly submitted to the ordeal. Her charming personality quickly establishes her as a favourite in all circles.—Reuter.

Other Members Arrive

March 27.—General McCoy, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee arrived at Nanking at 7.30 this evening.—Reuter.

Manchurian Tour Is Commenced Yesterday By League Commission

Delegates Leave Shanghai In Two Parties; Lord
Lytton And Count Aldrovandi Journey
By River To Nanking

**GENERAL CLAUDEL, MAJ-GEN. MCCOY, AND
DR. SCHNEE, TRAVEL BY TRAIN**

Following eleven days, which have been crowded with receptions, meetings and dinner parties, the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry left Shanghai yesterday morning on the first stage of their tour into China and then on to Manchuria. Of the five delegates who comprise the party, three left by train for Hangchow, while Lord Lytton and the Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, departed for

Nanking by river. As was pointed out by Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission at a meeting on Friday night in the Cathay Hotel, the Shanghai and the Manchurian affairs are viewed by the League of Nations as separate incidents, and the data that has been compiled here on Shanghai question by the Commission, was only the evidence that had direct bearing on the Manchuria subject. At present, the Commission's main task is the compilation of memorandum and evidence on Manchuria, and following their short stay in Shanghai, the delegates commenced their journey to the interior yesterday.

Three or four weeks may pass before the Commission will return to Shanghai, from where they will go to Japan. Then they will come back to China and at some resort where the hot weather will not affect them in the great task that lies ahead, they will deliberate and come to conclusions before starting off for Geneva.

However, the date of departure for Geneva is a long way off, and yesterday the second step in the work of completion of the big undertaking was commenced. The first step was the taking of evidence in Shanghai; the second step was the start of the journey to Nanking.

Lord Lytton and Count Aldrovandi left at noon on the Jardine Matheson river steamer, Tuckwo. The steamer was boarded at Hunt's wharf in Hongkew.

General Wu Teh-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and a party of Chinese dignitaries, were present to wave farewell to Lord Lytton, Count Aldrovandi, and Dr. Wellington Koo, who was to travel with the members to Nanking. Dr. Koo was accompanied by his wife.

The Second Party

The second party of Commission delegates had left earlier in the morning. General Henri Claudel, Major-General F. Ross McCoy, and His Excellency Dr. Albert H. H. Schnee, comprised the first batch of delegates to leave Shanghai. They travelled by train to Hangchow, leaving Shanghai by the South Station. On arrival at Hangchow the party will do some sight-seeing, after which they will resume their journey to Nanking by motor car.

The time of arrival of the two separate parties in Nanking may coincide, but it is expected that the Commission will be able to commence its conversations with the Government to-morrow morning.

The 11 days that the Commission spent in Shanghai was a strenuous time for the members. Although their time was chiefly taken up with dinners and teas, this schedule cannot be said to be over-pleasant, when it is repeated day after day. In fact, toward the end of the Shanghai sojourn, it was noticed that the Commission avoided as many public functions as was possible and confined their attention to the studying of documentary evidence submitted by various prominent personages and patriotic bodies.

Friday's Calls

The Commission was kept busy to the last moment with these meetings, for on Friday they received a number of people. During the day a number of prominent Chinese Christians were received, also representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a group of Chinese women leaders, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Relief Society for Shanghai War Refugees, and Trade Union leaders.

A delegation of eight members, representing the Shanghai General Labour Union, called on the Commission, charging that the Manchow Kuo state is only a puppet of the Japanese aggression. The actual figure of jobless workers in this city through the undeclared war was also reported to the Commissioners.

The members of the delegation who met the Commissioners, were Messrs. Fu Teh-wei, Ha Chin-Shih, Li Yung-hsiang, Chen Po-teh, Yu Hsien-ting, Chow Hsieh-siang, Own Bul-fu and Li Mun-lan.

Later in the day Lord Lytton received the Press. His Lordship expressed pleasure at the news that the peace negotiations were proceeding smoothly. Lord Lytton mentioned that one of the chief thoughts in the minds of Commission members on landing in Shanghai, was that a truce between the two nations should be consummated. That parleys to that end were being sponsored by both sides was pleasurable news to him.

The League Commission

NANKING, Mar. 25.—The Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning received a report from Shanghai that three members of the League Commission, four Japanese and several of the staff of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Chang and others are leaving to-morrow morning for Hangchow, en route to Nanking.

The Foreign Ministry has dispatched ten motor cars to Hangchow for the use of the Commission and public organizations in Nanking are making feverish preparations for their welcome here.

Placards are already to be seen on the streets bearing inscriptions of welcome and such messages as "anti-Japanese militarism not anti-foreign" and "Give us justice.—Reuter.

Arrangements In Nanking

NANKING, Mar. 26.—Preparations are complete for the reception of the League Commission, some members of which are expected to arrive here to-morrow at noon. The period of their stay in Nanking is tentatively set at four days and the programme planned, therefore, has been fixed as follows:—

March 28: Morning, calling on Government Leaders; Noon, Mr. Wang Chi-wei's luncheon at the Railway Ministry; Evening, Dr. Lo Wen-kan's dinner at the Overseas Chinese building.

March 29: Morning, interview with Chairman of National Government, Mr. Lin Sen; Evening, dinner given by Mr. Lin Sen.

March 30: Evening, dinner given by General Chiang Kai-shek at Officers' Moral Endeavour association.

March 31: Morning, sightseeing; Noon,iffin by members of the C.E.C. at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Park.

Adopted Regulations

As a result of repeated discussions between Central Party headquarters, the Executive Yuan, the Foreign Office, the Municipal Kuomintang office and police and military organizations, regulations have been adopted governing the reception of the League commissioners.

When the commissioners arrive at the Hsiakwan wharf one representative each of the Foreign Office, Nanking Municipal Government, and War and Navy ministries, will meet them. When the commissioners leave the boat the Navy Ministry band is to furnish music of welcome. All motor cars required will be furnished by the Foreign Office, and all cars will bear special signs, without which no car will be allowed to proceed to Hsiakwang at the time of the Commission's arrival.

People in groups are permitted to stand on the sides of street to

welcome the Commission but are not permitted to have bands or to shout slogans or distribute printed matter.

When the American, German and French commissioners come to Nanking from Hangchow, they will be received by four representatives of the National Government with a band playing at the entrance to the Moral Endeavour Association.—Reuter.

Precautions At Nanking

NANKING, March 26.—Special precautionary measures are being taken to prevent disorderly scenes at Hsiakwan wharf when Lord Lytton and the other League commissioners accompanying him arrive to-morrow morning. People welcoming the commissioners, who are expected to arrive at 11 o'clock, will only be permitted to wait at designated positions along the Chunshan Road, along which traffic will be stopped.

Only four authorised representatives are to meet the commissioners; only those with special badges will be allowed to wait at the wharf. The four representatives will include General Ku Chen-lun, acting Mayor of Nanking, General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and possibly Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Special Guards

Special guards will be stationed along the Chunshan Road from the wharf to the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association where they will stay. Press correspondents have been requested not to seek interviews when the commissioners arrive, but to await them at the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, where the flags of all nations are already flying.

Elaborate preparations have been made to assure the commissioners all possible comfort and convenience.

Beginning from to-day people without special badges will not be allowed to enter the buildings of the Association.

The Japanese assessors will stay at the local Japanese consulate.—Reuter.

Hangchow Party

NANKING, Mar. 26.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram stating that General McCoy and other members of the League Commission who went to Hangchow are leaving that city to-morrow for Nanking.

They are expected to arrive at Yihsin at noon. The Foreign Office has sent Mr. Woo Lan-ju, chief of the International Affairs Department, to Yihsin to await their arrival. The delegates will leave Yihsin for Nanking to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE OF MISSION

League Investigators Leave Shanghai: Big Reception at Nanking

Concluding their stay in Shanghai for purposes of an investigation of the Sino-Japanese dispute the members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry left yesterday morning, some of the party for Nanking and others for Hangchow.

On the I.C.S.N. Tuckwo at noon yesterday there departed for Nanking Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission, Count Marescotti of Italy and several members of the Commission's staff. Early in the forenoon General Claudel of France, Dr. H. H. Schnee of Germany, General F. R. McCoy of America and members of the staff left for Hangchow from Shanghai South station.

Accompanying the Commission members to Nanking on the Tuckwo are Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. I. Yoshida, respectively Assessors for China and Japan to the Commission. Also travelling on the ship are Dr. Pelt, Assistant Secretary to the Commission, Dr. Liegois, Messrs. Pastukov, Charrere and D. Roberts. With the Hangchow party are Dr. Goullet, Professor Blakeloo, Dr. Young, Messrs. Biddle, von Klötze and Pepin.

Mr. Haas, Secretary General to the Commission, and Mr. W. W. Astor are going direct to Nanking by air from Shanghai instead of accompanying either party. The Hangchow party is to proceed to Nanking by road.

Valuable Information

Interviewed yesterday by the "North-China Daily News," Lord Lytton stated that the Commission's visit to Shanghai had been of great value. A large amount of first-hand information had been acquired as regards the "Shanghai Incident" and a number of witnesses had given important testimony to members of the Commission.

Lord Lytton stated that the members of the Commission had had very little time to themselves in Shanghai, and that dinner and tiffin engagements had had the effect of crowding up their other

work. They had, however, learned a lot through their stay in Shanghai, short though it was.

After visiting Nanking the Commission is going to the north, either direct or by way of Hankow, although whether the latter port will be visited or not has not as yet been decided, for its Manchurian investigation.

Before returning to Europe, which they expect to reach in August, the members of the Commission will visit Nanking once more, as well as Japan. Lord Lytton yesterday stated that before they go back some place will have to be found for a conference, but he does not consider it likely that the Commission will revisit Shanghai.

There was quite a fair number of people on board the Tuckwo yesterday saying farewell or "au revoir" to the Commission, but there was nothing in the way of an organised send-off or demonstration at the wharf.

Nanking Programme

Nanking, Mar. 26.

The following programme for the reception of the League Commission of Enquiry, which is due to arrive here from Shanghai to-morrow, has been announced by the special reception committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—

Monday, March 28:—

Calls upon leading officials in the morning.

Tiffin by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Dinner by Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tuesday, 29:—

Interviews with leading officials.

Audience with President Lin Sen.

Dinner by President Lin Sen at the National Government building.

Wednesday, 30:—

Dinner by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Thursday, 31:—

Visit to historic and scenic spots in the morning.

Tiffin by C.E.C. members at the Mausoleum Gardens.

The Commission will be greeted upon arrival at Hsiakwan by delegates from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Navy and the Nanking Municipality.

Representatives of various people's organisations will line the road from the Hsiakwan wharf to the Officers' Moral Endeavor Society to welcome the Commission.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, Mar. 25.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning received a report from Shanghai that three members of the League Commission, four Japanese and several of the staff of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Chang and others are leaving to-morrow morning for Hangchow, en route to Nanking.

The Foreign Ministry has despatched ten motor-cars to Hangchow for the use of the Commission and public organisations in Nanking are making feverish preparations for the welcome here.

Placards are already to be seen on the streets bearing inscriptions of welcome and such messages as "anti-Japanese militarism not anti-foreign" and "Give us justice".—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE MISSION

Members Surprised At Alleged Chinese Dissatisfaction With Labours

Declaring their complete surprise at the protest reported to have been cabled to the League of Nations at Geneva by Mr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Minister of Finance, the members of the International Commission of Inquiry, now in Shanghai, last evening professed entire inability to understand or explain the alleged dissatisfaction with the activities of the Mission here.

"All arrangements relative to our reception here and the activities of the Commission in Shanghai were prepared in close collaboration with Dr. Wellington Koo, the Assessor appointed to the Mission by the Chinese Government, and other Chinese officials," the spokesman for the International body declared last evening. "At no time has any dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese Government been indicated to us, until we were advised of this message."

In fact, previous to yesterday it was known that the members of the Mission had been urged to prolong their stay in Shanghai by several days at least, additional Chinese organisations being desirous of extending hospitality or arranging meetings with the delegation.

The protest will not affect in any way the future plans of the Commission, it was stated last night, all arrangements having been completed for the departure of the de-

legates for Nanking on Saturday morning.

Minister's Statement

In relation to the incident, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, last night issued the following statement:

"This morning's press reports about a Chinese protest to the League over the delay of the Commission of Inquiry in proceeding to Manchuria caused much surprise in Chinese quarters.

"No instructions were sent to Dr. W. W. Yen to protest about the attitude of the Commission on any subject, still less about their welcome sojourn in Shanghai. An inquiry has been addressed to the Chinese delegate by telegraph in order to ascertain the accuracy of the press reports from Geneva.

"Our anxiety about the rapid developments in Manchuria, rendering the situation more complicated every day, is a well-known fact, and the Chinese delegate has been constantly kept informed of these developments and our views. If any communication of the reported tenor was addressed to the League on the subject, it must have been entirely due to an error in telegraphic transmission.

"There could not be any grounds for dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese side, as there was none in fact because the programme of the Commission was arranged in full consultation with the Chinese representative."

Visitors Received

The morning yesterday again was devoted by the Commission to receiving visitors in conference relative to the subject of its investigation. The afternoon yesterday was devoted to study of the minutes of the various conferences previously held in this city, and the perusal of submitted documents.

While changes yet may be made in the personnel of the two parties, in which the Commission will divide to-morrow on its departure from Shanghai, it is believed that General Henri Claudel, the French Delegate, and Major-General Frank Ross McCoy, the American member, will leave by train for Hangchow, and thence to Nanking by motor car. The Earl of Lytton and Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti, the Italian Delegate, will embark direct for the National Capital on board the I.C.N.S. Tuckwo, together with a number of the attaches and secretaries. Dr. Hermann Heinrich Schnee had not decided last night which route he would take.

Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
March 26 1932.

RECEIVED

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29.3.32.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

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Officer i/c Special Branch.

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Letters To The Editor

Communications intended for publication in this column must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, as a guarantee of good faith.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—I send you herewith copy of a letter I addressed to a local weekly which remained unpublished. Certain extracts were however commented upon in which I am taken strongly to task—a procedure that pleases me immensely as it signifies that some of my statements "got home."

I hardly think that I am damning everything and everybody as the commentary states. In a question as involved as the Sino-Japanese conflict is, it is unjust to attribute entire blame to Japan for her "aggression" as the journal does, nor alone to her opponent, China. The matter goes far deeper than that of a mere passage at arms between the two countries. Every effect has its cause and if I am a staunch supporter of Japan's display of force (against force by the way) it is because I can see no other method which would have made the Chinese governing and military cliques understand that they have been for a considerable time overstepping the mark of good relations with Japan and other countries. Most foreigners strongly wish to see China attain full sovereignty and her proper place in the Comity of Nations. But it is not in the creation of rabble armies, amounting in the aggregate to well over a million men, which rend the country to pieces at the behest of bandit warlords and politicians that salvation lies; neither in the draining of the country of its life-blood and riches for the benefit of those temporarily in authority—(because of "squeeze" railways and steamship lines are left to go to pieces injuring China's internal trade and ruining her credit abroad; dykes are left unrepaired causing stupendous loss in life and property); nor by the fostering, by those in power, of an insensate anti-foreignism to cover up their misdeeds.

My commenator may or may not be right when he says that I am "a man in the street" he honours me highly. He also calls me an "amateur diplomat." Thank Heaven for that! I am sorely afraid he might have used the appellation without any qualification. He says that I am not prolific with suggestions as regards what is to be done. It is not, in my estimation, so much a question of what has been done to China as what has been left undone. I fully believe that more co-operation between the Powers in insisting upon China toeing the line, and helping her to do so, that conditions will better themselves. Weakness is utterly useless and thinking Chinese, we know, are strongly of that opinion. If again,

as my critic says, the Diplomats of the various Powers have tried for years and failed to pacify or benefit China (which is distinctly a black mark against the Diplomats!) why not let Japan alone do the work? She knows the Chinese much better than other foreigners do and will achieve success where others have failed. I am a strong supporter of Japanese action in Manchuria because I know (having lived in those parts) that Japan has brought and is still further going to bring peace and economic contentment to millions of Chinese who have settled there. If she does benefit from her move, what Nation is there to cast stones at her?

P. H. D.

Shanghai, March 24, 1932.

[Copy]

Sir.—The airy manner in which you appear to pass judgment on Japan's actions here is good. To attribute to her the entire blame for a situation the fundamental cause of which lies not alone in the acts of "aggression" of which both contestants have so far adjudged each other guilty—with consequent enmity between them—but in the Policy which the various Powers, with interests in China, have been pursuing for many years past, is hardly fair.

As regards the destruction of Chapei there is no, and cannot be, any difficulty in proving that the Chinese Troops deliberately fired the entire section which they occupied previous to beating a hasty retreat.

I am not so much pro-Japanese or anti-Chinese as I am pro-Law, Order and Good Government; and if it be a matter of choosing between that and what we have been pleased to call the Chinese Government, give me Law and Order. And the Japanese variety is as good, if not even better, than any other. And now we have the League of Nations, fresh from the mess it made of the Manchurian Question at Geneva, trying to solve differences between two Eastern nations according to Western Standards. It can't be done Sir, and the less the League interferes the better the prospects of an early Peace. If the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty are to be held applicable to Japan they are no less applicable to China. There is only this difference—Japan is a Selling nation and China a Buying one and the spoken sympathies of those against whom Japan competes with so much success must of necessity veer towards the second. This is only human. That is what explains the practically total condemnation by the British and American Press of Japan. As if Editors EXPRESSED Public Opinion!! Most emphatically they do not. They say just what they are told to by the men behind the scene; they do try however to MAKE Public Opinion which is hardly the same.

And those self-same influences are working to-day insofar as the individual Members of the League Commission and the American Representative are concerned. Each one, whilst acting as judge or arbiter, must needs be guided by the Policy to which his Government subscribes. In other words, self-interest will dominate here just as it has dominated elsewhere. Listen to what the Washington correspondent to the

Lady Pontifical of the Bund has to say on the subject of the League of Nations—"It had strayed far from the path mapped out for it and had become a mere European Club where selfish nations intrigued against one another and manoeuvred for advantage"!!!! Brutally frank? Yes. True? Answer the question yourself. The very nations whose whole history is but a series of acts of "aggression" are going to sit in judgment over Japan's default! Threats to flay her alive (I exaggerate to make the point) are bandied about in private letters (which are immediately cabled to every capital of the world to indicate how very private they are) because she has not maintained peace. And the most Peace-less Nation, or more correctly, Country, within the last two decades has been China!!!! Countless massacres of the people in their millions; banditry run completely wild; yet not a word is said, nothing done to help.

A Pawn in the game of the International Scramble for Trade (as if that was the only thing worth while in this world), China has been pandered to in a manner which has led to her undoing and her present discomfiture. Every fault of hers has been condoned, every act of aggression calmly submitted to. Treaties, solemn agreements, promises, she has been allowed to flout them all. Proceeding one step further in an illegal attempt to throttle Japanese trade, she finds herself face to face with an opponent who will brook no further nonsense, she now writhes in helplessness and anger. I do not blame her so much as those who caused her to take that very unfortunate road. The ruins of Chapei and Kiangwan do not make me reflect too much upon the futility of War as upon the utter insincerity and total bankruptcy of International Diplomacy as dictated by the worshippers of Mammon. For a considerable time now this Divinity and Mars have walked hand in hand; in fact, it is hard to distinguish which is which. The partnership has brought the World to its present parlous conditions. And we continue to blather about PEACE!! By all means let us thrust Peace if we can upon Japan; but by the same token let there be Peace in China and throughout the world. Aggression after all has other characters than the purely military one—and from Capitalistic Aggression as well may the Lord deliver us and all Nations!

We hear very much these days of plans and schemes innumerable and grandiose for the welfare of future Shanghai. I have read about and listened to most of them and the dominant note throughout is again "self-interest." So long as we are able to make capital out of the Chinese what does it matter how the Chinese people as a whole fare!

The greater the troubles in China the merrier so long as the process of self-destruction does not carry to total extinction as that would be bad for then there would be nobody left upon whom to foist our goods!

There is going to be no solution to the Chinese Question (as affecting Shanghai and other foreign entities in China) of any real and lasting benefit which does not take into account the bettering of conditions throughout that unfortunate land. The future of Shanghai is inextricably bound to the future of China. If all the Powers, with interests here, could only sink their petty differences and really and sincerely desire China's good they can help her, without very much difficulty, in attaining Peace and a fairly good government. The same rules practically apply here as do in the West. The medicine no doubt would be a little bitter at first—for China and for everybody concerned—but the cure would justify its ministering. Facts however must be frankly faced even if unpleasant and the first of these is that a Chinese Government, representative of the country and its people, does NOT exist. If certain Powers will continue their ridiculous attitude of recognising by various acts a mere group of men, out for their own ends and professing a power which they do not really possess, and go to the extent of even making Treaties with such men, the very same trouble as occurred recently will occur again at no distant date but in a very much worse form. If Extraterritoriality is to continue let it be maintained in fact and not only in name. If it is out-of-date and must be replaced, the sooner this is done the better. But whatever the form of relationship with China that is ultimately adopted it must be one that takes into consideration the actual state of affairs in the country, not forgetting the very peculiar psychology of its people—and the Pact must be strictly adhered to both in the letter and in the spirit by China and the other signatories. And international jealousies must cease as much as human frailty will allow.

A fervid anti-militarist at heart, I much prefer an honest and clear cut display of force to hypocritical and secret diplomacy. And so do you but perhaps it is difficult for you to say so.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. B.

CHINESE CONFER WITH MISSION

League Delegates Meet Local Bankers

AMERICAN IS MADE LEGAL ADVISOR

Conferences with prominent local Chinese industrial men, concerning the economic situation in Shanghai and Manchuria, continued yesterday to occupy the attention of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, which is here investigating the causes of the present Sino-Japanese difficulties.

During the morning, a group of four Chinese bankers were received by the Commission, acting in a body, and remained closeted with the delegates for nearly two hours. The group consisted of Mr. K. N. Chung, the Governor of the Bank of China; Mr. Hsu Shu-oh, the General Manager of the National Commercial Bank; Mr. Li Ming, the General Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank; and Mr. K. P. Chen, representing the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank. Following their departure, Mr. S. T. Wen, a Chinese merchant of Harbin, called upon the Commission relative to economic affairs in Manchuria. Gen. Henri Oudet, the French member of the Commission, was absent from the morning conferences, attending the funeral of the late Col. Marcaire, who died here several days ago while in command of the local French garrison.

Cantonese Entertain

A tea given by the Cantonese Guild of Shanghai and the Canton Merchants Association occupied the Commission in the afternoon, while at night Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China, was host to the delegates at a dinner at the Cathay Hotel.

Arrangements were completed last evening for part of the commission to sail for Nanking on Saturday morning aboard the Indo-China Navigation Company's river steamer Tuckwo. The entire passenger accommodation of the Tuckwo was reserved yesterday for the delegates and their staff, cabins being available aboard for 36 persons. While so far it has not definitely been established as to which members will travel on the Tuckwo, or by train to Hangchow and thence to the National Capital by motor cars, it was believed last night that the Earl of Lytton and Count Luigi Marescotti will select the water route.

A Legal Advisor

Upon the invitation of the Commission, Dr. Walter Young, an American writer and authority on Manchuria, now resident in Shanghai, will join the delegates on their tour of the Northern Provinces as legal advisor. Dr. Young is the author of several books dealing with Manchuria. It is expected that he will leave Shanghai for Nanking with the Commission.

While the Japanese authorities here already have submitted to the Commission a detailed summary of events previous to, and since the inception of the Shanghai incident, with documentary evidence, the Chinese version has not been completed, it was announced last night. The Chinese authorities, however, are working on their report and expect to be able to place it before the International body before its departure.

Instruction Unchanged

No change, whatsoever, in the text and scope of the Commission's instructions has been received from the League of Nations' headquarters at Geneva, it was stated last evening, consequently the delegates will not participate in any manner in the Sino-Japanese peace parleys here. All conferences and interviews to date have dealt entirely with the factors leading up to the present situation.

Among the many petitions and other statements forwarded by local Chinese organisations and individuals, the Commission yesterday received an "appeal" from the Shanghai General Labour Union. In this document the labour body denied that Chinese troops or civilians ever attacked the South Manchuria Railway and declared that 8,000 Chinese civilians had been killed in Chapei alone.

CANTONESE AND CRISIS

Views Presented to Members of League Inquiry Commission

Members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry were entertained at a reception yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Chun Bing-him at No. 6 Seymour Road by the Canton Guild and the Cantonese Merchants' Association, the two most influential Cantonese organisations in Shanghai. Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is chairman of the Canton Guild, presided and he said inter alia:—

You must not suppose that we wish you to act as partial advocates for us. Far from it. What we ask is simply that the naked truth should be thoroughly threshed out and reported to the League of Nations to enable that august body to arrive at a proper decision. We only ask you to act as fair and impartial judges. If you should discover that we have acted in any respect that can be proven to the hilt, we shall only be too pleased to face the music with courage and manliness in an endeavour to mend such errors. We may have made mistakes. Who has not? Even the sages are not perfect nor are they immune from mistakes. But our errors, if any, shrink into insignificance as compared with the horrible atrocities perpetrated by Japan with all of her modern, cruel and deadly weapons.

Japan's Cruelty

There is a point of great significance which has been overlooked hitherto, namely, Japan's cruelty to the local Cantonese community, who have been singled out by Japanese forces and ronin, or reservists, for their vengeance, with horrible results, simply because the Cantonese forces of the 19th Route Army had the courage to oppose them in the defence of China's sovereignty and territorial rights. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities here, we Cantonese had a community of between 300,000 and 400,000 persons, which, apart from the Shanghai and the Ningpo communities, was the largest representation in this port. According to statistics, eight thousand perfectly innocent civilians, the majority of whom were Cantonese, have been ruthlessly murdered. Most of the Cantonese who had their homes and their abodes of business in Chapei and the Hongkew Districts, have been rendered homeless. The number of wounded has so far not been ascertained but we have every reason to believe that it is great indeed. The number of missing is absolutely impossible to ascertain because of the departure of many from Shanghai, because many cases have not been reported, and because among the missing are doubtless many who were without friends or relatives. Likewise, it is quite impossible to ascertain the amount of invested capital which has been lost as a result of the Japanese bombardments, aerial and otherwise, and as a result of incendiarism on the part of the Japanese or their paid agents.

Duty of 19th Route Army

You must properly understand that it was not because the Cantonese troops sought or chose to oppose the Japanese aggressions and attacks that they did so. It was because the Cantonese soldiers happened to be the garrison forces stationed here when the Japanese began their attack that they were compelled to defend China's territory and protect China's sovereign rights. It was their duty to resist attacks and to defend our territory to prevent it from being seized by a foreign invader. Had the soldiers of any other province been garrisoned here, they, undoubtedly, would have done exactly the same thing. These gallant men forgot that they were Cantonese: they were conscious only of the fact that they were Chinese, part and parcel of the whole Chinese nation, defending their national territory against a common foe. The Japanese, however, held quite a different view and they were, therefore, mad with rage with the Cantonese people as a whole.

After dealing with Japan's alleged atrocities on the Cantonese here, Mr. Wen continued:—"Their particularly barbarous treatment of the local Cantonese residents has succeeded, instead of terrorising them,

in producing the contrary effect of making them more united, more courageous and more patriotic than ever.

Against such brutal attacks on innocent civilians, against the bombardment of unprotected and defenceless cities and villages, and even refugee camps, schools, churches, colleges and cultural institutions, we most solemnly and most vigorously protest.

Lord Lytton's Reply

Replying, Lord Lytton stated that he and his colleagues could well understand the mixed feelings of the chairman and the local Cantonese community. During the afternoon, he had learned many facts concerning the Cantonese community of Shanghai and that the majority of the Cantonese lived in the district which had been destroyed and which he had seen. It was inevitable, therefore, that their feelings should be deeply stirred and, in the circumstances, he thought the chairman had spoken with great moderation. The members of the Commission wished to express their gratitude for the opportunity they had been given to meet the members of the Cantonese community. Unfortunately, they would be unable to visit Canton and for that reason they were all the more grateful and encouraged.

"Within the last few years," said Lord Lytton, "we have all been watching with keen interest and deep sympathy the struggle in which China has been engaged in connection with the gigantic task she has undertaken of national reconstruction and we earnestly wish the Chinese people every success in the accomplishment of this task. You have rightly said that, however, dark and tragic the events of the last few months, our business is not with the past, but the future. We cannot turn history backward: if we could, wars might be one of the greatest blessings to mankind. What we have to do is to write a new page of history. It is our wish that this new page may be a bright page in the history of China and the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the world.

"We have come to ask you in what way the services of the League, which you have invoked, can be used in the interests of peace. We put the same question to the Japanese when we were in Japan. Now that we are in China, we hope to meet members of the Chinese Government and put the question to them.

"I assure you again that we greatly appreciate this opportunity of meeting the Cantonese element of the Chinese people and of our earnest desire that, at the conclusion of our work, you will have no cause for regret at having called for the assistance of the League of Nations in the interest of peace."

LEAGUE COMMISSION LEAVES SATURDAY

Members Will Travel In
Two Parties To
Nanking

YESTERDAY'S CALLS BY BUSINESS MEN

On Saturday morning, the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry will leave Shanghai on its journey into the interior. The Commission will travel in two parties to Nanking, one journeying by river, and the other by rail and road.

The itinerary to be followed was arranged at a meeting yesterday afternoon by members of the Commission, in conjunction with representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Assessors' offices. The League delegates had quite a busy day, for in addition to the finalization of the programme of travel, they received a number of prominent Japanese and Chinese industrialists at morning sessions.

Although the personnel of the two sections has not yet been decided upon, it is known that the parties will travel by separate routes in order that additional evidence may be taken. One party will travel by train to Hangchow, and, after spending the best part of a day there, will journey by motor on to Nanking, which will probably be reached on Sunday night.

The second party will travel up river on a large Customs launch and is expected to arrive at Nanking on Sunday morning. The conversations with the Government in Nanking will commence on Monday morning.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, five well-known Chinese merchants and industrial leaders were received by the League Commission. Count Aldrovandi, who has been absent from recent functions and meetings, owing to a slight illness, was present. The Chinese had a lengthy talk with the delegates and the Commission put many questions to the economic leaders. The meeting had no political significance and was confined to matters concerning trade in Manchuria and general economics.

The Chinese who attended were Mr. Lieu Ong-sung who is interested in several industries; Mr. Leeting T. Chen, a director of the Kinchong Banking Corporation; Mr. Y. W. Wong, managing director of the Commercial Press Ltd; Mr. H. Y. Moh, who is connected with the cotton trade, and Mr. C. L. Nieh, manager of the Heng Foong Cotton Mfg Co. Most of the Commission members were present. The Chinese visitors afterwards talked with the secretariat of the Commission.

Following the visit by Chinese industrialists the League delegates met a number of Japanese business men. The Japanese party arrived at noon and remained until about 1.00 p.m. Messrs. Fukushima, Yoshida, Kanai, Izawa, Okamoto, Funatsu, and Yonezato comprised the Japanese party of visitors. Their talk with the League members concerned the same subjects that had been discussed by the Chinese merchants.

Formal Calls

Yesterday, Lord Lytton, in addition to receiving Chinese and Japanese business delegations, met Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese M.P. This is the second interview that Mr. Matsuoka has had with the Commission leader.

Last night at the Cathay Hotel, the Commission were the guests of the Chinese section of the Institute of Pacific Relations, at a dinner party. To-night, Mr. Shigematsu, Japanese Minister to China, will tender a dinner party to the Commission at the Cathay Hotel.

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MISSION MEETS DELEGATES

Business Leaders Confer With Officials

PARTY LEAVES CITY ON SATURDAY

With a group of five prominent local Chinese businessmen and industrialists comprising the first delegation to be received, the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, now in Shanghai yesterday opened the series of interviews arranged here as part of its investigation into the causes of the present Sino-Japanese difficulties. A party of Japanese commercial leaders followed the Chinese delegation and other groups and individuals will be received in succession during the remainder of the Commission's stay in this city. The local investigation will terminate on Saturday when the Geneva representatives depart for Nanking and Peking. The subject matter discussed yesterday by both parties was entirely economic, it was stated last evening, political questions being barred.

Previous to their departure for Nanking on Saturday, the members of the Commission of Inquiry will separate into two parties. One section will proceed direct to the present Chinese capital by way of the Yangtze River route, on a passenger steamer, while the second group will travel by rail, visiting Hangchow en route, then continuing by motor to Nanking. The personnel of the two different sections had not been decided upon last night. After reassembling on Monday at Nanking and concluding their business there the united Commission will continue on by special train direct to Peking, without stopping over at Tientsin.

Receptions Planned

In addition to the elaborate reception which is said to have been planned at the seat of the Chinese National Government, a further tentative official welcome awaits the Commission at the former capital, where Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, once Manchurian warlord, will greet the Commission at Hotel de Peking. The special train carrying the League representatives from Pukow direct to Peking will be the first in several years to make a through trip over that route, it was stated yesterday.

The interviews relative to the investigation being conducted by the Commission commenced at ten o'clock yesterday morning when the Chinese delegation arrived at the Cathay Hotel headquarters of the delegates. The entire Commission, headed by the Earl of Lytton, received the visiting group, which consisted of Mr. Leeting T. Chen, Director of the Kinchen Banking Corporation, Mr. C. L. Nieh, Manager of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Co., Mr. G. W. Wong, Managing Director of the Commercial Press, Mr. Lieu One-sung, Industrialist, and Mr. H. Y. Moh representative of the cotton trade.

Japanese Received

The conference with the League delegates lasted until noon, when as the Chinese visitors departed, a group of Japanese businessmen arrived for the same purpose. The Japanese commercial representatives, consisting of Messrs. Fukushima, Yoshida, Kanai, Izawa, Funatsu, and Yonesato, Okamoto, were closeted with Lord Lytton and the other League officials for an hour and thirty minutes. At both conferences, the discussions were confined entirely to economic matters, in the main relative to Manchuria, a spokesman for the Commission declared last night. Count Luigi A. Marescotti, the Italian representative on the Commission who has been ill for some days past, recovered sufficiently yesterday to participate in the different activities of the delegation.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted by the Commission to interior business and documentary study, while last night the members were entertained at dinner by the Chinese Section of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Various other individuals and delegations, which have been invited to confer with the Commission, will be received to-day. To-night Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Imperial Japanese Minister to China, will tender the Commission a dinner party at the Japanese Legation.

COMMISSION IN BATTLEFIELD

Destruction Reminiscent
of World War

STRONG IMPRESSION ON MEMBERS

That the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung, may be well compared to those on the western front in France during the Great War is the impression of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry after its tour in the devastated areas yesterday.

For about seven hours the members of the commission inspected the ruins, for the sole purpose of gaining a general impression. The impression gained was strong, it was announced by the commission last night, an impression mainly concerned with the destruction wrought in the areas, which testifies to the severeness of the fighting.

The tour was started at 9 a.m. The members of the commission, excluding Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti of Italy and Mr. Haas, the secretary-general to the commission, motored to Chapei from their headquarters at the Cathay Hotel. Tiffin was given at the Kung Dan Cetton Mill, Pingliang Road, the Japanese Headquarters, to the members, who completed the tour shortly after 5 p.m.

The tour was not extensive, only covering portions of former battlefields in Chapei, Chenju, Kiangwan and Woosung, according to a spokesman of the commission. But a series of questions were asked by the commission, explanations being given by the Japanese diplomatic and military officers who accompanied the members.

Chinese Assessors Go Too

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the commission and four staff members of his office, Messrs. C. L. Chang, Wong King-ky, K. C. Koo, and T. Y. Chang, were with the commission. Neither delegates from the Chinese military offices, or from the 19th Route Army, nor local journalists accompanied the party.

Arrangements for the trip to the battlefields were started shortly after the arrival of the members of the Commission of Inquiry in Shanghai. Owing to various reasons the trip was delayed until yesterday.

No statement was made last night as to the extent of the findings of the commission in the tour. When questioned by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" as to what part that impression will play in the commission's work, a spokesman of the commission said: "Very difficult to say."

A line of motor-cars, carrying the members of the commission and the Japanese representatives, altogether 15 in number, first entered Chapei, being escorted by two truckloads of Japanese soldiers. From Chapei, they visited Chenju, and returned to Chapei for tiffin at Pingliang Road at about 12 noon. At about 1 p.m., the members started out for Woosung, and were back to their headquarters at the Cathay Hotel at 5.30 p.m.

All along the thoroughfares the commission passed in the tour, considerable clean-up work has been done by the Japanese troops. During the last several days, hundreds of Japanese soldiers have been engaged in pounding into condition the roads for motor car travel.

The Early Fighting

While in Chapei, the members of the commission paid special attention to the North Railway Station, which remains but ruins. The explanation of the Japanese delegates was taken down by the secretaries of the commission. The fighting of the first two nights in Chapei were also studied in a thorough manner.

The destruction wrought in the Woosung Forts was complete, according to the impression of the commission. Not a single big gun was intact. It could not be estimated, however, how much damage had been done by the Japanese aerial raids.

The members of the commission were guests at a dinner party given by Dr. H. H. Kung, member of the Central Executive Committee, at his residence, 383 Route de Sieyes, last night.

It was not announced last night how long the sojourn of the commission will be extended in Shanghai. It is, however, expected that they will remain here for this week.

To-day members will attend to their work in their headquarters. A dinner will be given in their honour by the Institute of Pacific Relations to-night. The Canton Guild and the Cantonese Merchants Association will entertain the commission at a tea party in the residence of Mr. Chung King-him, 6 Seymour Road, to-morrow. Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, will be the host at a dinner party to the commission to-morrow night.

A CHINESE DISCLAIMER

Refutation of Japanese Claims Over Causes of Present Crisis

The "North-China Daily News" has received from the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry refuting the Japanese claims with regard to the causes leading to the Sino-Japanese dispute. The writers say, *inter alia*—

"At this stage it is quite futile to argue with Japan about right and wrong. But as the Japanese, while perpetrating every imaginable transgression and atrocity, moralise at the same time on the righteousness of their cause, something ought to be said. There is no lack of people in the world who are deceived by Japan's energetic and unscrupulous propaganda. Then there are also some self-styled Chinese experts, accustomed to all sorts of unstrained transgressions, who find this an opportunity to take side with Japan to defame China in the eyes of the world. For these reasons, the true aspects of the present crisis have been hidden away from the public abroad. Moreover, China has not been able to follow Japan's example to demand satisfaction through destruction and massacre, therefore the world's attention has not been drawn to her grievances, though they are far more numerous and beyond comparison with those alleged by Japan. Even those who are most emphatic in their condemnation of the Japanese actions in Manchuria and Shanghai are under the impression that China is at least to be blamed for furnishing excuses for these actions.... No effort is being made in this letter to dwell on the events in Manchuria since September 18 and Shanghai since January 28 for they are too self-speaking to need much comment.

Historical Background

"The Japanese have declared that the people in the west are unfamiliar with the historical background of Sino-Japanese relations and have therefore misunderstood the situation. The history of the relations between China and Japan for the last half century have been nothing else but a record of despoliation through treachery or violence on the part of Japan. Anyone at all acquainted with the history of the East will recall how Japan alienated Formosa from China, how she annexed Korea and Liu Kia, how, during the World War, she served on China the 21 Demands, how she violated China's neutrality, both in the Russo-Japanese War and in her siege of Tientsin, how she repeatedly supplied ammunition and funds to factions in rebellion against the Central Government, how she acquired concessions by trick or force, how she interrupted the victorious advance of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai, how she murdered Mr. Tsai Kang-ai, the then Foreign Commissioner for Shanghai, how she assassinated Marshal Chang Tso-lin, how she committed at the massacre of Chinese in Korea, lasting for over 10 days and resulting in 145 deaths, 845 wounded and 72 missing for the Chinese.

"Japan's encroachments on Chinese rights in Manchuria would make those she accuses China of entirely insignificant. The stationing of troops along the railway lines after Russia had withdrawn her railway guards, the establishment of police forces in the interior, the trespassing on territories beyond the limits of the railway areas to seize and kill Chinese nationals, all these have been continuously going on. On what agreements or treaties, however harsh or unreasonable, are these illegalities based?

Treaty Violations

"The Japanese are prone to accuse us of encroachment on her rights and privileges and violations of treaties and agreements. Whatever irregularities China may have been guilty of have been insignificant and in the nature of neglect and reluctance to carry out the undertakings she had been compelled to agree. Japan's provocations are by far the graver: any one of her numerous aggressive actions will more than offset all the alleged provocations on the part of China. While China's grievances go unnoticed, all she can do is to utter expostulations and protests, invariably unheeded by Japan.

"Take, for instance, the massacre of Chinese in Korea. During the recent outbreak, the Chinese Consul appealed to the Japanese authorities for protection of Chinese, yet the orgies lasted for more than 10 days without anything being done by the Japanese to prevent them. To the Chinese protest and demands for indemnity and apology, Japan replied that this was an affair of the people and that the Government could not hold itself responsible. No atonement was made and the matter remains unsettled.

"Compare this with the incident of Shanghai.... Why could not the Chinese also reply that it was an affair of the people and that the Government could not hold itself responsible?

"The immense disparity in importance between the killing of Captain Nakamura and the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin is clear beyond doubt. No effort has been made by Japan to settle the case of the late Marshal's murder, nor was the report of the investigations published. The Tokyo police prohibited the press from publishing reports or comments pertaining to Japan's complicity in the case: the government requested members of the Diet to forego the parliamentary right of interrogation. But how different was it in the case of Captain Nakamura.

"The suspect was arrested by the Chinese authorities of Manchuria in their bona fide intention to clear up the matter although it was generally believed that the captain was carrying on espionage during his travels before his death. The Japanese War Office made the utmost use of this affair to arouse bitter feelings of both their military and general public against the Chinese to pave the way for an invasion of Manchuria. Alarmed at the prospect of a civil settlement, they hastened to bring the matter to a crisis. Putting any other excuses,

the wrecking of two metres of the S.M.R. track was staged and the projected invasion was inaugurated. Such cases give the Japanese, besides the satisfaction of apologies and indemnities, the excuse for occupation of cities and massacre of civilians but the protests of the Chinese over their grievances, hundreds of times graver, are completely ignored.

Protecting Her Nationals

"On the pretence of protecting her nationals, Japan sends fleets of warships and battalions of soldiers with every conceivable kind of machines of war to China. The result, aside from the destruction of lives and property to the Chinese, is the general crumbling of peace and order, the stoppage of all business, the endangering of lives of all nationals including the Japanese. Shanghai, Manchuria and Tsinan are examples.

"Then there is the question of 'potential menace,' a term the Japanese are so prone to use as in her justification for the extension of military activities in Manchuria and Shanghai. If potential menace justified the invasion of territories and massacre of civilians, what would the punishment be for accomplished crimes? Now, in the case of the Korean massacre, was China allowed to send her military forces to protect her nationals from actual—not potential—danger? No!

"There never has been any actual danger to Japanese lives and property in China. Japan's sending of troops and warships is merely an attempt to create the danger which otherwise would never exist. It is unbelievable how few cases of violence against the Japanese have been committed by Chinese in territory under Chinese administration. The restraint of the Chinese people is as unparalleled in the world as is the savagery of the Japanese."

Bandit Suppression

Dealing with Japan's expedition in the suppression of bandits, the writers say that it is well known how that any troops who do not submit to Japanese control have been termed as bandits by them. Japan has nurtured and assisted the bandits to create opportunities for intervention.

With regard to the boycott, the Chamber states this is an expression of a people's free will. It is only a mild form of resentment of the part of a weaker nation. If there have been illegalities, they are solely the concern of the judicial courts, comparable to picketing in a strike. All the indiscretions in the boycott have been committed against Chinese nationals only. Should the moderate protest of a people in the form of a

Information as to Action Taken

JAPAN ASKED FOR REPORT

hood—United Press.
rested a suspect in the neighbourhood.
Some hours later the police arrested and was not caught.
effect. The would-be kidnapper fled which apparently did not take from a distance and fired one shot. A watchman sighted the intruder at night.
Instructor of hospital supplies, last Seward Johnson, millionaire Mann floor nursery in the home of Mr. one attempted to enter the second. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, some kidnapped the 20-months-old son of of the marauder who recently

BIG RECEPTION ASSURED

Chinese Preparations for League Commission

HANGCHOW EXTENDS WELCOME

Nanking, Mar. 19.

Three hundred and nine civic organisations here are taking part in an elaborate programme to welcome the Manchuria Commission of the League of Nations. These include women's, Kuomintang, agricultural, labour, merchants' and educational organisations.

Labour and merchant organisations will be the largest number represented, totalling more than 180. Educational organisations include more than 100 schools and colleges, with more than 10,000 students. While most universities have not yet opened, more than 7,000 girls and boys from primary schools will be on hand to welcome the League Commission at the Hsiakwan wharf, if the Commission is coming by steamer.

The members of the Commission will come ashore either at the San Peh wharf or the Chung Shan wharf. When the steamer comes alongside the wharf, two very young children, one boy and one girl, will be the first ones to greet the members of the Commission on behalf of Nanking.

The Chinese Foreign Office has formed a special committee for the reception of the League Commission. Mr. Z. Ting, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Foreign Office, has been appointed head of this reception committee.

There will be three sub-committees. Dr. T. L. Wang will head the General Affairs Committee, Col. Wang Kuang will head the Reception Committee, and Mr. Liu Labin will head the Social Engagements Committee.

The National Government has designated the offices of the Moral Endeavour Association as the headquarters for reception activities.—Reuter.

"Apostles of Peace"

Hangchow, Mar. 19.

A cordial invitation to visit Hangchow, the world-known Lake City of China, has been extended to the League Commission of Inquiry by the various civic organisations here.

Describing members of the Commission as "apostles of peace," the local organisations, in a telegram to the Commission extending the invitation, express confidence that the Commission will be able, by impartial and judicial methods, to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the present Sino-Japanese controversy, which has been caused through the Japanese invasion of Chinese territory.

A lengthy memorandum is also being drawn up by professors of the Hangchow College and the National Chekiang University for submission to the Commission.—Kuo Min.

Peking Preparations

Peking, Mar. 19.

A special committee composed of nearly 30 local celebrities and retired diplomats has been organised to prepare for the reception of the Commission which is expected to visit Peking en route to Manchuria. The Committee is headed by Mr. Liu Chi, formerly Minister of Education, and includes such prominent diplomats and educators as Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, President of the Peking University, Dr. V. K. Ting, formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Wang Yung-pao, former Chinese Minister to Japan, Mr. Chen Lu, formerly Chinese Minister to France, and Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, former Chinese Minister to Brazil and Peru.—Kuo Min.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH

Chinese Journal on How Crisis Developed

Shanghai, Mar. 18.

"We do not expect the League or any country in the world to act in the rôle of saviour; we demand only truth, justice, and the upholding of international treaties," declares the "China Times", in an editorial this morning commenting on Lord Lytton's speech at the reception given by Chinese University men on Wednesday, in which the Chairman of the League Commission is reported to have made the following statement: "It is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude."

It states: From the apparent insinuation in Lord Lytton's speech, it would appear as if the Sino-Japanese controversy were caused entirely through an attitude of 'hatred and hostility' deliberately 'cultivated' by China towards Japan! As if by submitting the Manchurian question to the League for settlement, China were asking the League to 'save' her from 'consequences of that attitude'. That before a thorough investigation of the question has been made, the Commission should have allowed themselves to be prejudiced by such a biased opinion is really to be deplored.

Acts of Coercion

Who are responsible for the instigation of the (Korean) Wanpao-shan Incident? Who started the Manchurian crisis on September 18 last year? Who it was that launched the unprovoked invasion at Shanghai on January 28? Has the Commission already made a detailed investigation of these questions? Has the Commission made a careful study of the repeated and absolutely unwarranted acts of coercion and aggression to which China has been subjected at the hands of the Japanese for years past?

"The crisis having thus been created, China was driven to the economic boycott as her only peaceful weapon. Can this be what Lord Lytton calls an attitude of 'hatred and hostility'? Without having made any formal declaration of war, Japan had freely indulged in wild boasting of her intention to capture Chapei within four hours. In legitimate self-defence, China resisted the unprovoked attack. Can this also be justly described as an attitude of hostility and provocation?"

"It would appear as if, in Lord Lytton's opinion, China must abjectly allow herself to be 'cut up' by others without even resorting to legitimate measures of economic boycott; as if China should accept foreign aggression with resignation without having recourse to measures of self-defence! If this were really the attitude of the Commission, then it would seem that all the League's high-sounding peace pronouncements were nothing but delusive lip-service and that all sacred international treaties were merely scraps of paper."

—Kuo Min.

Disputing Parties Must Not Inform League What Its Decision Is To Be

Lord Lytton, In Another Diplomatic Speech, Gives Sound Advice At Dinner Party By Chinese Chamber Of Commerce

SITUATION "CANNOT BE INVESTIGATED BY AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES"

In a speech that was typical of the leader of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, Lord Lytton spoke at the dinner tendered him and his colleagues at the Cathay Hotel last night by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai. The leader of the delegation answered the many questions that are being asked of the Commission these days, by saying that the present situation "cannot be investigated adequately by the procedure of after-dinner speeches." Lord Lytton also pointed out that although the parties to the dispute must submit all the necessary facts, they must not tell the League what its decision was to be.

There was a distinguished gathering at the dinner party. There was one absentee from the delegation. That was Count Marescotti, who has been confined to his room with a slight attack of rheumatism.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the Commission. He said:—"Your Excellencies: On behalf of the businessmen in Shanghai, I would avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you our most hearty welcome. We have long looked forward to your coming and we feel happy indeed that you are actually here.

"Since its inception a little over 12 years ago the League of Nations has had a most creditable career. Although it cannot be said that it has been able to exercise its full authority at every instance, it is at least true that the League of Nations has shown to the world that, apart from military conquest, there is yet another way of settling international disputes. In this sense it is no exaggeration to say that already a new era has dawned in the relations between different nations. It is unfortunate indeed that this new institution should now be subjected to such a severe test as is presented by the crisis in Manchuria. It began with the sudden occupation of Mukden by Japanese troops on the evening of September the 18th. Two months later they invaded Heilungkiang. On January the 3rd they occupied Chinchow, and on January the 23rd they opened attack on Chinese troops in Shanghai and began the programme of destruction by bombing and setting fire to civilian properties.

"On March 1 they landed heavy troops in Liuhio, approximately 20 miles from Shanghai, and in the North the Japanese Government brought into existence the puppet government in Changchun, known as the Manchukuo. This series of events which took place in quick succession have not only ignored the Covenant of the League, but constitute a direct violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, reducing these instruments of international peace to nothing more than scraps of paper. Every time the League of Nations took a new action, Japan-

ese aggression in China took a new step in advance. Such acts cannot but be interpreted as a direct threat to world peace and an indirect challenge to the authority of the League of Nations. It is under such difficult circumstances that a solution was found in creating the Commission of Inquiry which we have the honour to welcome this evening.

"Your Excellencies, you have come to China on a weighty mission. Whether or not the events in the Far East can be pacified, and whether or not the world peace could be preserved, now rests upon the shoulders of the League of Nations. And whether or not the League of Nations will deal with the situation adequately depends upon the investigations entrusted to you. So it is no exaggeration to say that in your hands is the future of the League."

Development In Manchuria

"We understand that when the Commission of Inquiry was first proposed, its responsibility, was principally to investigate the developments in Manchuria" continued Mr. Wang. "Although the developments in Shanghai did not take place until you were already on the way, it should be clear that the Japanese activities in this section of the country are merely an extension of their aggression in Manchuria so that Japan may have strangle hold on China. In other words, the developments in Shanghai could not be regarded other than part of the whole development consequent upon the Manchurian invasion.

"On your arrival in China today, the Three Eastern Provinces are already devoid of any free administrative organ of the Chinese Government. You will find neither Chinese officials there to consult nor Chinese archives to study. We dare say that when you arrive in the Three Eastern Provinces, the source materials with which you are presented will be those which either have been amended by the Japanese or are totally manufactured by them. It is, therefore, important that in order to gain a real knowledge of the facts, you should take into consideration the presentations of public and private sources outside of the Three Provinces. In line

with this thought we would venture to present the following three important issues for your consideration.

"The pretext which the Japanese give for taking military action is that China has not respected Japan's treaty rights and that many cases are being held in suspension. This situation so irritated the military leaders that course of action which their government confirmed only after it had become fait accompli. This accusation is really an admission of what they charge the Chinese Government to be. Japan's representatives have said that China is not a modern state. But on what basis does Japan claim to be a modern state when her military men could take free action without instructions from the government."

Treaty Rights

"This is by the way", went on the chairman, "but the important contentions should engage our attention. The first complaint is that China has not respected treaty rights. But on the contrary, Japan instead of China is the

violation of international engagements. As a matter of fact, the untoward developments in Manchuria are directly due to Japan's violation of international engagements. To mention the most important Japan has violated her treaties with China in three ways:

(1) "She has maintained railway guards on the South Manchurian Railway against treaty provisions; (2) she has maintained the so-called railway zone on the South Manchurian Railway without treaty sanction; and (3) she has maintained Japanese police in the provinces of Fengtien and Kirin. We shall deal with these more explicitly.

"The railway guards on the South Manchurian Railway are based on the treaty provisions which conceded to Russia the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In consequence of the Russo-Japanese War, China agreed to transfer to Japan the Russian rights in South Manchuria. In this treaty it is provided that when Russian guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway are withdrawn, the Japanese will be withdrawn simultaneously. The Russian guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway have been withdrawn since 1918 but the Japanese guards are still maintained, which goes to prove that it is Japan rather than China who is the violator of treaty provisions. As to the railway zone the treaty with Russia, conceding the railway rights to her, merely provided that the land used for railway purposes should be free from taxation. Even as late as 1910 the municipal regulations promulgated by Russia in Harbin still clearly recognized the administrative authority over the land used for railway purposes belongs to the Chinese Government. The transfer of the Russian rights to Japan was made on the same terms without prejudice to China's administrative rights, and yet Japan takes the South Manchurian Railway as a prolongation of her leased territory in Kwantung, assuming to herself the rights of administration, of jurisdiction as well as of legislation.

"From this it is again clear whether Japan or China is the violator of treaty provisions. Furthermore, Japan has maintained consular police in both Kirin and Fengtien provinces. According to the investigations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1916, there were only seven cities in Fengtien which did not have Japanese police. Although after the Chengchiatun affair China demanded that Japan should do away with this practice which is unwarranted by treaty, Japan has persisted in her disregard for treaty. Is it China or Japan which is the violator of international engagements?"

Second Complaint

"The second complaint against China is the unsettled issues. We would venture the following three considerations," stated Mr. Wang. "(1) Unsettled issues are not an uncommon thing in international affair. For instance, there are already many issues between China and the other Powers which are not settled, and yet no appeal to arms has been made. What then is the reason for Japan to resort to military measures unless it be the deliberate violation of the League Covenant?"

"(2) According to the publication of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, there are also a large number of cases which China asked for a settlement, but action has been taken on the part of Japan? Would China also be justified to resort to military action? If China did so, Japan have considered it necessary?"

"(3) The unsettled issues such as the change of Mukden-Antung and the forceful occupation of Chinese farms by Koreans which were done either under protection of the military police. Such cases are held because of Chinese desire of Japanese insinuation, calling them local issues. Chinese have to refer all the central authorities the meeting being held at the Cathay Hotel beginning at 10 a.m., according to the powers of the Central government of China."

"The third complaint Japan has against China with respect to the question of railways."

Japan's Aggression

"As for us we are concerned with Japan's aggression on no bounds. She will

circumstances will never pledges made p her. She is an in the fullest sense of The problem confront- This is the definite responsibility of the League and in turn of this Commission of Inquiry. While we are overpowered with distress and disappointment, we are turning our eyes to you. You well know, Sir, that in the international relations to-day there are numerous seeds of danger. Even if the affairs in the Far East could be made to suit the desire of one Power thus bringing the crisis to a temporary settlement, the danger of a world catastrophe will be only a matter of time. If the authority of the League of Nations should be smashed because of the developments in the Far East, it may lead to the martyrdom of the whole of human race.

"We therefore hope that your investigations will bring out the true facts and that your report will give an equitable account of the developments, so that the League of Nations will be in position to decide upon the best course and liquidate the crisis in the best way possible. In this task of averting what seems a sure catastrophe we wish you complete success and pledge to give you our unreserved support."

"We rise to drink to the success of this evening of Mr. Wellington Koo."

Much Attention On Peace

League Commission Members Interview With Japanese Chiefs; Reported

An important interview took place yesterday between Lord Lytton and other members of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the League of Nations, on the one hand, and General Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai, Vice-Admiral Nomura, Commander of the Third Imperial Fleet, and Rear Admiral Shiozawa, Commander of the First Overseas Squadron, on the other part, the meeting being held at the Cathay Hotel beginning at 10 a.m., according to the powers of the Central government of China."

The Japanese journal states that the meeting lasted for over an hour, during which an exchange of views took place between the League Commission members and Japanese army and navy chiefs. While the outcome of the conference and the nature of the interview could not be ascertained, a great deal of attention is centred by Japanese on yesterday morning's parley, the Japanese paper avers.—Press Union.

Japan And British Proposal
TOKYO, Mar. 18.—As against the compromise by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, who had proposed provisional terms for cessation of hostilities.

Wellington Koo, we hope not to fail you. We fully realize that, to a large extent, the prestige of the League of Nations depends upon its ability to deal wisely and judiciously with the case you have submitted to it.

A Heavy Responsibility

"The fact that the League is looking to us for information and advice imposes upon us a heavy responsibility," continued Lord Lytton. "Please believe me when I say that we do not regard that responsibility lightly. On the contrary, it is a very grave matter and, in discharging it, we shall need the goodwill and the help of both the parties to the dispute."

"The complicated issues to which you have referred, in your speech, the claims and counter-claims regarding the fulfilment or violation of treaties, the rights or wrongs of various acts—these are the very matters which we have to investigate. But you will realize, I am sure, that they cannot be investigated adequately by the procedure of after-dinner speeches."

"We shall study very carefully what you have told us, and exercise whatever ability and wisdom we may possess, to arrive at a truce, when the case has been fully presented to us. May I ask for your sympathy and indulgence. I have to make a great many speeches often at short notice, and as I have not the privilege of speaking your language, my meaning may not always be quite clear when my words are translated into Chinese."

"Two To Speak The Truth"

"A great American writer once said: 'It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak, the other to hear.' I would, therefore, ask you to put the kindest possible construction on my words. There is one thing I want to say to you. I may have to say it many times to convince you of its truth. You have submitted the issue to the League. You must have confidence in its decision. You must supply it with all the facts necessary for its decision. But you must not, at the same time, tell it what its decision is to be."

"Now you cannot have this confidence so long as you have any fear. So I want to convince you, if I can, that there is no ground for fear. The League will, first of all, try to bring the two countries together, and to establish the conditions in which they negotiate with each other and find agreement. You are now standing wide apart. The League says to both of you, 'Now that you have asked for our help, behave to your opponent as if he may one day be your friend.' Even if you fail to agree and again submit your differences to the final arbitration of the League, that body will come to no decision without conferring with you closely."

"It will try and satisfy you, that you may not suffer by its assistance. I apologize for having spoken at some length on this point, and once more I thank you on behalf of my colleagues, for your hospitality and good wishes."

Lord Lytton's Reminder To Chinese Newspapers Of Quality Of Justice

LEAGUE COMMISSION ATTENDS FUNCTION
GIVEN BY CHINESE PRESS ASSN.;
RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS

COMPLAINT MADE THAT JAPANESE HAD
ATTEMPTED TO MUZZLE PRESS

Dr. Wellington Koo At Dinner Extends Hearty Wel-
come To Members; Feels Sure That Integrity
Of China Is Secure

Addressing a representative gathering of Chinese pressmen at tiffin yesterday, the Earl of Lytton, head of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations in a brief but pithy speech, after the Chinese point of view had been put before him, pointed out that justice is not the same thing as judgment. "It is true that judgment is often pronounced by a Court of Justice," said his lordship, "but, nevertheless, the atmosphere of justice cannot be secured by one nation passing judgment on another. Justice between States is, I think, a reciprocal relationship."

The tiffin was given by the Chinese Press Association in honour of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations at the International Recreation Club, Shanghai, at noon yesterday.

Mr. Sze Liang-zai, managing director of the "Shun Pao" presided and the members of the Commission present were the Right Honourable the Earl of Lytton (President), Brigadier-General Frank McCoy (United States), General Henri Claudel (France), Count Luigi Aldrovandi - Marescotti (Italy) and Dr. Heinrich Schnee (Germany). There was a good attendance of Chinese and foreign pressmen.

Chinese Point Of View.
Addressing the gathering, the Chairman said:

Members of the League Inquiry Commission and Guests.

Amidst the ruins of war and destruction, we extend to the honourable members of the Manchurian Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations a hearty welcome.

The members of the Commission, having been invested with the high trust of the League of Nations, are working for China, for Japan and for all nations and mankind in general. Their mission is, therefore, highly appreciated by all those who believe in justice. Their achievement will make a brilliant page in the history of mankind striving for everlasting peace.

The events that happened since the Wanpaoshan incident in which Chinese farmers in Manchuria were mercilessly killed by Koreans at the bid of the Japanese down to the sudden and yet well prepared capture of Mukden and up to the recent hostilities in Shanghai clearly indicate that the ship of peace has run aground. The League of Nations has requested you, Gentlemen of the Commission, to find out wherein lies the trouble and how to remedy it. We believe, Gentlemen, that by virtue of your knowledge of international affairs, infallible judgment and untiring efforts in seeking truth, you will be able to arrive at a solution.

The Press
The facts in connection with this Sino-Japanese trouble are generally well-known. We, members of the Chinese press, however, feel impelled to add that the Japanese, in addition to the acts of hostility committed on the territory of a neighbouring country, have also attempted to suppress public opinion. They have tried to lay their strong hands on us when we, as newspaper men, denounced the killing of innocent people and destruction of institutions of learning and upheld the principles of peace and justice. The "Republican Daily News" of Tsingtao, for instance, was attacked and burned down by Japanese. Here in Shanghai, the "Republican Daily News" was forced to close its door upon the threat of the Japanese. Similar outrages occurred in Peiping, Foochow and Changsha. A recent report from Tientsin stated that the well-known paper "La Justice" had been asked to suspend publication because it printed a cartoon which the Japanese Consul there considered as reflecting on the honour of his country.

Gentlemen, has not the press of the world also voiced its disapproval of the Japanese undeclared war upon China? Have not the newspapers of all other countries printed cartoons and pictures depicting the Japanese conception of protecting the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China? Have not the newspapers in Japan themselves written editorials condemning the invasion of China as carried out by their military-controlled government? Gentlemen you will perhaps agree with us that a total suppression of world opinion as Japan has aimed at is impossible.

The function of the League of Nations is to preserve peace and to uphold justice. What we ask is nothing more nor less than peace and justice. We are convinced that peace and justice must go hand. We cannot preserve peace by forsaking justice. Without justice, peace only means an ignoble submission to military force. But peace backed up by justice confers a permanent and glorious blessing upon mankind.

The League of Nations, through its pacific efforts during the past ten years, has opened a new era in human history. We sincerely hope that the League will be able to effect a settlement of the present dispute in accordance with the principles of international justice. Allow us to drink to the success of your important mission.

Lord Lytton's Reply

In his reply, the Earl of Lytton said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I rise with a very grateful heart but with a very trembling tongue to express our thanks to you for the hospitality you have afforded to us. I don't know what my colleagues may be feeling; they are fortunately able to keep silence, but I speak with the utmost trepidation in the presence of this very formidable gathering.

We have heard of War Lords in Japan and War Lords in China but there is no War Lord in the world who exercises the power possessed by our Chairman at this table. Yesterday, when we were entertained by University professors, I ventured to speak of those professors as the teachers of the future or rather the soldiers, I called them, the soldiers of the future. You, Gentlemen, may I call the teachers of grown-up men and women. And in that capacity we recognize that you are either our allies or our opponents. Many different similes have from time to time been applied to our Commission and we ourselves, when called upon to make speeches, have had to make use of similes also.

I am going therefore to-day to use yet another simile and to ask you to regard us as planters and, as planters, to appeal to you, Gentlemen of the Press, to make fruitful the soil into which our seeds are scattered.

Justice And Judgment

You, Sir, have told us that you ask for nothing more and nothing less than justice, and you are right, for justice is the only soil in which the plant of peace can flourish. But will you allow me to remind you that although the words have a similar sound in the language I am using, nevertheless justice is not the same thing as judgment. It is true that judgment is often pronounced by a Court of Justice but, nevertheless, the atmosphere of justice cannot be secured by one nation passing judgment on another.

Justice between States is, I think, a reciprocal relationship. It can only be secured by considering the needs and interests of all States that are in that relationship with each other.

Reciprocity Of Help

I have ventured to call you teachers, Gentlemen, but I must not on that account speak as a schoolmaster. If I have ventured to strike this note it is only because we do most sincerely want your help and because we know that we cannot help you without it. I have noticed that whenever we talk of peace we invariably use the language of war. That is perhaps an unfortunate legacy of the past and I am therefore going to conclude by a military metaphor. And in that military language I would say that when the Press of the world has been enlisted in the Army of Peace then, and not until then, will the victory of justice be assured. It is to you therefore as our allies in the work of peace that I raise my glass and drink my "Health to the Press of China." (Applause).

The speeches were interpreted into English and Chinese respectively by Mr. K. Hollington Toner. It should be mentioned that

Chinese journals belonging to the Chinese Press Association are the "Shun Pao", "Sin Wan Pao", "Eastern Times", "China Times" and "China Press".

Dinner At Night

Last night Dr. Wellington Koo invited the members of the League of Nations Commission to a dinner party at 129 Seymour Road, and in his speech of welcome, Dr. Koo said:

"Lord Lytton and other honorable members of the Commission of Inquiry, and gentlemen:—It is my pleasant duty as Chinese Assessor to bid you one and all a most cordial welcome to China. Though some of you gentlemen, perhaps, are visiting the Far East for the first time, we, however, feel we have known you all through the distinguished careers you have respectively pursued, as statesman, soldier, or diplomat. eminent leaders to undertake the League most sincerely upon having secured such a body of eminent leaders to undertake the mission of inquiry into the Sino-Japanese conflict which has recently aroused the attention of the whole world. You are welcomed to China because you are apostles of peace and justice. Under present conditions in China, the nature of the hospitality that we can offer must necessarily be humble and simple nevertheless, it is both warm and sincere.

"Our welcome is warm and sincere because you have come from the League of Nations. The principles of peace upon which the League is founded are the principles most cherished in our history and literature. Chinese sages for centuries have taught us that 'the pen is mightier than the sword.' Confucius said that 'within the four seas all men are brothers.' The spirit of the League, it may be said, is the spirit of Chinese civilization. It is for this reason that China was among the first nations to approve of the establishment of the League and it was my happy lot as Chinese delegate, first to take part in the work of the Committee to prepare a draft of the Covenant under the distinguished Chairmanship of President Wilson, and later to sit on the Council and the Assembly during the first years of its existence."

"Complexity Of Our Problems"

"Since your arrival at this threshold of China" added Dr. Koo, "you, gentlemen, may have already noted that there is movement and life everywhere around you. As you travel farther and see more, you will probably be impressed with the vastness of our country, the immensity of our population and the complexity of our problems. Conditions may appear different from those prevailing elsewhere. But while others living close to us may miss the forest for the trees, gentlemen, you who have come from distant lands and are able to look at our country from a detached point of view are sure to see it in its proper light. China is in a period of transition. The process of rebuilding an old nation into a new one is in full swing. More recently, however, conditions have been greatly aggravated by military operation from without, and by the danger of its continuance or extension. Without attempting to give you a picture of the consequence and effect it has produced upon our national life, suffice it to say that progress has been arrested in several phases of our work of reconstruction and the conduct of government has been seriously hampered.

"In the course of your inquiry you will probably note that there

exists in China to-day a great deal of animated feeling on the subject of Sino-Japanese relations. Upon a more profound study, it is certain to be found that this sentiment in China is a direct and spontaneous reaction against the use of force as an instrument of rational policy directed at China. It is seen expressed in writing or reflected in speeches or manifested widely in the discriminating purchase of foreign goods. But in whatever form it is the effect of events that have transpired since September 18, its cause lies outside China and beyond her control.

"This mission entrusted to this important Commission, therefore, is not only a matter of vital concern to China, but is one in which the whole world is and must feel deeply interested. Forward-looking thinkers and statesmen have labored conscientiously and diligently to lead the world on to a new path through the Covenant and the Peace Pact. Their efficiency as instruments of peace and their recognition as sound principles for international relations are being put to a severe test, the outcome of which will cause the world to reflect on their practicability, and determine the trend of its future development.

"I am confident, however, that with the unremitting interest and ceaseless energy of the League devoted to the Far Eastern situation at present, with the hearty co-operation of the United States in the preservation of peace and joint search for a permanent solution, and with the Commission of Inquiry working here on the spot, a way will be found whereby the territorial and political integrity of China will be respected and the sanctity of the instruments of peace re-established."

In reply, Lord Lytton on behalf of the Commission, remarked that he was very gratified to see that Dr. Koo had been appointed Assessor to the Commission.

Future Arrangement

It has been decided that, on principle, all of the official luncheons, which previously appeared on the programme of the League Commission, be cancelled. On the other hand, the number of business receptions will be increased—that is to say, more time will be devoted by the delegates to conferences with various associations.

Owing to circumstances, the League Commission's programme cannot be fixed for many days ahead. Many prominent personages wish to be received and further audiences will be arranged at short notice.

To-night, the League delegates propose to attend a dinner tendered by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai. The day will be spent in making private calls.

On Saturday night Mr. T. V. Soong will give a dinner party at which the Commission will be present.

It is understood that the Japanese Minister, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, has invited the Commission to dinner or luncheon, but as yet no date has been fixed. The Japanese residents wished to arrange a luncheon for the delegates, but it has been decided to change the party to a meeting.

It is expected that the Commission may remain in Shanghai for another week or so, although no definite date of departure has yet been arranged.

Dr. Koo Visits Lord Lytton

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Assessor, visited Lord

Lytton, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry, at the Cathay Hotel yesterday. A long conversation followed, during which a cordial exchange of views took place.

Mukden Civic, Educational Leaders Wire League Group

Hold They Prefer To Share China's Destiny
Than Live Under Japanese Rule In
Message To Lord Lytton

Holding that they have placed their confidence in the League of Nations but adding that they are prepared to fight for the vindication of right over might, a group of Chinese civic heads and leaders in Mukden today forwarded the following message of welcome to the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, now in Shanghai.

"We, representing the 30,000,000 Chinese people of the Three Eastern Provinces of China, welcome each of you to this much troubled land.

"We welcome you with the warmth of heart which is traditionally Chinese and which, to quote Confucius, always delights in the presence of friends from afar.

Homes Destroyed

"But we are sorry that we shall not be able to welcome you to our humble homes. They have been wantonly destroyed or occupied by our neighbor. See what vandalism that Japanese committed in Shanghai.

"They say they defended themselves but their 'defensive measures' deny us even the birthright of existence.

"See what a fictitious 'paradise' the Japanese have claimed in Manchuria. There, tens of thousands of us were made not only homeless and destitute but were 'protected unto death.'

Not Bandits

"The Japanese call any Chinese a bandit when he shows a bit of national feeling and they continue to manufacture bandits to terrorize the civil population both as an excuse for permanent occupation and as a means to force the masses to welcome their protection.

"We solemnly protest against the brutal Japanese aggression which has outraged and trampled underfoot international treaties as well as elementary principles and sentiments of mankind.

"Part Of China"

"The so-called Manchukou state is purely a puppet of the Japanese Army, a step deliberately designed for the dismemberment of China preparatory to the actual annexation by Japan.

"While recognizing and conscious of our own limitations and shortcomings, we 30,000,000 Chinese affirm anew our determination that our homeland, Manchuria, shall be as we are, a part of China and our future indissolubly bound up with her destiny.

"May we assure you that the labor and concern of the League of Nations and the United States you represent in behalf of peace, concord and international fair play is deeply appreciated by all the Chinese people.

Express Confidence

"Under the common fatherhood of God, we repose full confidence in your mission which we hope will formulate a solution that is fair and just.

"On the other hand, we are not blind to your difficulties that lie ahead. We will wait and see whether the League, created at painful cost and embodying the hopes of humanity can prove that might is not now the sole test of right.

"Meanwhile we are resolutely prepared to fight for the vindication of right over might.

Many Signers

"Signed: Enchi Chin, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Three Eastern Provinces. Ku Ang-chi, president of the labor unions of Mukden. Tsen Tuc-chi, president of the educational Association of Liaoning Province. Chi Feng, President of the Federation of Farmers Associations, Liaoning Province. Mu Ting, chairman of the Mukden's Bankers Association. Chuan Ta-meng, Acting President of the Lawyers Association of Mukden.

"Tu Shih-chao, President of the Press Association of the Three Eastern Provinces. En Cheng-ning, acting President of the Northeastern University. Hsien Li, President of Kirin University. Hua Y.-wang, President of the Federation of Youths of the Three Eastern Provinces. Mrs. Fenghsien Liao-wang, Chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mukden Branch. Tso Yan-wang, secretary of the League of Nations Society, Mukden Branch. Sherman Soo, Secretary of the Foreign Relations Association of the Three Eastern Provinces. Paul Yen, Secretary of the Christian Association of the Three Eastern Province. Princess Taerhan, President of the Mongolian Culture Association.

"C. F. Wang, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Mukden Branch. Mai Fo-kuang, Chairman of the Teachers Association of Mukden. Kao Yun-gen, President of the Northeastern Medical Science Society. Hsiao Chien-chin, Secretary of the Chinese Economic Society, Northeastern Branch. Sun Kao-feng, Director of the China Science Society, Mukden Branch. Chang Tso-fu, Secretary of the Chinese Engineering Association, Northeastern Branch. Ming Kao-chao, Secretary of the Northeastern Political Science Society. Chi Yi-hsueh, President of the Northeastern Mining Association. Harriet Chou, Secretary of the Northeastern Returned Students Association."

W.F.

P.S. Referred to in to-day's Chinese press translations.

3390

States Members' Duties Defined By Chairman Of League Delegation Here

Lord Lytton Pronounces Policy Of The League Of Nations In Diplomatic Speech At University Association Luncheon Party

"PEACE MUST BE IN THEIR HEARTS; NOT ONLY IN MOUTHS," SAYS LEADER

In a speech that was eloquent of diplomacy and tact, Lord Lytton, leader of the delegation of the League of Nations spoke at the luncheon tendered by the local Universities' Association yesterday. Lord Lytton enumerated some of the conditions which the League of Nations expected its States' Members to observe and honour. "The League expects all of its Members States to feel that it is not in the power of any other State to injure them. But at the same time it requires its members to refrain from all forms of injury to others," he added.

That the League of Nations expects the observance of all laws was stated by the leader of the Geneva delegation, when he stated that in return for protection from aggression, and the maintenance of justice, the League expects that its members shall have "peace in their hearts and not only in their mouths."

Lord Lytton, who responded to the welcome of the Universities' Association, stated:

"I rise to respond on behalf of the members of the Commission of Inquiry, whom you have so kindly invited to meet you here to-day. Will you allow me to speak to you quite informally as a University man to University men? You have spoken very feelingly of the horror which, in common with many other innocent people, two of your universities have recently experienced, and yet you were able to speak of 'a light above the horizon.'"

"There is a proverb in my country: 'The darkest hour is that which immediately precedes the dawn.' May I be permitted to express the hope that in years to come you will recognize that the present darkness to which you have referred, was of that kind. It is of the dawn rather than the darkness that I want now to speak to you."

Conditions Required

"That light which you already see above the horizon comes, if I understand aright, from the direction of Geneva, and I would therefore like to suggest to you the way in which the League of Nations might help you, and at the same time remind you of the conditions which the League would require in return."

"It is, I think, the purpose of the League to remove fear from the mentality of its States' members by guaranteeing to them protection from aggression and the maintenance of justice. But in return the League expects that its members shall have peace in their hearts and not only in their mouths. It is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility toward other countries and then to expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude."

"Injury To Others"

"The League expects all its members states to feel that it is not in the power of any other State to injure them. But at the same time it requires its members to refrain from all forms of injury to others. Whatever any State has a right to ask, the League will secure for it, provided it is not obtained at the expense of another. What a State has no right to ask from another, the League will prevent it from taking by force."

"All this may sound to you very philosophical and theoretical. But those are the principles on which the League machinery works. It is for men like you in all countries to make them known to the people. The teachers to-day are the soldiers of to-morrow, and it is to such soldiers that I now raise my glass and drink your health."

Dr. Wang's Speech

At the luncheon Dr. Wang King, president of the National Labour University, and formerly the Chinese delegate to the Council of the League of Nations, welcomed the League delegation. Mr. Wang said:

"In the name of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Shanghai, we have the honour to extend to you our warm welcome. We are aware that during the past weeks and months, the people of the world, imbued with good-will, have heard of the signal of distress from a martyred nation. The efforts they have made to stop bloodshed have fully convinced us of the real existence of a law of nations, and of an institution guarding international peace. However the foreign invasion still submerges us, the numerous enemy aeroplanes are still doing damage without cessation, even on the eve of your arrival, upon our coastal and interior towns, in which thousands of non-combatant women and children, have perished. The systematic destruction of our intellectual centers, the ruin of which you will certainly visit, is yet unabated. In spite of all this, and in spite of the atrocities committed, the friends of Geneva, amongst whom there are many in the Chinese intellectual circles, have not lost their faith, and have longed for an unbiased verdict from the League of Nations."

Question Of Teaching

"During such a difficult time, when human suffering wrought by the last European War, and the deadly fight between various social principles, are still at their height, we, representing the intellectual China of to-day, often ask ourselves what shall we teach our anxious and ardent young generation representing China of to-morrow. We have assumed the grave responsibility of guiding towards the road of right, of wisdom and of international co-operation. In fact, what shall we teach them: shall we teach them to believe in the worship of violence and brutal force, or shall we prove to them that there is an international justice?"

"Is there a universal conscience awakening, and revolting against the crimes of inhumanity, and is there a League of Nations guaranteeing the treaties outlawing war?"

"We believe that your presence in China and your future impartial enquiries will greatly facilitate the answering of the above questions. The time has now arrived for all to translate the idea of justice and fair-play into realistic and visible acts. With strong hope in our hearts we raise our cups to wish you a pleasant sojourn in China, and the success of your noble mission of peace."

Yesterday's Programme

Yesterday, in addition to being entertained at a luncheon party by the local Universities' Association, the League Commission was present at a tea party given jointly by Madame T. V. Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi, and at a dinner party tendered jointly by the British, American and French Ministers to China, together with the Italian Charge d'Affaires.

The tea party given jointly by Madame Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi was quite an informal affair. The hostesses arranged an entertaining party and the League Commission and other guests thoroughly enjoyed the function which was held at 383 Rue de

Officials Pay Call

Yesterday the chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Brig. Gen. McNaughten, the Director-General, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, and Mr. A. D. Bell, a member of the Council, made official calls on Lord Lytton. This formal call was made at the Cathay Hotel, where Lord Lytton and other members of the League Commission, are staying.

Schedule Altered

To allow the members of the League Commission more respite and thus permit them more time to themselves while in Shanghai, a number of engagements previously appearing on the official programme, have been deleted.

The arrangements for to-day—a lunch with Chinese newspapermen and a dinner tendered by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo—will stand, and no alterations have been made.

To-morrow, however, the lunch with the Economic Society has been cancelled. The League delegation will be entertained in the evening at a dinner party by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

On Saturday, the dinner party arranged by Mr. T. V. Soong, will be held as scheduled. The luncheon which the League Commission was to attend has been deleted from the programme.

Prominent names will give a dinner to be announced to the League Commission.

These names will be announced to the League Commission. The names of the Japanese and Chinese who will be present at the luncheon will be announced to the League Commission. The names of the Japanese and Chinese who will be present at the luncheon will be announced to the League Commission.

LEAGUE COMMISSION FETED BY OFFICIALS

Many Receptions Given in Honour of
International Inquiry Body

A DAY OF SPEECHES

Lord Lytton Defines Attitude and Powers
of Geneva Council

THE first day in Shanghai of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry into the Far Eastern crisis proved to be very busy, the Commission wasting no time in getting into touch with Chinese leaders.

First paying official calls on Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the Commission were entertained to tiffin by Mr. Quo. In the evening they were guests at a reception given by Dr. Wellington Koo and concluded the day by being entertained to dinner by General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi in a speech yesterday referred to the co-operation which the League had given China in the past few years, and hoped that by such fruitful co-operation peace might come to China, while Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Commission, referred to the difficulties in front of the Commission but voiced his belief that difficulties are made to overcome.

FULL PROGRAMME TO-DAY

To-day it is expected that the Commission will again have a full programme, although last night it had not been definitely decided upon. Private talks and interviews will probably form a large part of the Commission's work, rather than any public meeting.

The time that the Commission will stay in Shanghai has not been definitely decided, as there is a great deal for the Commission to see and hear in the Shanghai Area.

The members of the Commission are the Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Great Britain, General Henri Claudel of France, Count Luigi Aldrovandi Marescotti of Italy, Dr. Albert H. H. Schnee of Germany and Major-General Frank Ross McCoy of the United States. With them are several assistants, Mr. Haas being the Secretary-General to the Commission, and Dr. A. Pelt, Assistant Secretary-General.

Yesterday morning officials calls were paid by members of the Commission on Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, and General Wu Te-chen, after which they were entertained to tiffin by Mr. Quo.

At the tiffin, Mr. Quo Tai-chi spoke as follows:

Lord Lytton and Honourable members of the League Commission,—Owing to the abnormal and unprecedented circumstances which have prevailed in this Shanghai area in recent weeks, it has been necessary for me to spend most of my time here instead of at Nanking, and it is on this account that the duty and privilege devolve upon me to-day to extend, on behalf of the National Government, the first official hospitality to you as members of the Commission of Inquiry which has been created by the League of Nations to visit China.

To assist me in welcoming you to-day, I have asked the leading members of the Chinese civic and business community in this metropolis of international commerce to

ly arrested by the astounding chain of events since the coup in our Three Eastern Provinces known as Manchuria last September.

Our earnest hope and desire are that, as the outcome of your self-denying labours, the peace of the Orient may be restored and a durable understanding reached, under the aegis of the League and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, whereby the Chinese Republic—comprising some 400 millions homogeneous people—may live in honorable and friendly relations with her neighbours, and be free to develop her own national life so as to contribute whatever she may be capable of in the pursuits of peace towards the progress and advancement of mankind.

Lord Lytton Replies

Lord Lytton, in reply stated:—Your Excellency. On behalf of the members of the Commission of Inquiry I offer you, in their name, our most grateful thanks for your hospitality. This is for us a particularly interesting occasion, for it is, if I may use the phrase, our first appearance on the stage in China. We had the pleasure and advantage of being entertained by your Consul-General in Tokyo, but that was, if I may continue the metaphor, back in the wings. We are now fully in the limelight, as we have recently experienced and feel that our work has begun in earnest. With the addition of Dr. Wellington Koo to our numbers we feel that the Commission is now complete, and on this, our first appearance in China, I desire to thank you, Sir, for the spirit in which you have welcomed us.

In the remarks you have just addressed to us you have expressed the interest of China in the work of the League, the loyalty with which the principles of the League are supported in China, and you have told us also that in the past you have had no small faith by experience. You have realized that in many directions, the expert advisers sent out by

parts of the world since more than ten years ago it was first formed. It has had many difficulties to contend with, and has been called upon to solve not a few crises, and I think I am justified in saying that it has never failed yet. It is because of that experience that we feel justified in our faith that we shall not fail on this occasion.—(Applause).

Members of the Commission then drank to the health of their hosts.

Big Reception

Members of the League Commission were guests at a reception given by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo at 1550 Bubbling Well Road yesterday evening. A large number of people attended representing every phase of official and civilian life in Shanghai.

Mayor Entertains

At a dinner given by him at the Cathay Hotel last night to members of the Commission, General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, It gives me, as Mayor of Greater Shanghai, great honour and pleasure to extend our sincere welcome to the distinguished mem-

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"Builds Bone
with added

Strong and sturdy—
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breasted—the other
contains a definite
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baby will increase
have firm flesh, sou



ing your stay here you will not hesitate to call upon us for any information which it may be in our power to place at your disposal.

League's Development

Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking 1927, our eyes have turned to Geneva watching the development of the League organism as the great post-war instrument for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of a world that daily becomes more and more inter-dependent and intertwined.

From 1928 onwards we have steadily sought the advice and co-operation of the League in our plans for national reconstruction. First, we had the visit of M. Thomas, the chief of the International Labour Office. He was followed a few months later by M. Avenol, the assistant Secretary-General of the League.

Since then there has not been a year in which the League has not cordially co-operated with us. It has sent us year after year experts on public health, education, labour, engineering and finance, with whose assistance various projects have been carried out or initiated.

There have been about thirty such experts of whom I may mention Sir Arthur Salter, Dr. Rachjman, M. Robert Haas, M. Henri Bonnett, Dr. C. Borcie and Sir John Hope Simpson.

In the spring of last year the Government decided upon the establishment of a Supreme Economic Council which envisaged definite co-operation with the League and the dispatch of experts to assist in carrying out a comprehensive and practicable scheme of national work for the rapid modernisation of this country. Then the terrific flood calamity swept over a large part of our fairest regions last summer, League experts were at hand to assist us in coping with the disaster.

Co-operation Obtained

We have made it almost a cardinal policy to seek and obtain the closest possible co-operation of the League in our gigantic task of national rehabilitation.

And the Government's policy, as these leaders here of the civic and business community will confirm, has had the people's heartiest support. We have looked forward and will continue to look forward to this fruitful co-operation between the League and this country in the arts of peace—although temporari-

the League can be of real service to the States members of the League, and I am encouraged further by the fact that we have experience of the League to the people of China. We have come as envoys—as representatives of the League to place at your disposal all the resources of the League, to offer you its help and assistance in any way in which you can tell us it can be of service in this particular crisis.

Not a Super-State

But I must remind you that the League is not a super-state; it cannot impose its will upon members who do not require its assistance. The League has no effective answer to force; it is an alternative to force. If, therefore, these two great nations are willing to accept that alternative and use the machinery which the League can dispose of, then I verily believe it can prove of help and advantage to both of you.

We are well aware of the great responsibility which rests upon our Commission; we are well aware, too, of the great difficulty of the task with which we are confronted, but we believed that difficulties are made to overcome and we are greatly encouraged, Sir, by your speech in believing that the difficulties in this case can be overcome if there is goodwill on both sides.

Perhaps we are optimistic, but our optimism is rooted in faith. We have a deep faith in the power of the League, in the value of the League as an instrument of peace in the world; and that faith, like yours, Sir, is based upon experience. We have followed the work of the League in all

League Commission May Aid In Settling Strife In Shanghai's Locality

LORD LYTTON PROMISES CO-OPERATION IF
HE AND COLLEAGUES ARE GIVEN
INVITATION TO NEGOTIATIONS

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IS GIVEN TO
DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATIC PARTY

Scores Of Officials Wait In Chill Of Evening
For Ljaer Bearing International Group
Whose Mission Is To Bring Peace

With clear skies and bright stars an augury of fair weather, the five men who will endeavour to guide the Far East's floundering political ship into a peaceful haven, arrived in Shanghai last night. Lord Lytton and the other four members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, were enthusiastically greeted by a cosmopolitan crowd of officers and international representatives. British, American, French, Italian, German, Japanese and Chinese thronged to welcome the party. They swarmed about them aboard the liner, President Adams, and clung close to them on the launch that carried the delegates ashore. Shortly before 9 o'clock the Commission landed.

All that Lord Lytton, as chairman and spokesman for the Commission, could say last night, was that he and his colleagues would assist, if invited, in solving the present difficulties between China and Japan.

"We will offer our best co-operation if we are invited to assist the negotiations between the nations concerned," he said. But further he would not go. As to the length of time the Commission would remain in Shanghai,

Lord Lytton made it plain that that was a matter which circumstances would decide.

"Until we have talked with persons who know the situation here, it is impossible to tell just how long we shall remain," he said.

The President Adams was late in docking. For more than an hour members of the welcoming committee waited on the wharf and aboard tenders, nipped by the wind, a little impatient and a little nervous. The Chinese were anxious to make a good impression. And there were so many difficulties. The Dollar Line docks, on the Pootung side, are bare, uninviting and cold, like any other piers. There was a police guard of honour, made up of about 120 picked men of the Nantao force, accompanied by a police band, and two national standards. The men had been waiting for a long time on the dock and they were cold. The bandmen's fingers were numb.

A tender, which had gone down river to meet the liner from Japan, was packed with officials, army and navy officers, press people and photographers. It came alongside the wharf half an hour ahead of the President Adams. There was a little commotion, then. Chinese police force officers prepared to commence the formalities of the reception.

Slowly, ablaze with light, the big ship steamed in close and nestled to the pier. The Chinese band struck up some lively air and a steam "donkey" pushed the elevated gangway into place. Immediately there was a rush to the steps. A dense throng waited there to climb aboard the liner.

Delegates Surrounded

When the army of officials had finally got aboard, they surrounded Lord Lytton and his party in a small reception hall. Men and women were packed in there. There was bustle and feverish straining to press through to the front of the crowd. Important gentlemen were striving to get close enough to get an introduction. Dignified persons were shouldered and bundled aside. There was bowing and hand-shaking, formalities and banalities. Lord Lytton suddenly moved towards the doorway. It was time for the tenders to leave for the Bund.

With Lord Lytton were the following gentlemen of the commission:—General Henri Claudel, France; Count Luigi Androvandi Marescotti, Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Germany; and General Frank McCoy, United States.

Leading the party which welcomed the distinguished statesmen, were Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for China; Dr. Wellington

Koo, Dr. Hass, of the League of Nations Communications Department, Col. Tchang Veng, representing the Ministry of War; Capt. L. C. Tseng, of the Ministry of Navy, as well as a number of British, French, American, Italian, Japanese and other Chinese officers. Brig-Gen. Macnaghten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Col. Thoms, officer commanding the S.V.C., and Major Gerrard, commissioner of police, were also present.

Posed On Docks

The commission members posed as they stepped from the gangway, for a battery of cameramen. Chinese guards in the background stood stiffly. The band played. Sentries nearer to the group walked up and down with drawn automatics. It seemed there was a certain air of apprehension. There were foreign plain-clothes officers amongst the crowd.

Newspapermen were interested in the preparations which obviously anticipated some sort of unpleasantness. Inquiry elicited the information that Nantao authorities had, early in the day, given passes to nearly 200 students to go aboard the Dollar Line tender and meet the liner. It was their intention to make some sort of demonstration, police believed. No one knew precisely what had become of the students. They did not get aboard the tender and there were reports that they had hired their own craft.

"But what sort of trouble is expected?" an officer was asked. "I don't know," he answered. "But we can never tell."

At no time was there any hint of animosity in any direction. Only when Lord Lytton had landed and was walking towards the Bund, there was a cry from a crowd of welcomers who, some said, were Communists. But they seemed only friendly. They bore banners which expressed a hope for peace and expressed their goodwill towards the League of Nations representatives.

Lord Lytton and his group went straight to the Cathay Hotel, and were joined at dinner by several distinguished persons who had come to greet them.

Chorus Of Welcome

The Chinese Press burst forth to-day with a chorus of welcome to greet the members of the League Commission of Inquiry. According to a survey by the Kuo Min News Agency, all the principal dailies, "Shun Pao," "Sin Wan Pao," "China Times" and "Eastern Times," besides playing up in prominent type news of the impending arrival of the Commission, devote columns of editorial comment to an exposition of the hopes entertained by the Chinese nation towards the Commission.

"Our hope is extremely simple and prosaic," the "China Times" declares. "It is our firm conviction that the League Covenant and the Anti-War Pact provide the ideal means of preserving world peace, promoting the common weal of humanity and settling of international disputes. What we demand is simply, and nothing more than, the preservation of our State sovereignty, independence, and our territorial and political integrity—a condition of things which underlies, and is guaranteed by, the Nine-Power Washington Treaty."

Continuing, the paper says: "What we venture to expect of members of the Commission is simply that they will assess and judge all the facts of this complicated and extraordinary case, as well as all arguments pro and con relating thereto, strictly in the light of the letter and spirit of the League Covenant, the Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. . . . China has no desire to prejudice the judgment of the Commission with any preconceived views. She is ready to accept and abide by the verdict of international law and agreements, of international right and wrong. It is our firm belief that the distinguished members of the commission, who are arriving here to-day will prove themselves the strongest champions of international law and justice, and that with their unquestioned ability and impartiality, they will be able to fully establish the rights and wrongs of the case."

Covenant Guides

After extending a cordial welcome to the Commission, the "Shun Pao" points out that the Commission represents, not any of the parties to the dispute, but the impartial and disinterested League of Nations. In the carrying out of its difficult task, the Commission must of necessity look to the League Covenant for guidance.

One of the underlying principles of the League Covenant, the paper continues, is the absolute equality of member-States in the eyes of the Covenant. This principle, it recalls, had been unequivocally re-affirmed by M. Briand, the late distinguished French statesman, during the Greco-Bulgarian controversy of 1925. The contention made by Japan that China is not an "organized state" and is thus not entitled to equal treatment as a member of the League is therefore entirely untenable.

Continuing, the "Shun Pao" recalls with gratification the declaration made by the Commission during its recent sojourn at Tokyo that it will carry out its duties strictly in the position of an unbiased third party. The paper expresses confidence that the Commission will adhere throughout its work to this correct attitude.

Mutual respect by the members of the League for each other's

territorial and political integrity, the paper continues, lies at the very foundation of the League. Article X of the Covenant which guarantees this integrity forms therefore the most important provision of the League's Constitution. The paper then recalls the appeal made by the Council to Japan, in which the principles of Article X were re-affirmed and a declaration was made that no violation of this Article would be recognized as valid.

Have High Hopes

While deploring that the cumbersome procedure by which League action has been hampered, has resulted in the present "impasse," the paper expresses the hope that the Commission will carry out its task under the guidance of this fundamental principle of the Covenant so that the discrepancy between facts and law may be rectified.

After pointing out that China has unreservedly placed her case in the hands of the League and that the vindication of the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty will rest upon the shoulders of the Commission, the "Sin Wan Pao" proceeds to an investigation of the causes of the present controversy.

In the first place, the paper points out, Japan will probably cite as a justification of her actions the anti-Japanese boycott in China and the prevalence of so-called anti-Japanese feeling. Such a contention will, however, immediately fall to the ground if one remembers that the boycott movement was aroused by the massacre of Chinese in Korea and later intensified by the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese forces.

Secondly, the "Sin Wan Pao" continues, Japan will probably contend that the immediate cause of the Manchuria situation was the alleged destruction done to the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese troops. Leaving aside the fact that such an allegation has never been proved, it is obvious that even had such an act of sabotage actually been committed, it could easily have been settled through diplomatic negotiation. How could this be a justification for the large-scale military actions indulged in by the Japanese? In this connection, the paper points out that the Japanese invasion is obviously the result of a premeditated plan as has been borne out by the subsequent developments and testified to by disinterested foreigners, including the well-known Dr. Eddy.

More Argument

Thirdly, the paper points out that Japan is apparently trying to cover up her acts of military aggression by setting up the present puppet government in Manchuria. It is, however, a patent fact which even the Japanese have hardly tried to conceal that members of the puppet government have been coerced into doing what they have now done by the Japanese military and civil authorities. Thus, even if Japan should withdraw her troops to the South Manchuria Railway zone, she cannot evade her responsibility for violating China's territorial and political integrity.

In the fourth place, the "Sin Wan Pao" declares that while the task of the Commission is perhaps confined to Manchuria, it will probably also investigate into the Shanghai catastrophe now that it has arrived here. One of the justifications of her invasion of Shanghai that Japan will advance will probably be the alleged murder of certain Japanese monks. Now this case was also susceptible of ordinary diplomatic settlement, without having recourse to the use of force. What is especially preposterous is that Japan's invasion was launched after the Mayor of Greater Shanghai had unconditionally accepted the Japanese demands—an acceptance which even the Japanese Consul himself admitted was "satisfactory for the time being."

The wanton destruction of the lives of defenceless non-combatants and cultural institutions in Shanghai which followed the Japanese invasion constitute not only a violation of international peace agreements but the flouting of civilized methods of warfare and thus a crime against humanity, the paper concludes.—Kuo Min.

Lord Lytton's View

"The League of Nations commission of inquiry in the Far East is not merely a fact-finding body but has been organized primarily to place the entire resources of the League at the disposal of Japan and China in order that the two countries may effect a durable basis of agreement," declared Lord Lytton, chairman of the commission, in an interview recently.

The head of the commission went on to say that the group had no definite views of its own at the present stage of the investigation but that its attitude toward both parties in the present dispute in China is equally friendly.

Lord Lytton stated that, with the idea of bringing about peace between China and Japan at the earliest possible opportunity, the commission would proceed directly to Shanghai from Japan and once there would then determine its future course of action. The chairman said that if the situation in Shanghai appeared to have become more quiet and less serious, the commission would proceed to Nanking in order to make contact with the Chinese Government, but if developments at Shanghai had assumed more serious proportions, the League group might stay there and begin work immediately in an effort to effect a settlement of the dispute. Manchuria would then be included in the scope of the investigation following the initial work at Shanghai or Nanking.

League Responsibility

It was emphasized by members of the commission that they do not represent their respective Powers in any official capacity but rather are appointed directly by the League of Nations and are responsible only to Geneva in their finding in the Far East. General Frank R. McCoy, the American member of the commission, stated specifically that in the present investigation he has no connection with the American Government, will make no separate report or recommendations to Washington and will act only in concert with the other members of League investigation body.

Lord Lytton said: "Though the commission is composed of individuals from five different nations, we are in no sense a committee of those five Powers. We represent the League of Nations and are responsible to the League of Nations alone."

"In regard to the terms of reference, the commission was appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed unanimously by the Council, and by unanimously is meant that China and Japan were included, and therefore we are assured from the outset of a welcome by China and Japan. The terms of the resolution which resulted in the present commission were, 'The Council decides to appoint a commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstances which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them, upon which peace depends.'

"These terms of reference are wide, and their application is left entirely to the discretion of the commission itself, within the limits of its advisory character."

"Our first object is to get in touch with the Governments of Japan and China; to receive from them such preliminary information as they may desire to lay before us; and to offer them the friendly assistance of the League which we represent."

"Our future plans and movements must necessarily depend on the result of those preliminary conversations, and we cannot work out a more detailed programme until after we have met the representatives of both Governments. Therefore, I can say little in regard to the future beyond the initial stage."

"I wish to emphasize the nature of our task and the spirit in which it is undertaken. We are not a mere fact-finding body with regard to recent events either in Manchuria or Shanghai. Our primary object is to offer both to China and Japan the services of the League in such a manner as will enable both countries to find a durable basis of agreement. Our earnest hope is that the help of the League at this crisis has been useful to them."

"Finally, let me remind you that the League of Nations which we represent has no interest in the Far East other than the preservation of peace. Since the League was first established more than 10 years ago, experience has shown that there are many ways in which it can be of service to its members. All the resources of the League are now offered, through the commission, to China and Japan."

"The League expects nothing in return except confidence, and can be fully rewarded in no other way than by improved relations between the two member States which have sought its help."

Busy Programme

Local institutions and prominent persons have made arrangements to entertain the League Commission.

To day, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will invite the League Commission to a luncheon which will be succeeded by a tea party given by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, at 4 p.m. and by a dinner party with Mayor Wu Teh-chen as the host.

On Wednesday, the members of the League Commission will be the guests of honour at a luncheon party given by the local Universities' Association, at a tea party given jointly by Madame T. V. Soong and Madame Kung Hsiang-hsi, and at a dinner party given jointly by the British, American and French Ministers to China together with the Italian Charge d'Affaires.

A luncheon will be given to the same guests by the local Chinese newspapers and a dinner party by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo on Thursday.

The Economic Society and other scholastic societies will give a luncheon on the following day while members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be hosts at a dinner party at night.

On Saturday, General Chu Ching-lan will invite the League Commission to a luncheon and Mr. T. V. Soong will give a dinner party.

Admiral Taylor will be the host at a dinner party on Sunday; the local Lawyers' Association will give a luncheon on Monday, while Dr. Kung Hsiang-hsi will give a dinner the same night.

On Tuesday, Sir John Simpson will entertain the visitors to luncheon, and the Pan-Pacific Society will give a dinner.

J-3381

J-3388

J-3390

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, March 16, 1932.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

As no further correspondence has been received from Chu Ching Zang, who appears to have either ignored or failed to observe our advertisement of Feb. 26, I would suggest that the attached papers be filed for future reference.

S. B. Liu
D. I.

J. de M.
16:3:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. D. REGISTRY
S. D. D. 3381

CONFIDENTIAL 163 32

Sui wan lao - Feb 26. 1932

中華民國二十一年二月二十二日

朱經農君鑒
到太遲不克赴約請再
來函因收
示知

Translation

"Your letter arrived
too late to keep appointment.
Please write again."

ceP

(張二第報中) 日六十二 年一十二國民華中

Shun Pao — Feb. 26, 1932.

朱經農君石鑒
永隆號代印 廣東省城長堤大新街

"Your letter arrived
too late to keep appointment
Please write again. "

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai, 25:21, 1932
22

The date for
the meeting has
passed. Please
endeavour to get
into touch with
him through the
medium of the
press.

Done JH Greif JH

Translation of a letter sent to the Special Branch,
S.M.B. and received at 10 a.m. February 25, 1962.

Shanghai, 2 p.m. February 25.

Officer in charge Special Branch.

I beg to inform you that I was originally a member of the Communist Party but now I am no longer connected with it. I left the Communist Party as I realized that its members are simply murderers and incendiaries. They are a group of desperadoes. They endeavoured to deceive the poor and working classes in Shanghai and utilize those students who do not pursue their studies properly for the purpose of furthering their own ends. The Communists have become very active since the September 18th Incident (Japanese occupation of Manchuria) and the recent Shanghai incident. They are planning to create disturbances.

I am writing to apply for your permission to be engaged as a secret detective. I am willing to supply you with information concerning the plans of the Communist Party.

I wish to bring the following points to your attention:-

1. I will, upon being appointed a secret detective, resume my activities as a member of the Communist Party and obtain for you the details of its organization and plans.
2. After appointment I will hold my original position (?) and live in the same way as I did before. I will not come to the Police Station or work in company with any of your permanent staff openly. I shall keep my mission absolutely secret from outside people.
3. Owing to my heavy expenses, I apply for a monthly salary above \$200.00.

Our first meeting should not take place in the Police Station. Owing to the approach of the anniversary of the International Unemployment ~~Day~~ Movement (Feb. 25), I suggest

2.

that our first meeting should take place between 1 and 1.30 p.m.
February 24 in front of the Post Office in Woechow Road.

(I shall wear a student costume, blue foreign-style trousers.

No headgear. If the weather is extremely cold I shall
put on a brown overcoat).

(Sd) Chu Ching Zang

朱經農

主任先生鈞鑒：

敬啟者鄙人原為共產黨人後知其為匪實為殺人

故大者有累萬，累萬之萬，而在此海則數萬而已。

三、心思想不正之學不生，乃其利申，侯其為利難_品，故早亡。

惟予一人自九一八。事變以來。名爲國難。實爲民族之難。民族之難。莫過於此。民族之難。莫過於此。

[illegible]

與我力破壞。貴黨道屏社會以佈陰謀。而毛匪自覺為望。

王貞節王用章曰：秘密偵探，此家錄用，則謹啟見之。下！

一、柳仁侯爲校書郎會稽 品字叔仁生元之元字伯元

同。宜詳審之。此。全毛通行。于粉。健子。之。全。耳。

心腹任甲房。此密見後。以爲子孫有之。此書。其見大元。

五九、總務課長、公關課長、自來水監督、國庫、地方、...

姓名: _____

三、自修課：自修課時間，請各學員，在自修課中，

即外，第一不違意，第二起點有便河之必，第三也。

保金不在此限。凡向本行主理人（即經理人）...

英華字典

句

奇記虎

政 府 注 册

朱經農

上海文匯出版社

部

朱德書

附 錄 紙 A : 19 x 2.1

大正三十四年四月一日午後一時
平塚

3388

21 5 37

O.O.L.No.12/32.

"B"

Gordon Road
April 19,

37.

5.

-Political.

CCP

Notification has been received from the S.S.D.
Court to the effect that Tsang Yun Ching (張雲卿)
(1st accused) is to be taken before the 2nd Branch
Kiangsu High Court at 10.30 a.m. 21/4/37. Explanation:-
"To be inspected by a delegate of the Kuomintang".

D.S.I.

Copy to Special Branch.

S.I.
Wm
Jb. 20
dk 2/4

3388
1-5-37

O.O.L.No.12/32.

"B"
Gordon Road
April 30, 37.
Political.

7.

Further to the subject of diary No. 6 the following decision was handed down on 30/4/37.

"The sentence imposed on accused having expired, he is to be sent to the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen for reforming as per despatch received from H.Qrs of Shanghai Kuomintang Party stating that accused has still not repented". Judge Yoen.

The accused was sent to Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen at 2 p.m. 30/4/37.

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten signature]
D. S. I.

Copy to "pecial Branch.

Received 1/5

S.1.
Received 1/5
DBR

3388
No. 23 H 37
Date

"B"

O.O.L. 12/32.

Gordon Road
April 22nd 37.

6.

Political.

A.M. 21/4/37.

S.S.D.Court.

With reference to the appearance of the 1st
accused before the Court A.M. 21/4/37 for inspection
by a delegate of the Kuomintang the following decision
was endorsed in Chambers:-

"1st accused to be detained in the Civil
house of detention pending inspection to
be made by the Kuomintang Headquarters".

"Handed over to Judicial Office on 21/4/37".

[Handwritten signature]

S.I.
Not a van order
DBR
23/4

[Handwritten signature]
D. S. I.

Copy to Special Branch.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 21/4/37 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 5/52887-9 Stn. Gordon R'd Procurator Judge Yoch

-23-

In High Court of Appeal (g.m.)

Decision.....(Endorsed in chambers)
1st accused to be detained at the civil house of
detention pending inspection to be made by the
Kou Ming Tong Headquarters.
Handed over to Judicial Office on 21.4.37.

T.T.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

336

C. 2.

9. 4. 1937.

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner TSANG YUN CHING (張雲卿) Age 27

Native of Szechuen

Last known address 370 Changping Road

Arrested on 17. 3. 32 Charged with Offences
against the Internal Security of the State

Station No. G.R. 528 Gaol No. 2195

Sentenced on 13. 5. 32. To 5 years imp.

Will be Released on the Morning of 16. 4. 37

C.D.S. 11h

For record

Recorded 16. 4.

Amos

78p Translation of a letter given to Con. 2195, Tsang Yui
Ching, Gordon Road St'n No. 5648 from his cousin, Zoong Ping,
成都祠堂街六十三号
63 Z Dong Street, Chengtu.

REGISTRY

3388

26 9 36

Dear Cousin Yui Ching,

We have been separated some years and have had very less chance of writing. I have learnt that you were in prison on suspicion. Hoping you will look after your health. I was in the 20th Regiment as a Headquarter attendant and as the regiment was under reduction, I applied for my leave and returned to "Sing" for business in May 1933. Everyone of my family are well at present. Aged mother is healthy and hoped you will not worry about her. The 8th brother is studying in the province and will return in a short time. Whether he will continue his study or attend business after his graduation is still not decided. As I am quite hard up at present, therefore I can only remit ten dollars (\$10.00) to you. Please let me know after you have received, and hope you are well.

Your cousin,

Zoong Ping, 26/8

Note: Reply to Zoong Ping, 63 Z Dong Street, Chengtu.

HCLH/-

No P.I.R. in this case
although accused was
charged and sentenced.

C.O.L.12/32.

Gordon Road
May 15th 35.

4.

...

Please see diary.

Further to diary No.3, the following notification
has now been received from Inspt. Ward S.S.D.Court.

Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順) Station No.5649

Charge Political sentenced 5 years 13/5/32.

Decision. According to Article 5 Section 1 of the
revised rules of the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen,
the above named accused is to be sent to the
Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen for reforming through
the Shanghai P.S.B. upon application of the
said accused stating that he has been served
1/3 of his sentence passed on him by this
court. Judge, Yoeh.

Sent to Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen 2 P.M. 15/5/35.

12
note & pass
to FILE
JR

Recorded.

T.B.

25.1. 16/36

D. S. I.

Copy for Special Branch.

km

No F.I.R. in this case
although accused was
charged and sentenced.

O.O.L.12/32.

"B"

Gordon Road
May 15th 36.

4.

...

Please see diary.


Further to diary No.3, the following notification
has now been received from Inspt. Ward S.S.D.Court.

Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順) Station No.5649

Charge Political sentenced 5 years 13/5/32.

Decision. According to Article 5 Section 1 of the
revised rules of the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen,
the above named accused is to be sent to the
Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen for reforming through
the Shanghai P.S.B. upon application of the
said accused stating that he has been served
1/3 of his sentence passed on him by this
court. Judge, Yeah.

Sent to Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen 2 P.M. 13/5/36.


D. S. L.

Copy for Special Branch.



No F.I.R. in this case
although accused was
charged and sentenced.

O.O.L. 12/32.

3.

A. M. 6/5/36.

"B"
Gordon Road
May 7th 36.

S.S.D.Court.

Further to Diary No. 2 Tsang Tsung Zung (张宗贞)
(2nd accused) appeared in S.S.D.Court a.m. 6/5/36,
when the following decision was handed down:-
"2nd Accused to be detained at the House of
Detention pending inspection".

File
JHR 87.752

Recorded.

16

231. 9/5/36

Lead
D. S. I.

Copy to Special Branch.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

G.S.D.G.

19

F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. 5647.

Reg. No. 5/28: 7.9.
5/28882.

Stn. Gordon No.

Procurator

Judge Yoch.

Sheet 22.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH OF THE XIANG U HIGH COURT. A.M.

IN THE MATTER OF :- (S) Tong Yain Ching alias
Lou Zan.

Mr Kan appeared for the S.M. Council.

Proceedings.

NIL.

Charge sheet endorsed in chambers.

Decision. ...

And accused to be detained at the House of Detention
pending inspection.

No F.I.R. in this case
although accused was
charged & sentenced.

O.O.L. No.12/32.

"B"
Gordon Road
May 1st,

36.

a.

Please see Diary.

Notification has been received from S.S.D.Court
to the effect that Tsang Tsung Sung (張宗順) (sentenced to
5 years 13/5/32) is to be brought before the 2nd Branch
Kiangsu High Court at 10 a.m. 6/5/36.

Explanation:- "The above named accused is to be
brought to Court to have him inspected by the
delegate of the Kuomintang".

S.2,
DIR

Recorded.

16

D.S.I. 25/36

Lead
D.S.I.

Copy to Special Branch.

FILE
DIR

See

Re:

No F.I.R. in this case
though accused was
charged & sentenced.

O.O.L. No.13/32.

15.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. <u>3388</u>
Date <u>19-4-36</u>

"B"

Gordon Road

April 18,

36.

52.

Please see Diary.

The following Notification has now been received
from the S.S.D. Court re the accused Tsang Kwang Ching(
Decision: "According to Article 5 Section 1 of
the revised rules of the Kiangsu Fan
Sang Yeen, the above named accused are
to be sent to the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yeen
for reforming through the Shanghai P.S.B.
upon application of the said accused
stating that they have been served 1/3
of their sentence passed ^{on} them by this Court".

Judge Yoeh.

Sent to Kiangsu Fan Sang Yeen at 3 p.m. 17/4/36.

Particulars
recorded

Lb.

D.S.I. 20/4

Copy sent to Special Branch.

D.S.I.

Note: No F.I.A. in this
case though accused was
charged & sentenced.

O.O.A. 13/32.

14.

3388
27 3 36
"B"
Gordon Road
March 26,

36.

52.

N.M. 24/3/36.

S.S.D. Court.

The following decision was endorsed on charge
sheet in Chambers on 24/3/36 with regard to the subject
of Diary No. 13.

"Accused to be detained in the Civil House of
detention pending investigations".

"Handed over to Judicial Police on 24/3/36".

S.2

Particulars
Recorded.

Whelan.

OS. 27/36.

Head
D.S.I.

Copy sent to Special Branch.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24.3.36 19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 5/52887

Stn. Gordon Rd. Procurator

Judge Yoch.

Sheet No. 21

2nd Branch Klangen High Court A.M.

Proceedings:

Nil.

Charge sheet endorsed in Chambers.

DECISION:

Accused be detained in the Civil House of Det. pending investigations.
(Handed over to Judicial Police on 24.3.36)

CIClien.

S.2.

FILE

HR

S. B. Rao.

Particulars
recorded.

Whamman

D.S. 1. 26/3
A.2.

Note: No F.I.⁴. in this case although accused was charged & sentenced

3388

25 8 36

"B"

O.O.E. 13/32.

Gordon Road
March 22,

36.

13.

52.

Please see Diary.

Notification has been received from S.S.D. Court to the effect that Tsung Kwang Cheng (張光成), the accused will appear before the Court on 24/3/36 at 9 a.m., the following explanation being shown:

"The above named accused is to be brought to Court for inspection by the delegate of the Kuomintang upon application made by the accused requesting that he be handed over to the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yuen (Reformatory for Communists)".

82
102
/

D. S. Kuh.

Wks 23/3

Particulars
recorded.

Kuh 23/36

Lead

D.S.I.

Copy for Special Branch.

COMMUNIST RUNNING DOGS
S. 3388
J. 6. 35

June 3, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

"COMMUNIST RUNNING DOGS AND IMPERIALISM"

After the ostracisation of the reds running dogs, Loo Sing (魯迅) and Kuo Mei Shih (郭沫若) from Chinese social circles, they went either to Japan or the foreign Settlements of Shanghai to seek protection of the imperialists. This can be verified by the fact that all the writings of these running dogs are on sale at the Uchiyama Bookstore (内山书店), a Japanese concern.

Why are the imperialists willing to accord protection to persons who are believed to be opposed to Japanese imperialism? Is it not suicidal of the Japanese imperialists to accord them protection? No, because the Japanese know full well that these persons are adopting their present attitude for the exclusive purpose of creating disturbances within China for the benefit of the communists and they can be of much assistance to the Japanese imperialists in the furtherance of their policy for the occupation of China. Therefore, in the eyes of the Japanese imperialists, these persons are not enemies but friends.

L.D. 1.
PISED. 9.31.
4. 100 M. 9.34

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9/3/35. 19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 5/2 287-9 Stn. Gordon Rd. Chief Procurator Dzung. Judge Hil

Sheet No. 20.

Proceedings

Accused Tsang Kwang Tseng :- I used to live at Changping Road. I was a student before I was arrested. I was sentenced to five years imprisonment. I wish to know for how long I am allowed to speak today as what I wish to say will/long.

Procurator :- You must only say that which has a bearing on this case.

Accused :- According to the rules of the National Government I ask that I be allowed to be sent to the Reformatory at Hunan after half of my sentence has been served. If the Court has no power to grant me this, I ask that I be recommended to the authorities who have the right to grant me the favour.

Decision

to be returned to Detention.

D. I. Kuh.

S. S. R. 1373.

Esu

Particulars
recorded.

Kuh 13/3

S. S. R.

Raised by you.

S. S. R. 1373

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3388
Date 20/2/35



上海
華德路第一百四十七號
械

C/O Mr. Tsang & Kwang, Der Fong Company,
Teong Fu Ka, Chengtu, Szechuen.

送
の川成都銀行街
門芳高在
張永元君收
曹子英先生
Mr. Tsau Tse Ying

Convict No. 2181,
Name Tsang Tsung Zung,
Native of Szechuen,
Age 18, Gordon Road Sta-
tion No. 5649.
Crime:- Offence against
the internal security of
the state, Comm. Litera-
ture.
Sentenced to five (5)
years imprisonment on
13-5-32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
3388
Date Dec 11/12/34
141 p 341-341

Subject (in full) Information received from local Chinese Authorities re:
Release of convict Kyi Tsao Su (李楚書) on 30.11.34.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by O. B. Lin

The following additional information has been received from Mr. Liu Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch, Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, regarding the movements of convict Kyi Tsao Su (李楚書) following his release on November 30, 1934.

House No. 105 Tsi Hwa Road (紫華路), Nantao, is the home of Chow Sze Shun (周志順), brother-in-law of the ex-convict, who is an officer attached to the Engineering Department of the China Government Radio Administration (Head Office), Routes des Deux Republiques, Nantao.

The real name of Brother Yoong (榮哥) mentioned in a previous report of December 3, 1934, is Wong Siang Yoong (王湘榮) who is a broker in the employ of the Wei Lee (魏利) Piece Goods Hong, situated in Mang Ding Faung (滿庭芳), Canton Road. Wong Siang Yoong is also a brother-in-law of Kyi Tsao Su.

Following his release on November 30, 1934, Kyi Tsao Su stayed in the home of his brother-in-law at No. 105 Tsi Hwa Road, Nantao, for two days. On December 2, he proceeded to Wusieh by train.

The foregoing particulars have been recorded by this office for future reference.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

File
J. L.
J. L.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

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

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

Particulars regarding the release of this convict have
been recorded for future reference.

b b
J. G. M. L.
D. S.

Subject to your approval - copy of this
report will be handed to the Chinese Authorities.
SAB 3/12

D. C. (Special Branch).

Approved
JHG

D. C. K. L.
for signature.

1934
Sir,
Chinese Authorities
informed on 4.12.34.

SAB 4/12.

File
JHG
DEC 4 1934
K. L. 4/12

HONG KONG MUNICIPAL TRADING S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 3388 Date 1 / 11 / 34
--

O. 13/32.

"B"

Gordon Road

November 30,

34.

12.

52.

See below.

See below.

The accused Kyi Tsao Su (李楚書) appeared before
 the S.S.D. Court on the 30/11/34, when he was released,
 he having repented his misdeeds.

J. L. Orr
 D.S.I.

Copy for Special Branch.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

24.11.34 19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No.

5/52907

Stn.

6-1000-24

Procutor

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY,	
No. D	Sta. No. 3388
Date	1/34
1000	

Sheet No 19.

HIGH COURT A. M.

Mr. Yang appeared for the S. M. C.

Proceedings nll.

Endorsed in Chambers.

Decision Accused to be detained in the civil house of detention pending pending inspection by the Kowloon Headquarters.

Passed over to the Judicial Police 24.11.34.

SSR 24/4

TFB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTER	
No. D	3388
Date	20 / 11 / 34

"B"

O.13/32. GR.

Gordon Road
November 19,

34.

52.

11.

See below.

See below.

A notification was received from S.S.D. Court on the 17/11/34 to the effect that the accused Kyi Tsao Su (季楚書) is due for release on the 24/11/34^{4.m.}. He will be examined by a delegate from the Kuomintang Headquarters before his release from the 2nd High Court, Kiangsu, on the above mentioned date.

File with S. (2)

D.S. Recd.

SSB 20/11

J. Han
D.S.I.

Copy sent to Special Branch.

Recd.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

C. 2.
16. 11. 1934.

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner *Ki Joo Lee*) Age *25*

Native of *China*

Last known address *N. 7. A.*

Arrested on *18. 3. 32* Charged with *Rev.*
of Communist Federation.

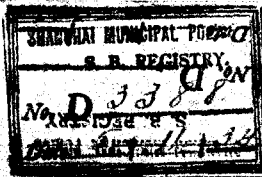
Station No. *Gen. 105653* Gaol No. *3687*

Sentenced on *29. 6. 32* To *2 yrs & 6*
months

Will be Released on the Morning of *28. 11. 34.*

S. I. Ross
52

J. H. Lee
S. S. Poole
SAR 16/11



上海
華德路第一百四十七號
械

Mr. Wong Shan Yung.
Wei Lee, Nur Ding Fong,
Canton Road.

送
五馬路滿庭坊
惠利洋貨號
李香棠先生

Convict No. 3687,
Name Kyi Tsao Su.
Native Wusih, Age 25.
Stn. No. Gordan Road,
5653. "Offences against
the Internal security
of State."
Sentenced on March,
24th, 1932. to 2 years
and 6 months.

D.C. Crime.

*Forwarded for
information & retention
Please.*

S. H. Hall
Supt. of Gaols
D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGIST.

No. D 3388

Date 24 / 10 / 34

Translation of extract from French Police Daily Intelligence
Report dated October 23, 1934.

Par. 2. FENG HSI FENG's departure to Soviet Districts.

According to Chinese press FENG HSI FENG (冯雪峯),
influential member of the Chinese Left Wing Writers' League
and an ardent follower of LU HSIN (鲁迅) - well known com-
munist writer, left Shanghai recently in order to visit the So-
viet Districts.

cc 213

OKR. 24/10.

File
713

3386
C O P Y

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D-3386</u>
Date <u>10/10/34</u>

MUNICIPAL GAOL

October 4th, 1934.

No. D2195/2181

Deputy Commissioner
Crime Branch

The attached is forwarded for your information.
Both convicts mentioned were charged for offences
against the internal security of the State. Their
particulars are as follows :-

Convict No. 2195, Tsang Yuen Ching, Gordon Road
No. 5648, Court No. 5/52888, District Szechuen. Sentence
5 years. Admitted to Gaol on 19.3.32.

Convict No. 2181, Tsang Tsung Zung, Gordon Road
No. 5649, Court No. 5/52889, District Szechuen. Sentence
5 years. Admitted to Gaol on 19.3.32.

Please return the letter.

(Sgd) D.P. Wahl

Superintendent of Gaols.

S.D. Reg.

Please attach to file.

8013 y/c

C O P Y

No.232

Rue Chapsal

French town.

29 Sep.

Shanghai Municipal Gaol

Ward Road

The Warder

Dear Sir,

The pass which issued for visiting the prisoners No.2195 - Chang Yin Ching and No.2181- Chang Tsung Sen has been lost and as the kindmen of these said prisoners have arrived in Shanghai, hoping for an early interview. Could you possibly reissue another pass to me and kindly forgive the trouble I have caused you.

Yours humbly,

Chang Han Gin

(张汉钧)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3388
Date 2/8/34	121

Translation from French Police Daily Intelligence Report
of August 4, 1934.

Parag. 1. Information re: auxiliary organizations of the Chinese Communist Party.

We are informed that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at present endeavours to develop the activities of its auxiliary organizations, especially the Left Wing Writers League, the Left Wing Artists League and the Social Sciences Research Society.

It is believed that the above organizations have been put under the direction of the Chinese Branch of the VOKS (Society for Cultural Relations between Foreign Countries and the USSR).

The Left Wing Artists League is reported to be at present directed by Yao Yuan Chia(姚玄嘉), while Tien Han(田漢), a communist writer, and Liu Hsu Hwa(劉蘇華) are at the head of the Left Wing Writers League and the Social Sciences Research Society.

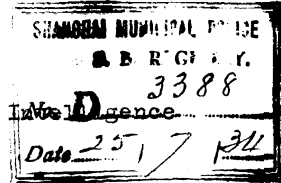
or 8.1.

Information

JAR. 7/8.

File
7/8

Translation of extract from French Police Intelligence
Report of July 23, 1934.



Communist Circular

We have in hand a circular entitled "Study of the declaration of April 17", issued by the League of Chinese Radical Writers. This circular is intended to serve as basic data to members of the above mentioned auxiliary organisation of the Communist Party, who are charged with the task of making reports on the external situation of China, and on the aggressive policy of Japan and other "imperialist" powers in the Far East.

Below is a translation of this document :-

Study of the declaration of April 17.

a) Stating of fact

On April 17, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government published a declaration forbidding the foreign powers to interfere with Chinese affairs. On April 23, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs again pointed out the more important points of this declaration. On April 28, Mr. Hirota made another statement of the Japanese policy. On May 3 the Japanese Ambassador to France informed the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of Japanese policy in respect of China. The declaration of April 17 is an historic declaration of the Japanese imperialists who intend to conquer China.

The Weichiaopu, on their part, have issued two declarations on April 19 and 26 respectively. On April 30 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain made a statement in the Chamber of Commons on the subject of the British Government's attitude towards Far Eastern problems.

The above declaration will serve as a subject of our reports.

b) Our subject

File 83
Information
SSR 25/7

b) Our subject

The declaration of April 17 shows the serious situation in which China is at present. We must study the means of changing this state of affairs in order to prevent the people's interests from being sold by the Kuomintang Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

EXTRACTS FROM CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE, 3388
ISSUE NO. 4, VOL. 4, DATED JAN. 25, 1934.

Date 2/11/34

Two Important Appeals to Writers and Artists of
the World for Support in our Fights Against
Raging Fascist Terrors Aimed at 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 February 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 as Miss Ting Ling, Mr. Pan Tze-nyien, 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.

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 ~~was~~ 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 uneasy 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 telling 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 teiling 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 ether.

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 ~~struggle~~ 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 year-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 Tse-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 fascist terror throughout the world!

China League of Left Writers.

January, 1934, Shanghai, China.

- - -

D. 3383.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

3388
2, 7, 1932

July

2nd,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement regarding a prisoner named Kyi Tsor Su (季楚素) alias Loh Ying (洛英) together with a list of the literature seized at his place of residence at No. 14 San Nyl Faung (三義坊), Jessfield Road.

Kyi Tsor Su (季楚素) was arrested on March 18, 1932 at No. 385 Changping Road and was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on a charge of propagating communism.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur des
Services de Police,
French Concession.

&

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

: Gordon Road.

Kyi Tsor Su (李楚書) alias
Loh Ying (洛英).

Kiangsu.

: 25.

: Single Male.

About 1 month.

About 1 month.

Teacher.

Nil.

No.14 San Nyi Faung (三義坊),
off Jessfield Road.

Wusih (吳錫), Kiangsu.

At 2.30 p.m. 18/3/32 at
No.385 Changping Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

Two years and six months imprisonment.

Accused was arrested whilst entering the Headquarters of the "Left Wing Cultural League," 385 Changping Road during a watch maintained on the premises where one Tsang Kwang Chen (張光真) had been arrested and a large quantity of communist literature seized on March 17, 1932 on the authority of a warrant issued at the request of the Public Safety Bureau. A search made at his place of residence at 14 San Nyi Faung (三義坊), Jessfield Road resulted in the unearthing of a quantity of communist books.

匪 啓 案 查 叔 部

于三月十六日在昌平路三八五号拘獲

李桂廷書一名又名落平，係匪徒往極司非派三義坊

十四号李桂廷寓所搜出共屋書藉甚多，即以宣付

共屋罪向江蘇高等第二公庭起訴，茲奉判料，徒

刑二年又六月，兼要同共屋相立抄錄，該犯係解及

共屋書一摺，清單各一，仲備南^{一併}呈上，希收查照

為荷此致

上海市公安局長

特務處長

代警務部查

初文司

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. ~~Station~~

Date June 30, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against Kyi Tsor Su (李楚書) alias Loh Ying (洛英)
charged with Propagating Communism.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Regarding the case against Kyi Tsor Su (李楚書)
alias Loh Ying (洛英) who was arrested at 3.30 p.m. March 18,
1932 at No. 385 Changping Road, on a charge of propagating
communism, which was concluded on June 29, 1932 when the
accused was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment
by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I forward herewith
a tabulated statement referring to this individual, a list
of the literature seized, together with a draft of a covering
letter to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities relating
to this case.

*Approved
gls*

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

gls

1:7:32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20.8.32 19 ^{Political} F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 4/52,887 Stn. Gordon Road Procurator
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Yosh. Tsiang. Ling.

JUDGE
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 18.

No. D. 3388
Date 1/7/32

For Judgement only.

Decision

Two years and 6 months in t. for committing an offence
against the Internal Security of the State.

Two days detention to count as one.

Communist books and literature confiscated.

M.L.C.

[Handwritten signature]
7?

S2,
For necessary
action.

[Handwritten signature]
1:7:32

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 30/6/32

Communist Propaganda - Court Proceedings

Kyi Tsor Su (李楚書), who was arrested on March 18, 1932, at No.385 Changping Road, on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R.19/3/32), appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on June 29, 1932, when he was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

ARREST WARRANT
REGISTERED

Copy for Sp. Branch 11.33.88

30.6.32

"B"

O. 13/32 G.R.

Gordon Road
29th June,

32.

10

52.

39 - 6 - 32.

High Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No. 4089.

Accused Kwi Thoo Su (李楚芳) was sentenced
to-day to 2 years' and 6 months' imprisonment.

Ad.
Sr. Det. i/c.

Hancock.

D. S. 236.

\$2,

For attention.

My
30.6.32.

D. G. Kueh

as usual please

30/6/32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *Political* 19... E. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 5/5/227. Stn. Gordon. d. Procurator. Tsang.
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI ORIGINAL POLICE
S. S. D. REGISTRY
John. Tsang. Judge
No. 12/20/22

D. 24/1/22

High Court of Appeal.

Sheet No. 17

Proceedings.

Mr Lee appeared for the police.

Mr Yao Ding an appeared for the appellant.

Mr Lee:- During the round the police visited the Chien Nan University on the Heart Rd to serve the summons on the man named Yih Ling Tsang and were told that no such person was know there.

Accused in reply to the Pres: Judge:- That man is to be found there and he is a Native of Fokien.

Mr Yao:- There is in Court a relative of the appellant who will testify that in the box of appellant he found the card of this man. That will prove to the Court that this is not a fictitious name.

Pres: Judge to the Counsel for the defence:- In this case such a card is of no value or assistance to the Court as the man refused to attend the court at all events.

Summing up.

Accused in reply to the Pres: Judge:- Tsang Kwong Sang was my school mate at the 'Lee Kwang' University. I do not know the man named 'Yang Kyi'. For the past 10 years I have been connected with the National Government but I left there in order to join the Chien Nan University in order to enable myself to go abroad.

Judge to the Appellant:- This Court had the man 'Yang Kyi' brought from the City Jail to question him and he stated that he knew you and that you were the head of the 'Left wing of the Anti Imperialists Union' together with the man named 'Tsang Kwong Tsang'.

Accused in reply to the Court :- I know nothing of what Yang stated. Further more I established at my home district a Volunteer Corps with the intention of suppressing the Communists.

ask to be released on security as I suffer with lung trouble.
Pleadings concluded. Remand for judgement on the 29/1/22 1.30 pm

*52. Kueh note a para
fleg
Noted
Kueh
2/6
Please pass
to the
24/1/22
decision
P.*

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRAR

No. D. 3388

22/6/32

"B"

0/13-32 G.R.

Gordon Road

June 22,

32.

9.

52.

22/6/32 p.m.

High Court, 2nd Branch.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No. 4089

Accused Kyi Tsou Su (季楚書), who was arrested on the above mentioned warrant on the 17/3/32, appeared on remand before the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch for trial this p.m., 22/6/32, when the case was again remanded until the 29/6/32, when a judgement will be rendered.

Hancarrow.

D. S. 266.

B.

Senior Det. i/c.

*S2, Please pass to Registry
Wfile.*

*Noted
S. I. Kirk
24/6*

*S. I. Kirk
Please note &
return to Reg. 24/6/32.*

*J. S.
23:6:32.*

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 377
Date 21/6/32

0/13-32 G.R.

Gordon Road
June 21st, 32.
52.

8.

20/6/32

See below.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No.4089

Summons No.1619 issued by the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, for one named Yih Ling Fung (葉玲風) residing in Chi Nan University, Hart Road, was received at this station on 25/5/32. Enquiries were made by the undersigned and C.D.C.26 at 56 Hart Road and ascertained that no person answers to the name of Yih Ling Fung resides in the above mentioned address, therefore this summons could not be served and same will be returned to court when the case comes up for hearing on the 22/6/32.

Hancarrow.

D.S.266.

[Signature]
Senior Det. i/c.

*S.S. Kueh:
Please refer to
Pam to Registry
21/6/32
Noted
Kueh
21/6*

*S 2. Please pass to Reg. to
file.
21.6.32.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR.

No. D 3388

May 20 1932
Date 24/5/32

Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter
of May 13, regarding the arrest of Tsang Kwang
Tseng, Tsang Tsoong Zung and Tsang Yui Ching. on a
charge of propagating Communism
and enclosure of statements and other papers
and in reply to inform you that the case has now been
recorded.

Wen Yin Sing
Chief of Public Safety
Bureau, Shanghai.

See by C/c (C10).

24/5



上海市公安局
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

逕復者案准本月十八日

貴處來函抄送拘獲共犯張光真張宗順及張玉卿等一案
筆錄及附件五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費

局長 湯應星 五月二十日

D. 3388.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
C. & S. B. B. B. B.
No. D. 3388
Date 18. 5. 32

May

18,

2.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information three tabulated statements regarding Tsang Kweng Chen (張光英), Tsang Tseng Zung (張宗頤) and Tsang Yung Ching (張云卿), who were arrested at 8.45 p.m. on March 17, 1932, at Nos. 385 and 370 Changping Road respectively, together with a list of the literature seized at the addresses in question.

On May 13, 1932, the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court sentenced the three accused to five years' imprisonment each. All the prisoners were charged with propagating communism.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

* Encl:- 5.

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur des
Services de Police,
French Concession.

&

Chief of Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai
五月十八日
送督署 敬部 於本年
三月十五日 內拘獲張
光英 張宗頤 及 張云卿
計三名 並抄出 宣傳共
件 若干 並 以 宣傳 共
產 二 罪 呈 訴 於 法
官 等 第二 分 院 於 本
年 五月 三 日 判 處 各
告 以 五 年 之 徒刑 在 案
前 以 案 關 共 產 相 應
如 此 即 奉
貴 署 為 荷 此 致
上海 市 公 安 局 為 此 佈
大 安 秘 書 長 秘 書 司

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 3388

Special Branch S-2. Station,

REPORT

Date May 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Kwong Chen (張光真), Tsang Tsong Lung (張宗順) and Tsang Yung Ching (張云卿) charged with Propagating Communism.

Made by D.I. Kuo Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

DB. Rm D.I.

Regarding the case against Tsang Kwong Chen (張光真), Tsang Tsong Lung (張宗順) and Tsang Yung Ching (張云卿), who were arrested at 8.45 p.m., March 17, 1932, at Nos. 385 and 370 Changning Road respectively, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on May 13, 1932, when they were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I forward herewith three tabulated statements referring to these individuals, a list of the literature seized, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities relating to this case.

Kuo Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

18:5:32

: Gordon Road.

Tsang Kwong Chen (時光真)

Hunan

: 19

: Male.

3 years.

2 months.

Student.

Nil.

385 Changping Road.

Siau Yee Tsung (小淹村) Village,
Anhwo Hsien (安化縣), Hunan Province.

At 8.45 p.m. 17.3.32 at
No.385 Changping Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

5 years' imprisonment.

Acting on the authority of warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police during the evening of March 17, 1932, raided 385 Changping Road and seized a large quantity of communist literature bearing on the Anniversary of March 18 (Paris Commune). The premises were believed to be the headquarters of the "Left Wing Cultural League".

: Gordon Road.

Tsang Yun Ching (張云卿)

Szechuen.

: 23.

: Male.

About 1 year.

From Jan. 1932 to date of
arrest (17.3.32)

Student.

Nil.

Yien Dai (现代) Middle School,
476 Avenue Haig.

Szechuen.

At 8.45 p.m. 17.3.32 at No. 370
Changping Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

5 years' imprisonment.

Acting on the authority of warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police during the evening of March 17, 1932, raided 370 Changping Road and seized a quantity of communist literature bearing on the anniversary of March 18 (Paris Commune). The premises were believed to be a branch office of the 'Left Wing Cultural League'.

4 Gordon Rd.

Tsang Tsong Chung (叶宗衷)

Szechuen

4 18

4 H-19.

About 2 months.

About 2 months.

Student.

Nil.

Yien Dai (现代) Middle School,
476 Avenue Hsiao.

Chengtu, Szechuen.

8.45 p.m. 17.3.32 at No. 370
Changping Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

5 years' imprisonment.

Acting on the authority of warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police during the evening of March 17, 1932, raided 370 Changping Road and seized a quantity of communist literature bearing on the anniversary of March 18 (Paris Commune) which premises were believed to be a branch office of the 'Left Wing Cultural League'.

A.3388

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 14.5.32

Communist Propaganda - Court Proceedings

Tsang Kwong Chen (張光真), Tsang Tsong Zung (張宗頤) and Tsang Yung Ching (張雲卿), who were arrested on March 17, 1932, at Nos. 385 and 370 Changping Road respectively, on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 18/3/32) appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch, Kiangsu High Court on May 13, when they were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each.

Political Section
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 13/5/32. 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 5647.

Reg. No. 5/52887. Stn. Gordon Road. Procurator. Tsong.
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Tsiong.
Judge. Yoon. Zong.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3388.
Date 16/5/32

Sheet No. 16.

High Court of Appeal.

Proceed-
ings.

Nil..Case for judgment only.

Decision.

Accused (Tsang Kwang Chong) :- 5 years impt for being concern
ed in propagating such a doctrine that is against the Three
People's Principal for the purpose of injuring the Republic
of China.

Accused (Tsang Yim Ching & Tsang Tsung Kung) :- Each 5 years
impt for being concerned in propagating such a doctrine that
is against the Three People's Principal for the purpose of
injuring the Republic of China.

2 days detention prior to this judgment to count as 1 day.

Books, pamphlets etc of a Communistis nature confiscated.

F.Boorman.

S.L. 14/5
K.L. 14/5

0./12-32 G....

"B"
Gordon Road
May 13,

32.

6.

52.


13/5/32 p.m.

High Court, 2nd Branch.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference to Search & Arrest War-
rants No. 4088 and 4089 17/5/32.

The three accused Tsang Yui Ching (張之卿)
Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗頤) and Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真)
appeared on remand before the Kiangsu High Court, Second
Branch this p.m., 13/5/32, when the following judgement
was handed down:- "Accused each sentenced to 5 years
imprisonment. Seized Communistic Literatures confiscated".

DR. 14/5/32.


Senior Det. 1/c.



D. S. 266.

\$2, For attention please.
J. K. H.
As indicated.
J.H.R. 14/5/32.
19/5

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER

No. D. 3388.

D. 14/5/32.
"B"

O./12-32 G...

Gordon Road

May 13,

32.

6.

52.

13/5/32 p.m.

High Court, 2nd Branch.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference to Search & Arrest War-
rants No. 4088 and 4089 17/3/32.

The three accused Tsang Yui Ching (張友卿)
Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗頤) and Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真)
appeared on remand before the Kiangsu High Court, Second
Branch this p.m., 13/5/32, when the following judgement
was handed down:- "Accused each sentenced to 5 years
imprisonment. Seized Communist Literature confiscated".

1.2. 14.5.32
Q.

[Signature]
Senior Det. 1/c.

[Signature]

D. S. 266.

\$2, Usual letters please
S.1. Kuhl.
As indicated.
SBR 14/5.

[Signature]
14:5:32.

Special Branch

3388
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR.

No. D 3388.

D.O. 10/5/32
"B"

O/13-32 G.R.

Gordon Road

May 9,

32.

7.

52.

9/5/32. p.m.

Kiangsu High Court,
Second Branch.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No. 4089

Accused Kyi Tsao Su (季楚書) arrested on
above mentioned warrant on 17/3/32 appeared before
the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, for trial this
p.m. 9/5/32, when the case was remanded "Sine Die".

Asok.
Senior Det. i/c.

Mancaerow.

D.S. 266

*Noted.
Kuh
10/5.*

1.1. Kuh

52. For disposal please

Wote and fans (10/5) Ref

2BR 10/5

Copy for Special Branch.

"B"

Cs 13/32 G.R.

Gordon Road
7th May,

32.

6.


52.

31 - 3 - 32.

95 Carter Road.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No. 4089.

2 summons for witnesses, Kyi Hver Ling (許文慶) and Du Sah Heng (杜少恆), to appear before the Court on 9th May, 1932, here served by C.D. 26 at above address and on above date.


Senior Det. i/c.


H. H. H. H.

D. S. 266.



Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. REGISTRY.
No. D <i>3388</i>
Date <i>7.5.32</i>

"B"

O./13-32 G.R.

Gordon Road

May 6,

32.

5.

52.

6/5/32. p.m.

High Court, 2nd Branch.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No.4089

Accused Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真), appeared for ~~trial~~ before the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch this p.m., 6/5/32 along with two others named Tsang Yui Ching (張云卿) and Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順) arrested on Warrant No.4088 on 17/3/32, when the case was remanded for judgement till the 13/5/32.

Accused Kyi Tsao Su (季楚書), arrested on Warrant No.4089 with Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真) will be brought before Court on 9/5/32, for ~~trial~~.

Hancock

Adon.

D. S. 266

Senior Det. i/c.

\$2, further report in due course.

S. Kuh.

Please note.

OK 9/5.

*Noted
Kuh
9/5*

*W.H.
7.5.32.*

Special Branch

- O./12-32 G.H.

"B"

Gordon Road

May 6,

32.

5.

52.

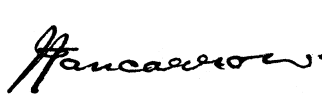
6/5/32 p.m.

High Court 2nd Branch

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.
Reference Search Warrant No. 4088.

The two accused Tsang Yui Ching (張云卿) and Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗仲), appeared on remand before the Kiangsu High Court Second Branch this p.m., 6/5/32 and tried together along with one named Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真) arrested on Warrant No. 4089 on 17/3/32, when the case was remanded for judgement till the 13/5/32.


Senior Det. 1/a.


D. S. 256

Copy for Special Brand

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D <u>3388</u> Date <u>6, 5, 32</u>

O. 12/32.

Gordon Road
5th May,

32.

4

12.

4 - 5 - 32.

370 Chungping Road.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.
Reference Search Warrant No. 4088.

A summons for Cheng Tsang Ling (P. S. E. H.)
to appear before the Court to be the witness, has
been received by this station and served by C.D.C.
324 at the above address and on the above date.


Senior Det. 1/c.

Hancarrow.

D. S. 266.

S2, For disposal.

S1. Kuhl.

Note & pass to Reg.

SBR 6/5

Noted
Kuhl
6/5.

W.S.
6:5:32.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To Officer ^{Shanghai} C. S. D. Ranch ^{21st} ¹⁹³²

Sir,

The other two, Long Tung
Sung, & Ni Loo Su, arrested
 at 385 Changping Road
 were brought before the Court
 but the Judges changed
 the hearing for them so they
 were before a different Judge
 in the Court of First Instance.
 They also are now on remand.

Sincerely,
 Sir,

File mg C. C. Ranch
D. S. D.

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D. <i>3388</i> Date <i>2. 4. 32</i>

"B"

Gordon Road

April 1st,

32.

3.

52.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

High Court, 2nd Branch.

1/4/32.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
Reference Search Warrant No. 4088

The two accused Tsang Yim Ching (張義卿) and
Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順), re-appeared before the S.
C.D. High Court this p.m. 1/4/32, when the case was again
remanded "Sine Die".

Hancock.

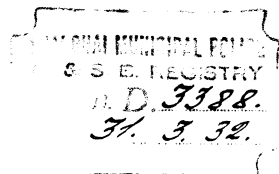
D.S. 266.

[Signature]
Senior Det. I/c.

O'K. S.B. Information.

*File with O.C.S.B.
yesterday.
R. 2/4*

ABR 2/4



March 30 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 128 of March 22, 1932, on the subject of four Communists arrested at Nos. 370 and 385 Changping Road on March 17 and 18, 1932, and to inform you that the Municipal Police will do everything possible to facilitate the transfer of these prisoners to the custody of your Bureau. The Special Branch and Division "B" have been instructed to make arrangements through the Municipal Advocate to expedite the hearing of the case, and I understand you have already been informed verbally of what has been done.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

General Yen Ying Sing,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Seen

DBB

1/4

File

1-4-32

遷愛者葉准

貴乃長之自昔以字第二天子爲之選授有去大兩日
在昌平縣之七口收主金戶初授主赤蓮時先真等の名
由查一平初長之傷令持防家及乙區警員今日辦理
此案要之初血二部乃律所收法初皮少要從速
開審俾得之把移解
貴乃署宛有初長並悉同於進行此案之情形書
之轉達

貴乃長夫初長出後乃於
查而乃爲此致

上海市安乃之長過

警務部長要書

三月廿日

March 30.

O.P. & B.

S. I. Crawford,
informs me that the
case against the four
persons mentioned in
the attached file
will be heard on
April 1". Supt. Tan
has been notified to
this effect.

JBR

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.128 of March 22,1932, on the subject of four Communists arrested at Nos. 370 and 385 Changping Road on March 17 and 18, 1932, and to inform you that the Municipal Police will do everything possible to ^{facilitate} ~~accelerate~~ the transfer of these prisoners ^{the custody of} to your Bureau. The Special Branch and Division "B" ~~which are handling the case~~ have been instructed to make arrangements through the Municipal Advocate to expedite the hearing of the case, and I understand you have already been informed verbally of what has been done.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant, .

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Ying Sing,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. 3388

Date March 29, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against four Communist suspects wanted by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached file on the subject of the arrest on March 17 and 18 at Nos. 370 and 385 Changning Road (Gordon Road District) respectively of four suspected communists and the seizure of a quantity of communist literature, on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, and in accordance with the Officer i/c Special Branch instructions of March 27, I have to report that the case against these individuals will be continued in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on the dates specified hereunder.

Name of accused	Place of Arrest	Date set down for hearing
Kyi Tsor Su (李楚書)	385 Changning Road	1.4.32.
Tsang Kwong Chen (張光真)	-do-	6.5.32.
Tsang Yui Ching (張云卿)	370 Changning Road	9.5.32.
alias Lau Zau (老曹)		
Tsang Tsong Zung (張宗聰)	-do-	9.5.32.

However, as the Chinese Authorities have applied for the extradition of the four accused, and in view of the fact that the Municipal Police do not object to their being handed over, Supt. Sinclair of the Legal Department was consequently interviewed by D.S.I. Crawford (Gordon Road) on March 29 in connection with this case. Supt. Sinclair stated that he would notify Thomas S Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who appeared at the previous hearings to approach the President of the Shanghai Special District Court, Chow Sien Kwoh (周先覺) on March 30, (the court being closed to-day) with the object of having all four accused tried together and to have the case set down for hearing as soon as possible.

The foregoing information has been communicated to the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

Chinese Authorities through Supt. Tan.

D. I.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

27:3:32.

SQ,

Why are these
people likely to be
handed over to the
Public Safety Bureau?
What can we do to
help?

Please see us.

JPH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
S. D. 7488
Station
Date March 26, 1932.

Subject (in full) Letter from Public Safety Bureau requesting for handing over of alleged communists

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by J. Robertson, Supt

General Wen Ying Sing, Chief of Chinese Police, communicated re attached. He does not agree to apply through the Nantao City Court for the prisoners. If the handing over is effected in this way, the Chinese Police will have no chance to investigate into the case as prisoners handed over to the City Court will be detained there and the investigation will be left to the Judicial Constables. General Wen, however, will endeavour to arrange with the Nantao Court to depart from the usual procedure viz. to hand over to the Police the prisoners as soon as they are received from the Court in the Settlement, but he could not tell whether his endeavour will meet with the approval of the City Court.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt Tan,
Do the Chinese Authorities wish to have the prisoners handed over temporarily for investigation?
J.R.

Officer i/c S.B.

In view of the unsettled conditions in Chinese territory I am of opinion that it would be unwise for the Municipal Police to take the responsibility of handing prisoners over temporarily to the Chinese Police Authorities. Tan 27/3

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

March 24, 1932.

To O.K. S.B.

Re: your memo
of March 24, I forward
herewith the written
opinion of the M.A. in
regard to this case.

S.B.R.

Supp. Jan,

The necessity for proving
a prima facie case will be
obviated if the Nantao Court
acts for the purpose. Please
see me and re. J.H.

MEMORANDUMFROM: THE MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,To: T. P. GivensShanghai, March 24 1932.

This office has no objection to the accused being handed over for investigation. The Public Safety Bureau, however, should make the application. We cannot very well make the application for them. If the application is made this office will not object. I think, however, that the judges are not satisfied as to the Prima facie case and may not grant same. The best procedure would be for the Hanton Court to send a dispatch asking for their extradition.

R. T. Bryan, Jr.

24:3:32

\$2, Please show this
correspondence to
Mr. A. and tell him
that the Municipal Police
are anxious that these
men should be handed
over as early as possible.
Please also explore the
possibilities of having the
prisoners handed over
temporarily to the Chinese
authorities for inquiry
pending a definite ruling
by the G.M.B.

W

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED

To Officers i/c.	INSTRUCTIONS:
D. C. (Divns)	For disposal
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (A. & T. R.)	Investigate and report
A. C. (Traffic)	Note and file
" (S. B.)	Note and return
D. O. A. Divn.	Report present status
" B. "	Submit recommendation
" C. "	For further report
" D. "	For opinion
Supt. of Gaols	Reply to writer direct
Personal Assistant	As instructed
A. C. (Specials)	See me in re :
Quartermaster	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Central Registry	
Musketry Officer	
Initials <i>W. J.</i>	For File
Date <i>2/3/3</i>	Date
Noted and Returned Date / /	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REG. STAMP
B. D. 3388
24.3.32

Translation of Letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

No. 128

March 22, 1932.

Major Gerrard,
Commissioner of Police,
S. S. P.

Sir,

According to a confidential report received stating that the local Communists have established an organization under the name of "Left Party Federation of China" (中國左翼文化總聯盟) with its head office at 385 Changping Road near Gordon Road, in a room above the kitchen of "Sing Pak Kiang" Electric Shop (新泰祥電氣行), under the charge of one Tsang Kwang Tseng (張光真), who is in possession of a large number of printed re-actionary articles. Its branch office is at 370 Hien Yih Li (全益里) off Changping Road, the front room of the upper floor, under the charge of one Lau (老曹). Acting upon the above information, a request was made to the Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court for the issue of a search warrant and your Special Branch were communicated with as well. After arrangements being made between Detective Inspector Ross and our staff, it was decided to carry out the search at 3.30 p.m., the same day, but it was suggested that we should approach the Gordon Road Station for assistance first. At the time appointed we proceeded to the Gordon Road Station where we accompanied by Foreign and Chinese detectives proceeded to 385 Changping Road where we arrested the communist Tsang Kwang Tseng, a native of Hunan, and seized a large number of reactionary literatures. We then proceeded to 370 Changping Road, where we succeeded in

Early

Mr. 24/3

effecting the arrest of Tsang Tsoung Tung alias Lau Hau (張宗嘯即老曹) and Tsang Kwin Ching (張雲卿), both natives of Szechuen, and also the seizure of a quantity of literature of a similar nature. These persons arrested were temporarily detained at the Gordon Road Station. Men who were placed at the rendezvous to watch their associates subsequently effected a further arrest named Lyl Tsou Ju (李楚書). This man was also detained at Gordon Road Station, who according to the Municipal Advocate's statement would be tried together with the others previously arrested. Application has been made for these persons to be handed over to us for investigation, but the Court has set down the case for a special hearing.

I have to inform you that these persons were arrested with sufficient evidence, and we are greatly handicapped in proceeding further with the case unless we could have them handed over to us. Apart from an application being made to the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court for their handing over, I shall be greatly obliged if you can see your way to help us by communicating with the Municipal Advocate to have these persons handed to us as early as possible.

Wen Yin Sing,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

Special Branch

3588.
21.3.32.

"B"

Gordon Road

March 19,

32.

3.

53.

19/3/32.

S.S.D. Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

(Reference Search Warrant No.4089)

Accused Kyi Tsao Su (李楚書), alias Loh Ying
(即洛英), appeared before the S.S.D. Court for trial
to-day, 19/3/32, when the case was remanded "nine die".

He has no previous record against him.

Han Carroll

D. S. 266.

C

Senior Det. i/c.

R

\$2, for necessary action
and from Registry file

R

W.S.
21.3.32,

S. 3288

Special Branch

3588.
21. 3. 32.

"B"

Gordon Road

March 19,

32.

3.

53.

19/3/32.

S.S.D. Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

(Reference Search Warrant No. 4989)

Accused Kyi Tsoo Su (李楚書), alias Loh Ying
(即洛英), appeared before the S.S.D. Court for trial
to-day, 19/3/32, when the case was remanded "Fine Die".

He has no previous record against him.

Bancroft

D. S. 266.

[Signature]
Senior Det. i/c.

*\$2, For necessary action
and from Registry file
[Signature]
21. 3. 32,*

Special Branch

"B"

Gordon Road
March 19,

32.

4.

52.

11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
19/3/32.

256 Shansse Road.
14 Jessfield Road.
office enquiries.
14 Jessfield Road.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities
(Reference Search Warrant No. 4089)

Accused named Ngi Tsou Su (李楚書) when searched at the station was found to be in possession of a rent receipt chopped by one named Tai Tsung Ling, ung Kee (戴春林成記), perfume store (no address mentioned). C.D.C.26 made careful enquiries at the various perfume stores in Shansse Road and located at No. 256 Shansse Road, a perfume store known as the Tai Tsung Ling (戴春林) where he learned that the Tai Tsung Ling ung Kee, perfume store was situated in Tsau 134 Doo Village. He proceeded to the village and located the master of the perfume store named Waung Ngi Lung (汪林生) who stated that the accused resided at 14 Sai Ngi Waung (三義坊) alleyway, Jessfield Road. The C.D.C. paid a visit to this address and learned that the accused had occupied an upstairs back room since the 8th of March, 1932.

On examining the room it was found to contain Communistic literature so the Special Branch was informed and D.S. Tchernshansky proceeded to the scene where samples of the literature was seized and taken to Headquarters for examination.

Please see attached translations of the samples of literature found on the premises.

Senior Det. 1/c.

D.S. 266

List of Communist Books seized from No. 14 San Ngi Faung
 Alleyway () off Jessfield Road at 4.30 p.m. March
 19, 1932, room of Kyi Tsor Zu (李楚書) alias Loh Ying (洛英)

1. Fundamental Problems of Marxism. By G. Plekhanov. (English)	1
2. Ma-terialism. By G. Plehanoff.	1
3. General Outline of Socialism.	2
4. Literary warts.	1
5. Five-Year Plan of Soviet Russia.	1
6. Pygmalion. By Bernard Shaw.	1
7. A Study of Ancient Chinese Society.	1
8. China's Socialism.	1
9. The Red Flag Weekly.	1
10. A view of modern world.	1
11. History of Marxism.	1
12. Nations and Revolution.	1
13. China and the world.	22
14. World Socialism.	1
15. The Youth.	5
16. Best Russian Short Stories.	2
17. The Meng Yak Monthly Magazine.	2
18. "Pun Liu."	4
19. Outline of Economics.	1
20. Under the labour flag.	2
21. Modern Materialism.	1
22. Criticism on U.S.S.R.	2
23. Essays on Civilization.	1
24. Fundamental Problems Fundamental Problems of Marxism (Chinese)	1
25. Arts and social life.	1
26. Philosophy of U.S.S.R.	1
27. Overcoat.	1
28. Criticism on books and newspapers	1
29. A Moscow Diary. By Anna Porter	1
30. The Russian Literature.	1.

F. 22-E.
G. 30m-1-31

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. S. D. REC. STAMP
G. S. D. 3388.
19. 3. 32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. 77

"B"

Division.

Gordon Road

Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 18, 1932.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.

Kyi Tsou Su (李楚書) Alias Loh Ying (張洛英), age 25 years, Fusieh, Teacher. H.P.S.

Arrested by

D.D.C. 180 and D.D.C.s 164 & 179 from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Date and place where arrest took place.

About 3.20 p.m. 18/3/32, on Changping Road.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

With reference to the G.S.D. Court Warrant No.

4089 which was executed at 9 p.m. 17/3/32 at 385 Changping Road when one arrest was made and a large quantity of Communistic Literature seized. The premises have since been kept under observation by detectives, and to-day, 18/3/32, accused came to the premises at about 3.20 p.m. and asked one of the tenants where Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真) could be found. (Tsang Kwang Cheng in custody). The tenant told him that Tsang could be found in No. 370 Changping Road. The accused was on his way to 370 Changping Road, when the tenant informed the detectives of his arrival so they came outside and arrested him.

When questioned at the station, the accused stated that he arrived in Shanghai from Fusieh on the 18th March, 1932, and had lived with a friend at 177 Szechuen Road. A visit was paid to this address, but his friend could not be located, and accused was not recognised by any of the other persons on the premises.

Name of investigating officer.

D.S. Nancarrow and C.D.C. 180.

Initials of Senior Detective.

(OVER)

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

D.I.R. 19. 3. 32
gls

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

"B"

Division.

Gordon Road Police Station.

March 18, 1932.

Diary Number:--1.

Nature of Offence:-- 52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

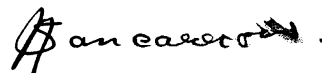
Continued

At the request of the accused a visit was paid to the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road, where his friend named Kyi Hwei Ling (季煥慶) and a coolie named Tso Sz Ching (竹如卿) were questioned as to when they last saw the accused and they stated that he paid a visit to the above premises about 10 days ago. In view of the fact the accused appears to have made a doubtful statement regarding his arrival in Shanghai and further that his name was mentioned on the S.S.D. Court warrant and acting on instructions from the Special Branch the accused has been charged accordingly and will appear before the S.S.D. Court on the 19/3/32.

Accused when searched at the station was found to be in possession of Communistic literature.

(Please see attached translation)


Senior Det. i/a.



D. S. 266

Translation of a written article found in possession
of one Kyi Tsou Su (李德書), wanted on I.C.D. Court
Warrant 4089 dated 17/3/32

The Chinese Left Wing Cultural League.

Manifesto opposing the International League Inquiry Commission who intends to "Share" China.

The multitude of whole nation of the anti-Japan revolutionists!

The loot sharing organ of the Imperialist----The International League Inquiry Commission who were sent by the League for the special purpose to share Chinese territory, has arrived in Shanghai recently, and during these days, officials of the Chinese Government in Shanghai, compradores and capitalists and running dogs of the educational organs are getting busy in entertaining the members of the commission morning and night. Posters bearing "Welcome" and Uphold" characters can be seen all over the streets, as if they are the only saviors of the world?

The Inquiry Commission has arrived for the past several days, what commission have they done? They have declared "that the recent war in Shanghai was an unfortunate incident, and who should bear the responsibility for this incident cannot be now fortold, but the Japanese has really sustained certain kind of "disturbance", hence the despatch of its troops to Shanghai. The Chinese merchants should at once re-open their shops for business and become quiet!" It is what they have done. As they have declared the war in Shanghai was the outcome of the "unrest" and the anti-Japan movement, and if we want to get rid of the war, we must be quiet. It evidently means that we should ^{be} quiet and wait for the massacre by Japanese, and at the same ^{time} wait for the "Joint Ruling and sharing of Shanghai by the British, American, French and Italian Imperialist. Have all the foreign nations despatched their Consuls in our important cities, what do they want to inquire into? Which nation are unaware of the sino-Japanese hostilities and their cause? Their object for inquiring the incident is:- (1) to

calm the Chinese multitude in their anti-Japanese movements, so as to leave enough time for the robber-like Imperialists to share Chinese territory, (2) to give a chance to the Koumingtang to oppress the anti-Japanese multitude, so as to have an opportunity to "sell" all the privilege belonging to the people, (3) The more vivid inquiry they make at present, the more privilege the Imperialistic nations will have from China in future. Was the fact placed before you all, that on one part they want China to open peace negotiations but on the other part they allow the Japanese airplanes to spy the internal cities such as Soochow and Hangchow, and simultaneously reinforcements have been despatched on the Shanghai-Nanking Railways lines, and Manchukuo cruised into the Chinese coats. The Koumingtang has pretended to ask Japan to withdraw their troop, but at the same time its own army has evacuated bravely to the region of Soochow and Dzangchow and also bravely has despatched the traitorous statesman Dr. Willington Koo to attend the peace conference.

The multitude! the League Inquiry Commission members are the butchers' knives of the Imperialists which shall share China's territory into pieces, they are also the smoke-bombs of the Japanese, therefore we should emancipate ourselves from the gun-shells and airplane bombs from the Imperialists. The only way to struggle is to persevere to the end the anti-Japanese movement, to execute entire revolutionary struggle for the nation. We must arm ourselves and overthrow the traitors who are trying to sell our people's privilege, and overthrow the Koumingtang and then establish a Soviet Government.

Oust the International League Commission members from our territory!

The Multitude should rise up and arm themselves so as to struggle for the anti-Japan war to the every end!

Overthrow the traitorous Koumingtang who are trying to sell the privilege of the Shanghai people & the whole nation!

Establish our own anti Imperialistic Soviet Government!

18/3/32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Kyi Tsao Su.

native of Musih, taken ~~by me~~ made by him self.

at G. I. 5th., on the 18/3/32, translated and interpreted by Kao Chien.

My name is Kyi Tsao Su (李楚素), alias Loh Ying (洛英), age 25 years, native of Musih. I was graduated from Chi'ns University. In 1930, I was recommended by my friend, Mr. Mau Cheun Ben (毛健白), to work as an editor of Housing Pau Pau, in Musih, with wages 20.00. a month. In November, 1930, Mr. Mau was pointed the Committee of Changchow City Housingtang Headquarters and asked me to act the editor of Chung San Daily News in Changchow with wages 30.00. a month. In June 1931, I returned to my native place. Last month my friend, Wong Yeh Hing (王一平), recommended me to act the teacher in Dah Chung Middle School, in Houlmien Road, so I came to Shanghai on the 16/3/32. I stayed with my friend, Yau Bah Keh (姚伯凱), in Ching Loong Co. (榮隆公司) Szechuen Road, and Tsao Sing (曹錦), in C.I.C. He said to me that my school mate, Tsang Tsung Tseng (張宗生), was residing at 365 Chongping Road, and I might go to this place to see him. In this afternoon, I was calling upon this address and arrested. This is a true statement.

Kyi Tsao Su. (Signed).

Copy for Special Branch

"B"

Gordon Road

March 18,

32.

2.

52.

18/3/32

S.S.D. Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

Accused Tsang Kwang Sheng (張光真), arrested on behalf of the Chinese Authorities on Warrant No. 4089 issued by the S.S.D. Court, and charged with being in possession of Communistic literature, appeared before the S.S.D. Court to-day, 18/3/32, when the case was remanded "Sine Die".

He has no previous conviction.

21/3/32

[Signature]

Senior Det. i/c.

Duncan

D. S. 266.

Copy for Special Branch

"B"

Gordon Road
March 18,

32.

2.

52.

18/3/32.

S.S.D. Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

The 2 accused Tsang Yui Ching (張云卿) and
Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順), in this case appeared before
the S.S.D. Court this a.m., 18/3/32, when the case was
remanded "Sine Die".

They have no previous convictions.

Ancarrow.

D. S. 266

JBK 19/3

E
Senior Det. i/c.

RECEIVED
D.D. 3388
21. 3. 32.

3 Raid on Communist Base - Further arrest

As a result of a watch maintained at 385 Chungking Road, which was raided by the Municipal Police during the evening of March 17 (Vide I.R. 18/3/32), another individual named Kⁿ Yi Tser-su (季楚書) whose name is also mentioned on the warrant, was arrested while entering the premises on March 18. He will appear before Court on March 19.

Reg. attach to file
JBR 21/3

JL6

SECRET -- NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 18/3/32

1. Raids on Communist Bases - Seizure of literature - 3 arrests

Acting on the authority of warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police during the evening of March 17 raided 385 Changping Road and 370 Changping Road, and seized at both places a large quantity of communist literature of recent date some of which bears on the Anniversary of March 18 (Paris Commune). At the first named address, a student named Tsang Kwong-chen (張光真) was arrested and as a result of a watch maintained on the latter premises, two students named Tsang Tsong-zung (張宗頤) and Tsang Yung-ching (張云卿) were apprehended while entering the building. The three accused will appear before Court on March 18 when an application for their extradition will be made by the Chinese Authorities.

According to information received, 385 Changping Road was the headquarters of a newly organized communist association known as the "Left Wing Cultural League", while the other address was used as its branch office.

2. Cantonese Fellow Countrymen's Association - Temporary Office established

A temporary office under the charge of Chen Hung-nien (陳洪年) Ex-Vice Minister of Industry, Feng Shao-san (馮少山) and others, was established on March 17 at No. 94A Newchwang Road. The object of this association is to give relief to Cantonese refugees in Shanghai, obtain employment for unemployed Cantonese and afford help towards school expenses of poor children, etc.

3. National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan (defunct) - Gratuity to staff employees

Between 1 p.m. and 3.20 p.m. March 17, about 140 former staff employees of the defunct National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan were given \$2.50 each by a committee member in the Hwei Ning Fellow Countrymen's Association, No. 21, Lane 75, Sinza Road. This money is part proceeds of fines imposed for the release of seized goods. Payments to other members of the staff will be continued to-day, March 18.

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3788

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 18. 3. 32.

ARREST REPORT.

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No. ---

Gordon Road Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

March 17, 19 32.

Name, age, occupation
and address of person
arrested.

Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真), age 19 years, Hunan.
S/Student, 385 Changping Road.

Arrested by

D.S. Moore Special Branch, and party.

Date and place where
arrest took place.

At 9 p.m. 17/3/32, at 385 Changping Road.

Crime Register No. of
offence for which
arrested. (If an ar-
rest for outside
authorities details of
offence for which
arrested).

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 9 p.m. 17/3/32, D.S. Moore attached to the
Special Branch, acting in conjunction with officers of
the Public Safety Bureau on the authority of a S.S.D.
Court Search and Arrest Warrant No. 4089 raided No. 385
Changping Road and arrested the above named accused.
A search of the premises discovered a large quantity
of Communistic literature which was seized.

The accused has been charged accordingly and will
appear before the S.S.D. Court on the 18/3/32. Copies
of all documents required by the Special Branch have
been obtained by D.S. Moore.

Public Safety Bureau representatives will make
an application before the S.S.D. Court that the accused
be afterwards handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

Name of investigating
officer.

D.S. Nancarrow and C.D.C. 176 and C.D.C. 324.

Initials of Senior Det-
ective.

R 725

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真).
native of Anhwo, Hunan taken by me C.D.C.176.
at G.R.Stn. on the 17/3/32 translated Interpreter Chien.
and interpreted by

My name is Tsang Kwang Cheng (張光真), Male Chinese, age 19 years, and I am a native of the Siau Yee Tsung Village in the Anhwo Hsien (安化縣小淹村), Hunan Province. I am unmarried and I live at 385 Changping Road, an upstairs back room. When I was 9 years old, I joined the Wuchang No.4 Primary School, Hupeh Province. In the Year 16th of the Chinese Republic, I joined the Wuchang No.1 Middle School. After the summer vacation of the 18th Year of Chinese Republic I came to Shanghai and later joined the Lau Tung College (Labour University), Kiangwan. I only studied in the Middle School of this University. After the Winter Vacation last year, I returned to Hankow in the month of December, intending to borrow some money from my relative and friends, but failed to get any money from them. I returned to Shanghai in January, 1932, and lived in the Yee Dai Middle School, Markham Road. I only stayed there for a short period, when I met one of my school mates of the Labour University, named Yang Lui Ching (楊柳青), age about 20 years, native of Kompo, who introduced me to his friend named Wong who asked me to assist him in packing up and posting the "China & The World" magazine. I obtained a monthly pay of \$20. for this job. I lived at the upstairs back room at 385 Changping Road since the middle of January, 1932. The rent for this room was \$7.00 a month. All the magazines were sent to my address by the man Wong. I received my wages from him also. I have no relatives in Shanghai. I have never been charged or convicted before. I know nothing more than what I have stated above.

Tsang Kwang Cheng
(Signed & finger printed)

Witness C.D.C.176.

List of communist literature seized during a raid on No.385
Changping Road at 8.45 p.m. March 17, 1932. (one arrest)

1. Handbill entitled "Manifesto on the Anniversary of March 18" (Paris Commune), purporting to have emanated from the Chinese Left Wing Cultural League, urging labourers, peasants and toiling masses throughout the country to arm themselves, to overthrow the Kuomintang administration and establish a people's Soviet Political power. 60 copies.
2. Handbill entitled "The 4th General Meeting of Representatives of the Chinese Left Wing Cultural League" containing a circular telegram addressed to the proletariat and the oppressed people throughout the world exhorting them to support firmly the anti-Japanese War and to oppose the attack on Soviet Russia and the Chinese Red armies. 35 copies.
3. Handbill entitled "Manifesto issued by the Chinese Left Wing Cultural League, opposing the retreat of Chinese troops from Shanghai by the compulsory order of the Kuomintang militarists" urging labourers, peasants and soldiers to overthrow Japanese Imperialists, to kill Chinese traitors and members of various cliques of the Kuomintang, to organize a Revolutionary Military Committee and to persevere in the Anti-Imperialist war. 5 copies
4. Journal entitled "China and the World", containing the following articles :
a) The American Left Wing Cultural Class oppose International Imperialism.
b) The partition of China and the Attack on Soviet ~~Russ~~ Russia. 1,000 copies
5. Journal entitled "Eastern Youth" containing articles on "the Anniversary of the International Women's Day (March 8)", "Unite the fireline of students and expel their bad elements", "Self declaration of Sze Chung Tung", etc. 54 copies
6. Journal entitled "Justice" containing articles on the students movement of national salvation, the boycott of Japanese goods, the severance of economic relations with Japan during China's national crisis. 198 copies
7. Booklet entitled "Disorderly Bell" written in the style of ~~xxx~~ a novel relating the Sino-Japanese conflict. 450 copies.
8. Journal entitled "Literary Guide" containing an article on the 14th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution and the establishment of the Central Provisional Government of Chinese Soviet Republic. 1 copy.
9. Mosquito paper entitled "China and the World", dated 12.2.32, containing articles on the attack of Shanghai by Japanese Imperialists, labour news in the Western district and operations of the Red Army in Hupeh. 1,000 copies.
10. ^{YK:R} ~~Mano~~graphed draft entitled "Discussion on the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai". 5 copies.

11. Book entitled "Hell". 1 copy.
12. Book entitled "Outline of Social Problems" 1 copy.
13. Book entitled "Explanation of Capitalism". 1 copy.
14. Book entitled "Materialism and Attestation" 1 copy.
15. Book entitled "Study on Materialism" 1 copy.
16. Book entitled "Outline of New Arts" 1 copy.
17. Drafts of poems. 18 copies.
18. Carboard printing blocks. 11 sheets.
19. One complete ~~my~~graph set with ink and roller.
20. Mosquito paper entitled "Conversation"
(not communistic) 40 copies.
21. 4 wooden chops.
22. Book entitled "Economic Science". 1 copy.
23. Visiting Cards bearing the name of
"The entire body of students of the
Labour University". 60 sheets.


Special Branch

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. -- "B" Division.
Gordon Road Police Station.
March 17, 19 32.
(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	1. Tsang Yui Ching (張雲卿), alias Lau Zau (即老曹), age 23 years, Szechuen, S/student. Avenue Haig. 2. Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順), 18, Szechuen, Yee Dai Middle School, Avenue Haig.
Arrested by	D.S. Makaroff, D.S. Nancarrow & Party.
Date and place where arrest took place.	About 10.15 p.m. 17/3/32 at 370 Changping Road.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	<u>Assistance to Chinese Authorities</u> At 9 p.m. 17/3/32, D.S. Makaroff, Special Branch, acting in conjunction with officers of the Public Safety Bureau, and the authority of a S.S.D. Court Search and Arrest Warrant No. 4088 and accompanied by D.S. Nancarrow and C.D.C.s 176 and 324 raided premises No. 370 Changping Road. In an upstairs front room a search was made and a quantity of Communistic literature hidden in several drawers was seized. Detectives from Gordon Road Station and officer of the P.S.B. kept the premises under observation and later arrested the above named accused when they entered the premises. Copies of all documents required by the Special Branch have been obtained by D.S. Makaroff. The accused have been charged accordingly and will appear before the S.S.D. Court on 18/3/32 when representatives from the Public Safety Bureau will make an application before the Court that the accused be afterwards handed over to the Chinese Authorities.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S. Nancarrow and C.D.C. 324.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Tsung Zung (張宗順).
native of Chengtu, Szechuen. taken by me C.D.C. 176.
at G.R. Stn. on the 17/3/32 and interpreted by Translated Interpreter Chien.

My name is Tsang Tsung Zung, male Chinese, age 18 years, and I am a native of Chengtu, Szechuen Province. My home in Chengtu is No. 9 Yih Tuh Lee Hwa Sing Tung Kah (益德里華興東街), Chengtu. I am now living the Yee Dai Middle School Premises, Avenue Maig and Route Forgue son corner. When I was 8 years of age, I joined the Chengtu Primary School, Chengtu, and when 12 years old, I was transferred to the Chengtu Middle School (also in Chengtu). On the 11th of January, 1932, I came to Shanghai for the purpose of furthering my study ~~but~~ but as the present trouble has not been settled, I have not made up my mind to join which school, and as I have not obtained any money from my home, I cannot join the school. I live at the premises of Yee Dai School, for this school supports the student from the war suffering areas and furnish dormitory etc. I have not joined any political party. About 7 p.m. 17/3/32, I left the Yee Dai School and proceeded to 370 Changping Road intending to borrow some money from my friend named Zau Dih Chu (曹狄秋) living in that address, but I was arrested, and I was found in possession of a booklet called "Deon Lee" and some letters. I borrow this book from a man named Lieu Yee Zung (利以順) at the Universal Printing Co. (神州國光社). I know ~~nothing~~ nothing about these affairs.

Tsang Tsung Zung
(Signed & finger printed)

Police witness C.D.C. 176.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Yuin Ching (張云卿).
native of Szechuen taken by me C.D.C. 324.
at G.R. Stn. on the 17/3/32 and interpreted by translated Interpreter Chien.

My name is Tsang Yuin Ching (張云卿) male Chinese, single student, age 23 years and I am a native of Szechuen. I lived in the Tsung Foo Street, Chengtu previous, but now I live at Yee Dai Middle School premises, Avenue Haig and Route Ferguson, on the second floor. I came to Shanghai on the 20th March, 1932., and lived at No. 1 Ling Sung Fong Paoshan Road, Chapel. Owing to the Sino Japan war I removed my belongings to the Yee Dai Middle School. In the August 20th Year of Chinese Republic, I tried to join the Public College of China (中國公學), but I did not pass the entrance examination, so I studied at my home. I am not connected in any school at present. About 9 p.m. on the 17/3/32 I went to 370 Zee Yih Lih, Changping Road for the purpose of sending a letter to my friend Zau Chu Yih (曹狄秋), when I was arrested. I have no relatives in Shanghai and I have not been charged before.

Tsang Yuin Ching
(Signed & finger printed)

Police witness C.D.C. 324.

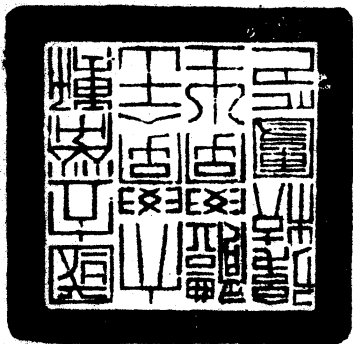
List of communist literature seized at No. 370 Dzien Yih Li () off Changping Road during a raid at 8.45 p.m. March 17, 1932.

- 1) Handbill entitled "Outline of propaganda on March 18" (Anniversary of the Paris Commune) purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Social Science Research Association, urging the people to celebrate the anniversary on March 18 and opposing the partition of China by the Imperialists, the betrayal of Shanghai and the Three Eastern Provinces by the Kuomintang and the attack upon the Red Armies by the Imperialistic Kuomintang. 8 copies
- 2) Booklet entitled "Reader", Issue No.1, Vol.No.1. 1 copy
- 3) Booklet entitled "Criticism on Books and Newspapers", No.1, 4. 1 copy
- 4) Booklet entitled "Criticism on Books and Newspapers", No.1, 6. 1 copy
- 5) Karl Marx and Engels' Criticism on the League of Farmers and Labourers. 1 copy
- 6) Philosophy of Materialism. 4 copies
- 7) New Idea. 1 copy
- 8) Political Economics. 1 copy
- 9) Key to Economics. 1 copy
- 10) Outline of Economics. 1 copy
- 11) Revolutionary Changes. 1 copy
- 12) Graduation certificate issued by the Chengtu Modern College in Szechuen to one Zau Bei Ching (曹培金) together with a photo of the graduate. 1 copy
- 13) 1 chop on the name of Zau Di Chiu (曹荻秋).

中國銀行



中國銀行



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 18/3/32. 19 F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 52887

Stn. Gordon Rd.

Prosecutor

Judge Mr. Zou

Fn. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

& S. B. D. 3388

S. B. D. 3388

Accused

Ts ng Kweng Cheng

(

)

Age 19. Student. 19332.

Charge

Offence against the Internal Security of State. Cont to Art 2 Sec. 2 and Art 6 of the Law Governing Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.
For that he at 9 p.m., on 17/3/32 at 385 Changping Road was found to be in possession of a quantity of communistic and anti Government literature.

S. . . .

Proceedings. Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lea:- At 9 p.m. on the 17/3/32 the Special Branch and detectives with a representative of the P.S.B. armed with a Search Warrant raided No. 385 Changpin Rd to arrest Hui Tsung, Ts ng Kweng Cheng and two others. This accused was arrested and a quantity of literature was seized (produced). The information was supplied by the P.S.B. and the accused arrested by the Police. The P.S.B. cannot produce sufficient evidence, so the Police charge the accused accordingly, in this Court

C.B.C. 324:- Corroborated and added. When we went to arrest the accused the room was locked and the accused was not there. We broke a window to enter the premises and seized some communistic literature.

I waited downstairs for the accused, and after about 10 minutes, the accused came in, and when I questioned him he stated that he lived in the room. He was going to enter the room at the time and he told me that his name was Tsang Kweng Cheng so I arrested him.

Accused in answer to Judge :- The books seized were given to me by my friend to read. I had no money, so I wrote home to my parents and I received a reply that they would send me some. I live at 385 Changping Rd. A man named "Wong" asked me to work for him to deliver books to the Post Office. This literature seized, was in a basket. I have only read a few pages of the books, so I do not know the full contents. Some of these books were lent to me by a man named "Yang" the others belong to "Wong".

Rep. of P.S.B. Lieu Cha:- I request that the accused be handed over to us. The accused is a communist because the books found in his room are of a communist nature.

Mr. Lea:- The communist literature in Court, were seized in the

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 18/3/32 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 7

Stn. Gordon Rd

Procuration

Judge

Fm L. D. I Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

R. g. No. 5/52887. Sheet No. 2.

accused room in both cases before the Court this morning, and it only gives us an idea that the accused are ~~persons~~ suspected of being communists, but this has not been proved, although the literature was found in their respective rooms. Now the P.S.B. state that they have arrested others in connection with this case, I suggest that the persons arrested be brought to this Court to prove that the three accused before the Court this morning are communists. The three accused arrested and charged by the Police should be tried in this Court as the evidence put forward by the P.S.B. is not sufficient for handing over.

Decision. To be temporarily detained in custody pending date of trial.

WEB.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for Political Section
 Connected with 5/3/32
 19/3/32. 19 F. I. R. No.

ANNUAL S.N. No. 1932
 R.C.S. 1932

Reg. No. 1932-04 Stn. 6424-24. Procurator
 Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Judge 3388
 7th

Sheet No...3

Accused

Kyi Tsou Lu
 ()
 John Ving

() See Mr. Teacher.

Charge

Offence against the internal security of the state. Art. 2 and Art. 6 of the Law on punishing persons who do it acts to injure the Republic of China.
 For that he concerned with there (one in custody) at 385 Changping Road at 8.30 p.m. 18/3/32 was arrested on authority of a S.S.D. Court warrant for being in possession of a quantity of communistic and anti government literature.

Proceed-
 ings

R. on a paired for the police.

R. on:- Accused is charged under Art. 2 & 6 of the law governing the punishment of persons committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. At 8.30 on the 17/3/32 police attached to the Gordon Rd, station gave assistance to the Shanghai public safety bureau armed with a search warrant issued by the S.S.D. court & arrested one named Tsang Kweng Cheng at No. 385 Changping Rd, & seized communistic literature. Police were then detailed for observation on the house & this accused was arrested at 8.30. . . on the 18/3/32, he went there to look for one named, Tsang Kweng Cheng already in custody as stated. Then questioned this accused stated that he came to Shanghai on the 15/3/32 & that he lived at No. 677 Zechuen Rd, he also stated that he had two friends living at No. 95 Carter Rd, police went there & saw two men named Lee & Tsah, who stated that accused had been visiting there for some time past, so that proves that accused has been in Shanghai for some time. When he was searched at the police station communistic literature was found on him, in his pants & he is concerned with the other man named Tsang Kweng Cheng who was arrested yesterday. Two papers were found in accused's note book. One is a house rent receipt dated 4/3/32 & the other is a receipt for parcels of paper delivered to other people.

S.D.S.26:- Accused went to No. 385 Changping Rd, & asked to see one named Tsang Kweng Cheng, who is already in custody & the chief tenant of this house told accused that the man he was looking for had removed to No. 370 Changping Rd, after the tenant told me

Sheet No. 4.

this I was detailed to watch No. 385 Changping Rd, with the result that I arrested this accused outside this address.

it, Chi ah ling :- accused is my nephew. I can vouch that he is an honest man & has nothing to do with the communistic business.

Here Judge ordered that the witness be excluded from the court.

Accused:- I was arrested at No. 385 Changping Rd, on the 18/3/32. My friend named Tsang Kwang Cheng rented the place & I went there to see him. I have no previous convictions, neither am I a communist. I went to no. 385 Changping at 3.30 PM. yesterday. I came to Shanghai a week ago & lived with a relative named Vung Shung Nyooch. The papers in court were found in my stockings. I put them in the pants pocket at first & they must have slipped down in to my trousers. They were given to me by one named Yih Ding Fong, he lived in French Town & he told me to give the papers to a man named Lieu living in the Lu Ding Fong off Ferry Rd, I did not read the papers when they were given to me. I knew Lieu when I was a teacher at the Gee Nyooch college. I lived then with a relative in the Lee Tsong Ku in the Native City.

Mr. Lea:- This is also a paper found in accused's note book (handed to court). & it gives an idea the numbers of pamphlets to various pupils, but the address's are not clear.

Judge to accused:- These papers prove that you were in Shanghai before the 15/3/32.

Accuse :- I was previously a teacher at the college & owing to the Sino Japanese trouble in Shanghai I left here & then returned again. My relative named Gee Wei Ling works at No. 95 Carter Rd, this place is called the " World students Federation". I lived at No. 26 Jai Ing Fong alleyway after I left the " Gee Nyooch College". I left the house in Ferry Rd, on the 10/3/32 & went to stay with a relative. On the 6/3 I went to my home in the country & returned here on the 10th. My uncle can prove that I went home on the 6th.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for _____ 19 ____ F. I. R. No. _____ Stn. No. _____

Reg. No. _____ Stn. _____ Procurator _____ Judge _____
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 5.

& returned to Shanghai on the 10th. .

C.D.C.26:- The two papers were found in accused's trousers pocket.

Witness:- accused is my nephew. I dont know his address. Two months ago he stayed at the Au Ling Fong. I visited him there once or twice.

Here witness was shown a receipt for rent,

Witness :- I know nothing about that receipt. A detective came to me and asked me if accused lived at my place, but I live at No. 95 Carter Rd, Accused has relatives living at Carter Rd, A relative there is named Ong Shang Ung & has a shop, he is not in Shanghai at present. I moved to No.95 Carter Rd, on the 6/3/32.

lit, Er Yoh Ung :- I dont know the accused. but I know the witness Chi Ah Ling. The day before yesterday the accused came to No.95 Carter Rd, & stayed there the night. I move to Carter Rd, two week ago . I dont know where accused lived before that.

Decision.

Remanded sine die, Accused to be detained in custody.

A. .C.

22/3

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1 / 4 / 1932. F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 5647.

Reg. No. 5/52337.

Stn. Gordon Road.

Procutor. Tsong.

Judge. **SHAL MUNWAT POLICE**
S. B. REGISTRY.

For. L. D. I. Revised 5-31 G 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 9.

Hist. Court of Appeal.

Proceed-
ings.

Mr T S Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr Lung Vung Ka appointed for the accused.

Judge to Mr Lea :- I will only hear the case of the 2nd and 3rd accused, as the other two were tried by another Judge.

Mr Lea :- At 9.p.m on the 17th of last month, the Public Safety Bureau went to Gordon Road Station with a warrant, and asked for assistance to go to No.370 Changping Road, where they stated they had received information that some Communists were there. The necessary assistance was rendered, and when they entered these premises, two persons were arrested and some books seized, and in the possession of the 2nd accused, a certificate bearing the name of a man named "Tsau" was found, but the 2nd accused stated it was not him. The Police then asked him to make a statement, and he wrote down his proper name "Tsau" first, and then altered it to "Tsang". The 2nd accused is really the man "Tsau", and a representative is here this afternoon, to ask for the handing over of the two accused, but the Police want them first to prove they committed crimes outside of the Settlement, before they are handed over.

C.D.C.324 :- Corroborated.

Witness Wong Ping :- I am a representative of the Public Safety Bureau. These two accused were indicated by other prisoners in another case, and that is how we received the information. We then applied for a warrant and had them arrested. There were some pamphlets found in the City on the 18th of last month, and are similar to those which we found in the house at No.370 Changping Road, and this is the reason we are asking for the two accused to be handed over.

Judge to witness Wong Ping :- This case cannot be handed over as it is already being tried by this Court, and I have already informed the Public Safety Bureau to this effect.

Witness Wong Ping :- I can prove that these two accused did live in the house by the tenants. The name of the man we received in the City was "Leu Tsau", and the 2nd accused is the man wanted.

Case No. 5/52887. Sheet No. 10.

Witness Chung Ah Sz :- I am the wife of Chung Ah Ling who is the chief tenant of the house at No. 370 Changping Road. We rented a room to the two accused, and the 3rd accused paid the rent. The room was rented in the 12th moon, and both the accused had lived there for two months. They always left in the morning, and returned about 4 p.m. I do not know if they had any friends visiting them or not, as I paid no attention to them. They said they were students. Sometimes they had friends visiting them. I do not know if they held any meetings or not. They occupied the upstairs front room, and the upstairs rear room was let to someone else. They did not tell me their names when they came to hire the room. We do not report to the police when a new family moves into the house, and they do not give any guarantees. There was another man named "Tsan" but he is not here this afternoon. At first the man Tsan and the 2nd accused came to rent the room, and owing to the recent trouble, Tsan ran away, and then these two accused who are brothers occupied the room. The photo on this certificate (handed to witness by the Judge) is that of the 2nd accused. When Tsan left the house, he took away all his belongings and he has never returned. The room is now occupied by these two accused.

Witness Foo Tsao Tsung :- I am a representative of the Public Safety Bureau. I received information that the two accused were Communists and were living in Changping Road, so we obtained assistance from the Settlement Police and arrested them. I ask the Court to hand them over to us for investigations, and after the investigations have been completed, we will return them back to this Court.

Judge to witness Foo Tsao Tsung :- They cannot be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau, as this Court is already trying the case.

2nd accused :- My name is Tsang and not Tsan. The other man name Tsan was my brother, and he was adopted out of the family, and changed his name.

Witness Chung Ah Sz to the Judge :- The man named Tsan spoke

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Fin. L. D. I. Revised 5-31 G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 5/52837. Sheet No. 11.

the usih dialect, and these two accused speak the Szechuen dialect.

2nd accused :- The reason I was going to write down the name Tsau was because, when I was writing the detective hit me on the head. I do not live in the house, and it is peculiar why the witness should say so, when at first she said I did not. I have visited the house often and have often seen the witness Lung Ah Sz singing and crying. She is not in her right senses. I do not know if Tsau is a Communist or not, and if he was, he would tell me so. I saw the books which are now before the Court in the room where I went to the house, but I did not see the pamphlets.

3rd accused :- I do not live in the house. I went there to see the man named Tsau in order to borrow some money from him. I do not know if he is a Communist or not. I knew him in Szechuen. I have seen the witness Lung Ah Sz once before in the house when I went there and she appeared to me to be out of her senses. The books now before the Court do not belong to me.

Counsel summed up.

Decision.

Tsung Yuen Ching & Tsung Tsung Lung remand for further trial.
(Date to be fixed later).

F.Boorman.

52, For attention please

[Signature]

21. Kuh.

4:4:32

Not a pass to Reg.

Noted
Kuh
74

OBH 5/4

see 5/5/32
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 6/5/1932 F. I. R. No. 412

Stn. No. 5647

Reg. No. 53-12-9 Stn. 53-12-9 Procuration 53-12-9
Fm. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
Judge: Lau Tien	
C & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3388
Date	9/5/32

Sheet No. 12.
HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceed-
in a

Mr. Lau appeared for the police.
" Ching Yang Keh appointed by the court for accused.

Mr. Lau:- Outlined the charge & case as at previous hearing & added, the 1st, accused made a statement & signed himself Lau. He then at once altered it to another name. The S.S.S. ask that accused be handed over to them, but they have no evidence to the effect that he used committed any offenses in the chapel area. They were arrested in the settlement in possession of communistic literature.

1st, accused:- My father had two sons & my father was a friend of a man named Lau he adopted me & that is how I took the name of Lau. I know about the communistic books but I did not live in the house where I was arrested. The 2nd, accused is not my brother. I went to see Lau & got to know the 2nd, accused. The tenant said at the first hearing that I did not live at No. 370 Tsangping Rd, I don't know a man named Yang, who gave the information against me, neither did I receive any pamphlets from him.

Here Yang's statement was read to accused.

1st, accused:- I am not a communist, if I am Yang can come to court & confront me with it. He should know me. I did not hand any pamphlets to Yang Chi.

2nd, accused:- I don't know the 1st, accused. I went to No. 370 Tsangping Rd, to see Lau & ask him for some money. I don't live there. I know nothing about the pamphlets found in the house. That tenant told lies when she said that I lived there. The 1st, accused is not my brother. I am not known as Siau Tsau. I don't know Yang Chi. Why does not Yang come to court & confront me with the accusation.

Mr. Lau:- The tenant of the house was summoned to appear in court but he has failed to do so.

Here counsel summed up.

Decision.

Pleadings concluded. Remanded for judgment on the 13/5/32 P.M.

A.A.G.

52. Further report please in due course.
J. H. K. For Attorney General 9/5/32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 6/5/ 1932 F. I. R. No. Str. No. 5647

Reg. No. 52887 Stn. Gordon Rd. Procurator Tsong Judge Lau Tsiang
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. 1405

Sheet No. 13

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceed-
ings

Mr. Lee appeared for the police.
" Waa Tsang Sei appointed by the court for accused.

Mr. Lee:- Reoutlined the charge & case as at previous hearing
& added, the S.P.S.B. applied for a warrant from this court to
arrest the accused.

Accused:- I had no communistic books in my place No. 385
Changping Rd. I know nothing about communistic pamphlets. A man named
Long kept a box there. I don't know a man named Yang Chih who was
arrested in Chinese City. No. 385 Changping Rd. is not a communist
H.Q.

C.D.C. 324:- Police received information to the effect that
385 Changping Rd. was a communists H.Q. Police went there but found
that accused was out, I was detailed to stop, there & eventually this
accused returned & stated that he occupied the place. Communistic
books were seized.

Here counsel summed up.

Rep. Waa Su Ching of the S.P.S.B.:- I am here to ask for the
accused to be handed over to the Chapel authorities & ask that the
court write a letter to the S.P.S.B. to let them know how the case is
proceeding, or settled.

Decision. Pleadings concluded. Remanded for judgement till 13/5/32.P.M.

A.A.G.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for ^{Political Section} 9/5/32. 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 553.

Reg. No. 53004. Stn. Gordon Road. Procurator. Kue
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. Connected with Case No 5/52887. C. S. H. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 1

No. D 3388

Date 11/5/32

Proceed-
ings.

Mr T.S. Lea appeared for the Police
Mr Yao Ding Kwong appeared for the accused.

Mr Lea :- On the 18th March this year at 3.20.p.m. the accus-
ed was arrested at No.385 Changping Road. This case is connected
with another case where a man named Tsang Kwong Tsung was previously
arrested in these premises, and after his arrest, a detective was
posted on the premises, and later this accused came and was arrested.
The police also found out that this accused has an alias Loh Ving,
and when he was arrested, in his possession was found a draft of a
Communist nature, and from the rent received, the police also found
out that the accused rented a room at No.14 Jessfield Road on the
18th March this year. The other man named Tsang Kwong Tsung was
arrested on behalf of the Public Safety Bureau, and as they know
more about this case than we do, I ask the Court if it is necessary
to remand the case in order to get the evidence from the Public
Safety Bureau.

Judge :- It is not necessary.

Accused :- I was arrested at 3.30.p.m on the 18th March. I
went to No.385 Changping Road to meet Tseng Kwong Tsung in order to
have my sister enrolled in school. That was the first time I went there.
I do not know if these premises were used by Communists for
propaganda. When I was in the bookstall, I met a school mate named
Yi Ling Fong, and he gave me a letter and asked me to take it to a
house in the Foo Ding Fong alleyway off Wuting Road. He wanted me to
give it to a man named Lieu. The envelope was not sealed, and I do
not know what was the contents of it. I do not think I can find Yi
now, but I think I can find the man named Lieu, who lives in the up-
stairs room of the 3rd house in the Foo Ding Fong alleyway off Wuting
Road. Yi was a school mate of mine in the Tsinan University.

Judge :- I will remand your case pending enquiries at the
Tsinan University.

Mr Lea :- Some books were found in the accused's premises, so
I ask the Court to dispose of them.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procuration Judge
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 5/55004. Sheet No. 15

Judge to Mr Lea :- They are to be kept temporarily at the station.

Decision.

Remand (no fixed date) for trial.
witness to be re-summoned.

F.Boorman.

S²,
Intros report in due
course please.

S. I. Kuh.

11/5:32.

See and pass to Reg.

OSK 11/5

Noted
Kuh
11/5.

5 copies.
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 18/3/32 49 F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. 5648-9.

Reg. No. 2/52888-9 Stn. Gordon Rd. Procurator Judge Zau
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Accused

Tsang Yui Ching
alias
Lau Zau

(

)

Age 23. Student. 18/3/32

Tsang Tsung Zung

(

)

Age 18. do.

Charge

Offence against the Internal Security of State. Cont to Art 2 Sec 2 and Art 6 of the Law Governing Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that they at 10.15 p.m. 17/3/32 at 370 Changping Road were found to be in possession of a quantity of communistic and anti-Government literature.

Proceedings. Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lea- Outlined the charge and added. At 9.p.m. on the 17/3/32 a Warrant was received from the S.S.D.Ct and handed to the Police by the P.S.B. A representative of the P.S.B. accompanied by Headquarters raided 370 Changping Rd and arrested the accused and seized a quantity of literature. In the Station, the 1st accused stated that his name was Tsang Yui Ching, and when told to write his name on his statement, he wrote the name of "Zau". He then rubbed it out and changed it to his proper name. On the Search Warrant, it stated to arrest "Lau Zau", here is a school certificate with a photo attached of the 1st accused in the name of "Zau" and a chop was seized in the name of "Zau".

D.S. Nancarrow:- At 9.p.m. on the 17/3/32 detectives and the Special Branch working in conjunction with the representative of the P. S.B. and Headquarters with a Search Warrant raided No.370 Changping Rd and arrested the accused and seized literature. The literature was seized in the upstairs room, samples of which are in Court. Detectives were left on the premises for observation and at about 10.30.p.m. the two accused came and were arrested. The officer of the P.S.B. is not in Court to give evidence.

In answer to Judge :- The accused were not in the room at the time of the raid, we left detectives on the premises and about 45 minutes later they were arrested. The accused came to the room where they were arrested, and they stated that they occupied the room. They were questioned by the P.S.B. officer, and they and accused stated

Reg. No. 1 Stn. Gordon Rd Procurator Judge
 Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Reg. No. 5/52888-9. Sheet No. 2.

that he lived in the room. The ~~1st~~ 1st accused did not admit living in the room but a photo of him was found in the room.

Mr. Lea:- The representative of the P.S.B. is not in Court, so we have no chance to ask him if any offence was committed in Nantao. I ask the Court to obtain the application from the District Court made by the P.S.B. to see the contents of the application. If they have made arrests at Nantao concerning the two accused, the Police have no objection to hand them over, and if no offence of such nature has taken place in the Settlement, we have no objection.

1st Accused in answer to Judge :- I ~~was~~ arrested at 9 p.m. on the 17/3/32 at 370 Changping Rd. The room was not hired by me. The certificate found is the property of my brother. My brother and I are twins and my father had a good friend who had no sons so my brother was given to him as his son, that is the reason that my brother has a different name. I made a mistake in writing my name on the statement because I was nervous through being tortured. I know nothing about the communists books. I am not a member of the Kuomintang or Communists.

2nd Accused:- I have never lived at 370 Changping Rd. I was arrested when I had just arrived at the house. I went there to borrow some money from "Zau" Dih Tsu. I did not admit to the P.S.B. that I ~~was~~ living there. I know nothing about the communists books etc found in the room. I am not a member of any party.

("Here the representatives appeared in Court.")

Rep. of P.S.B. Lieu Wha:- We received information that No. 370 Changping Rd was used by communists for a meeting place. With the assistance of the Police we raided these premises. We received information that one named "Lau Zau" lived there. The Police arrested these two accused and seized a photo from the room and we found that one of the accused is the man wanted, as the photo is the likeness of the 1st accused. When he signed his statement, he signed "Zau". We questioned the chief tenant of the house and he stated that the room was rented by "Zau" and proved that the 2nd accused was living there.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 18/3/32 19 F. I. R. No. Sta. No.

Reg. N. Stn. Gordon Rd. Procurator. Judge.
Form D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 3

When the 1st accused entered the premises, he changed his name.

Rep. Long Ping:- The 1st accused entered the house first and the 2nd accused afterwards when they were arrested, The 2nd accused when spoken to seemed very frightened. The chief tenant of the house told me that the 2nd accused was living there, and that the 1st accused often visited the room. The 2nd accused did not deny in the presence of the chief tenant that he was living there.

D.C. Hancock in answer to Judge :- The chief tenant when asked by the detectives if the 2nd accused was living there, said "Yes". The 2nd accused did not admit this himself.

Re. Lieu Cha:- in answer to Judge :- We have a rested others at Nantao and they ~~admitted~~ implicated these accused. I ask that they be handed over to us to be tried with others.

Decision. To be temporarily detained in custody pending date of trial.

W.H.B.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3390
REGISTRY
3390
Station
12. 4. 32
Date April 1, 1932

Subject (in full) Pro-communist publication entitled "The War Flag" (戰旗報)

Made by D.I. Kueh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

D.I. Kueh Pao-hwa

With reference to the attached letter dated March 15, 1932 from Mr. Tsen Si-n Kyeh (周克堯), President of the Shanghai Special District Court, on the subject of a subversive publication entitled "The War Flag", the editorial offices of which are reported to be situated in the Pao Zou Lee (寶壽里) off Shantung Road near Pakhoi Road, I have to state that careful enquiries made by the detectives of this office in co-operation with the staff of Section 5 fail to produce any information to show that such a paper has ever existed. Should such a paper ever have been published in Shanghai, it must have been surreptitiously disseminated.

Kueh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
Mh
12:4:32

Translation.

3390.
18.3.32.

March 18, 1932.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter
No. 3943 of March 15 regarding a publication entitled
"The War Flag" and to inform you that the matter is receiving
attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Givens

(Sp.Br.)

Asst ~~Deputy~~ Commissioner ~~(Criminal)~~.

President,

Shanghai Special District Court.

送覆者案准

貴院三月十五日第三九四三號

函請查禁戰旗報由准此

除飭屬注意外相應函

覆即希查照為荷此致

上海特區地方法院長

副警務部長
兼刑事處長
安士

卅年三月十八日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

3390
18.3.34

Translation of letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

Shanghai

March 15, 1934.

... headquarters,
Shanghai.

Sir,

At the request of the Bureau of Education in accordance with an instructional order No. 311 from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai following a request made to the latter by the (Shanghai) Provincial Government stating that they have discovered a publication entitled "The War Flag" (戰旗報), its contents being entirely communitistic and instigating labourers against the Kuomintang; on the ground of the present crisis in Shanghai. The offices of this paper are situated in the Hui Hou Li alleyway (懷喜里) off Eastung Road near Balloch Road. As this address is situated within the jurisdiction of the International Settlement, I have been requested to communicate with you to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

Wen Lien Hual

President.

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

9

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO. <u>FRU-2</u>
		REEL NO. <u>9</u>
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED:	(Date) <u>9/6/52</u> (Hour)	BEGINS WITH: <u>D-3307-1933 (Cont'd)</u>
FINISHED:	(Date) <u>9/8/52</u> (Hour)	1. <u>D-3323-1934</u>
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS	<u>13</u>	2. <u>D-3360-1935</u>
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	<u>1399</u>	3. <u>D-3380-1932</u>
APPROVED: _____		4.
		5.
		6.
		ENDS WITH: <u>D-3390-1932</u>
		CERTIFICATION
<p>THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:</p> <p><u>9/8/52</u> (DATE) <u>B. Lumblock & Herlander</u> (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)</p>		

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