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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5310

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 23, 1940

Subject Shanghai Power Company - Wage increase to employees

Made by P.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by P.I. Crawford

On September 26, the management of the Shanghai Power Company announced that with effect from September 1, 1940, the High Cost of Living Allowance to Chinese employees would be increased from 25% of pay to 35% with a minimum of \$10.00 per month. It was further announced that the minimum of the three allowances now in effect (1) cost of living allowance (2) rise in cost of commodities allowance (3) commodities allowance would be \$10.00. This arrangement is beneficial to about 1,000 employees (over 40% of the total staff).

On September 27, the management of the Shanghai Power Company announced that the high cost of living allowance for local appointees, Chinese and Russian workers would be 100% of their basic pay.

The labour situation in the Shanghai Power Company is quiet.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

FORM NO. 3
5-10-1941
222H

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch. *614161*

REPORT

Date..... May 4th, 1940.

Subject (in full)..... Shanghai Power Company - Labour situation at
Riverside normal.

Made by..... D. S. T. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by..... D. J. Crawford.

200 D
C. J. Crawford
2
1940

The labour situation in the Riverside Power Station, 2800 Yangtszepoo Road, is normal this morning, May 4th, and all labour unrest has now subsided.

Shun Yao-nung (*孫耀龍*), a testing assistant, who was discharged on May 2nd for posting a copy of the management's letter without permission, was reinstated on May 4th, after being cautioned by the management.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. T.

D. C. (Special Branch). *RCY/H*

CHH
M 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 3 1940

Subject Shanghai Power Company - Labour situation at Riverside.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The labour situation in the Riverside Power Station, 2800 Yangtszepoo Road, is normal this morning, May 3.

Following the discharge on May 2 of Shun Yao Hung (徐耀興), the testing assistant, who meanwhile serves as the spokesman of the workers to demand an increase in wages, there was much talk among the workers at Riverside Power Station on May 2. They supported the testing assistant as their leader and opined that it was not justifiable to discharge him, but no definite form of support was decided upon on May 2.

On the afternoon of May 2, Mr. A.L. Biggs, Chief of the Personnel Department of the Power Company, had an interview with the discharged man at head office and tactfully investigated the matter. Apart from admitting his mistake in posting the copy of a letter belonging to the management, without the permission of the management and giving an assurance that he had no intention of instigating a strike even if the workers' demands should be refused, Shun Yao Hung (徐耀興) finally assured Mr. Biggs that he would keep the workers quiet. He also stated that he was willing to abide by the result of investigations being conducted by the Head Office.

On the evening of May 2, a number of the workers called at the home of the discharged man at Lane 1825 (Zung Ngoeh Li), 7 Yangtszepoo Road, and expressed their opinion to him that something should be done by the

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

*S.O. 1
o/c ykas*

workers to demand his reinstatement . He, however, advised them that the more agitation the workers conduct, the worse would his position be with the management. The workers agreed to keep quiet for the time being. It is believed that this man will be re-instated in the near future after the Company is satisfied that he has exercised a restraining influence on the workers.

C 3/5

Kao Jen Ken
D. S. I.

D. S. (Special Branch)

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI File No. 5310
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date May 2, 1940.

Subject. Shanghai Power Company - Unrest among employees in
Riverside Power Station - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Between 12 noon and 1 p.m. May 1, while the employees of the Riverside Power Station were taking meals in the mess room, Shun Yao Hung (武耀洪, a testing assistant in the Generating Department, made known to the employees that a negative reply to the demand for an increase in wages had been received from the management. He then read to them a letter addressed by the General Manager of the Shanghai Power Company to the Manager of the Riverside Station to the effect that the company could not grant a further increase and that the company had always considered the employees' interests. After some discussion, the workers decided that some investigations should be made regarding the treatment in other firms and thereafter another letter demanding an increase in wages will be sent to the management.

On the morning of May 1, Shun Yao Hung was handed a copy of the Chinese translation of the letter. He had a copy printed and had it posted in the Mess Room on the morning of May 2 for the information of the employees. Taking into consideration the company's regulations that any body posting notices on the company's premises without permission of the management is liable to dismissal, the Manager of the Riverside Power Station dismissed this man. It will be noted that he added nothing to the printed copy.

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(G. H.)
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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

*Copies to
S.O. D.
O/C Y.P.O.*

C-3.

*see
see Y.P.O.
informed*

It is learned that the workers are naming him their leader in the present agitation and it is expected that his dismissal will result in some reaction from the employees in general when they gather in the mess room at noon to-day, May 2. The situation is being watched.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FORM
C. 90M-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 1 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

5310

Station, etc.

Subject. Shanghai Power Company - unrest among workers in Riverside
Power Station.

Made by. D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford.

Labour unrest now prevails among the 1,500 workmen employed at the Riverside Power Station, Shanghai Power Company, 2800 Yangtszepoo Road, who are agitating for an increase in wages.

On April 29, Shun Yao-hung, (盛耀夫), aged 48, a native of Shanghai, residing at Lane 1825, 7 Yangtszepoo Road, a testing assistant in the Generating Department, Riverside Power Station, delivered a letter to the management. The letter was signed by 39 employees mostly clerks and foremen in the Riverside Power Station. They demanded that a further increase in pay be granted to all employees at Riverside.

It will be noted that since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, the management has granted a 50% increase in wages in addition to a rice allowance on a sliding scale; the present rate being \$10 a month while the price of rice is around \$40.

In connection with the demand, it is learned that the management is not prepared to grant any increase as it has been looking after the interests of the employees from time to time of its own accord. On the morning of May 1, the management had an interview with the writers of the letter, at Riverside Station and explained to them that a further increase would not be granted.

It is now learned that the agitators will hold a meeting in the mess room of the Riverside Power Station at noon to-day, May 1, to discuss the issue.

D.S.I. (Special Branch)

Kao Yen Ken
D.S.I.

INDEXED BY
(S.H.) REGISTRY
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FILE

W. S. E. S.

all D.O.
of 4/poo.

Shun Yao-hung

Copy sent 1/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5316

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 14, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Power Company - Employees at Riverside Station

attempt to form organization.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

R. W. Mac Ghee D.S.I.

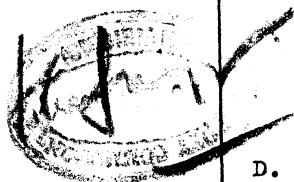
Information was received to the effect that a number of Chinese employees at the Riverside Power Station had formed a "Yah Dzu Society" (雅叙会) and that the society was soliciting members among the employees, the organization having the ostensible object of promoting mutual friendship among the workers. The members, according to the schedule, should meet once a month and hold a dinner party.

When asked about its formation in detail and informed that organizations situated in the International Settlement are required to register with the Shanghai Municipal Police, Chen Wen-chi (陳文祺), one of the promoters, who is a clerk in the Time Office of the Riverside Power Station, on September 13 declared that the workers of their own accord had decided to cancel the project of forming the society.

Attention is being paid to the matter by Special Branch in order to ascertain whether the promoters have really abandoned the scheme which would appear to be an attempt at organizing labour.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DC Divs
Information
This is known
to Power Co.
Copy given to
DCD



Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

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19/9

KYK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5310
REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 30, 1935

Subject Shanghai Power Company - A handbill urging workers in
the Riverside Depot to expose a clerk.
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Robb*

On August 28, a copy of a mimeographed handbill, purporting to emanate from the "Whole Body of Workers in the Riverside Power Station" entitled "The Cunning Clerk in the Coal Department" was delivered to the Manager of the Riverside Power Station of the Shanghai Power Company. It is reported that copies of the same handbill were also found in the Riverside Depot on the same day.

The handbill states that Sung Dz-tung (沈時春), a clerk employed at the Riverside Power Station, has approached the Shanghai Power Company's coal contractors on behalf of the firemen, ashmen and coal transportation coolies, and extorted money from them.

On the ground that the good reputation of the workers has been affected by Sung's misconduct, the pamphlet concludes by urging the workers to rise and expose Sung Dz-tung.

Attempts to obtain a copy of the handbill have been unsuccessful.

This information was obtained from Biggs of the S.P.C.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI,

Please inform Station and Division concerned, watch developments, and report again early.

Noted
Copies sent to D.O. "B" and Yangtze Station
Rep. Janed to you.

30 AUG. 1935

Copy - original on D9236

Misc. 3/41
MUNICIPAL
Yangtszepoo B. REG
B. D. 5310
rec. 4th 6 241.41

(2)

Activities of the Shanghai Water & Electricity Supply Labour
Union, Eastern branch, Lane 1963, House 12 Yangtszepoo Road.

D.S.I. Smith.

Sir,

On the morning of the 3/2/41 Mr. W. Logan, Personnel
Department, Shanghai Power Company, No. 181 Nanking Road,
came to this station and reported to D.S.I. Smith that
he had reason to believe that the Shanghai Water &
Electricity Supply Labour Union, Eastern Branch, Lane
1963, House No. 12 Yangtszepoo Road, was attempting to
induce employees of the Riverside Power Station, to join
the union.

On the 30/1/41 a petition containing a number of
demands for an increase in basic pay and general improve-
ment of conditions, is alleged to have been passed among
the Chinese employees at the Riverside Power Station,
for signatures. Eighty workers are believed to have
signed the petition some of whom later reconsidered their
action and deleted their names. It is said that the
petition was eventually destroyed.

At 8 p.m. 3/2/41 four Riverside Power Station
employees named below visited the Shanghai Water &
Electricity Supply Labour Union and registered their
names.

1. Woo Kuo Pau (吳國寶), Clerk, residing
at Lane 2747/37 Yangtszepoo Road.
2. Wong Kuo Tsang (王國常) boiler-room foreman,
residing at 2725 Yangtszepoo Road.
3. Yang Ah Nyi (楊阿乙) boiler-room foreman,
residing at Lane 2747/27 Y'poo Road.
4. Koo Ah Ching (顧阿金) boiler-room foreman,
residing at Lane 1963/r Y'poo Road.

C.D.S. 108 who had been detailed to keep the

premises under observation, questioned the four men and they stated that on the 1/2/41 an unknown male Chinese visited their homes and informed them to present themselves at the union's office at 8 p.m. 3/2/41, otherwise they would be punished (處徒刑).

The activities of the staff of this union are being kept under observation and in cases where proof can be obtained that threats are being employed to secure members, necessary action will be taken.

D. S. 1.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to A.C.(Sp. Br.)

Original on 2/23/6

Section 1, Special Branch. 53/0

February 5, 1941

Eastern District Water & Electricity Workers' Union - new union
formed to organize Shanghai Power Company workers.

An "Eastern District Section of the
Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction
Committee" has been established at Lane 1963, 12
Yangtszepoo Road. Tsang Vee Liang (掌班良) is in charge. Tsang is also connected with the
Youth's Group, Lane 37, 119 Brennan Road, C.O.I.
and most of the staff members are former members
of the now defunct Eastern District Squatters'
Federation, Chaoyang Road.

A new union entitled "Shanghai Municipality
Eastern District Water & Electricity Workers' Union"
(上海市東區水電產業工會) was
recently formed with an office in the "Eastern
District Section of the Shanghai Branch, Social
Movement Direction Committee".

This new union is endeavouring to canvass
members from amongst the workers of the Shanghai
Power Company at Riverside Power Station. Between
7 p.m. and 8 p.m. on February 3 and 4, a total of
some 40 work^{er}s of the Shanghai Power Company
registered with this union. On registering, each
Worker was made to fill in a form (specimen attached),
a translation of which is given hereunder :-

DATE 6/2/41
m

"Shanghai Municipality Eastern District
Water and Electricity Workers' Union.

Registration Form

No. Date :

Name :

Age : PHOTO

Nativity :

Profession :

Residential address :

Remarks :

Registrar : Introducer :

Note : 1. Members of this union should
strictly observe the regulations
and resolutions of the union.
2. Members are not allowed to reveal
the secrets of this union on pain
of severe punishment".

This union is in the course of formation at the
present time and has the intention of controlling
the labour in the employ of Shanghai Power Company.
Tsang Vee Liang is assisted by a loafer named Wong
ching Hsiang (王全) who is handling the
management of the union.

A. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 520 8 34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

No. D 5310/14

Date 27/3/35

Date March 29, 1935

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Unrest among chauffeurs
subsides.

Made by Clerk kao Yen-keng

Forwarded by

H. Grubel

The unrest which existed among the 70 chauffeurs
of the Shanghai Power Company who were agitating against
the order requiring them to stand by in turn during the
night and on Sundays, has subsided. Three new chauffeurs
have been taken on by the management so that the work
of the chauffeurs will not be so arduous.

Information obtained by the undersigned.

Kao Yen-keng
Clerk.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
JH

29 MAR 1935

2
S. 40.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 18, 1935.

Subject Shanghai Power Company - Unrest among chauffeurs.

Made by Clerk Kao Yen-keng

Forwarded by

H. Grubel

Unrest now exists among the 70 chauffeurs of the Shanghai Power Company who are agitating against being required to stand by in rotation for Sunday and night work. For this no extra pay is issued.

On March 9, some thirty of them called at the Transportation Department, Fearon Road Depot. Chauffeurs Nos. 62, 49, 42 and 13 interviewed and lodged complaints with Mr. E.R. Rodgers. The latter promised to consider the matter and reply later.

Enquiries show that these chauffeurs are not organized, nor have they any particular leader, matters being discussed among themselves in the vicinity of their garages when they are at leisure.

*Noted 23/3/35.
Richardson*

*Kao Yen-keng
Clerk*

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.B. (Divina)

*Information and
please return.*

J.H.

18 MAR. 1935

SI

*Any fresh information
please.*

Report dated

29.3.35 attached

H.K.

Noted

Day

Sanborn

Noted

*White, S.K.
24.11.24/3*

Noted

*Notes. 24/3/35
Adm. 2. B. Well.*

28 MAR. 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ 5310

REPORT

Date December 5, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Collection of Subscriptions
among Workers at Riverside to maintain
Union office.

Made by D. S. Sansom

Forwarded by

H. Grubb

Woo Shang (和尚), Yih Zuan-sung (葉瑞生) and
Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉), foremen of workers of Nos. 1, 2 & 3
Boiler Rooms at Riverside Power Station respectively,
collected on or about November 30 subscriptions from amongst
workers under them to pay for the maintenance of the
office of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers'
Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City. There are about 60
mechanics and 50 coolies employed in the said workshops,
the former being charged 20 cents each and the latter 10
cents each. The money was disposed of by Yih Zuan-sung.

It is learned that these three collectors
conducted a similar campaign in October, 1934.

A. Sanson

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI

*Please inform Riverside Power
Shanghai Power Co.*

J.H.

*Copy of this report forwarded
to Mr. Heald through L. Briggs*

File

J.H.

DEC. 6 1934

H.G. 5/12/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 1, Special

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 5310

Branch Station

Date 26/11/34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Activities of Workers' Union

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by

H. Gubb. S.S.

The functions of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, remain suspended.

On the afternoon of November 24, Chen Pao-an (陳寶安), Wu Yeu-sung (胡友生) and Yu Ling-zien (俞林全) met in the Union offices. The following were the points they talked about and decided to carry out :-

1. That a meeting of committee members should be convened to discuss means to assist Li Teh-tseng (李德生), a worker of Boiler Room of the Riverside Power Station, who was recently dismissed owing to alleged negligence in work.
2. That measures should be devised to deal with Yang Yoong and Chun Sz-foo (龔志富), foremen in Fearon Road Depot, who were responsible for allying with other foremen to break the Union.
3. That Fang Dz-sung (方如昇), a clerk of the General Labour Union, should be requested to draft a reply to the Bureau of Social Affairs who had in writing instructed the Union to send a representative to the Bureau on November 23 to report the Union activities. The Union failed to comply with the Bureau instruction and intends to report its activities in black and white.
4. That Wu Yeu-sung should approach Chu Ah-zien for means to pay the wages due to ex-clerk Chow Hsueh-shing and rent in arrears.

D. S.

Special Branch)

NOV. 26 1934

November 26, 1934.

Labour

General Labour Union - Meeting

Some ten members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in their office at 117 Foh Yeu Road, at 3.15 p.m. November 24 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That Tu Yuch-sung be requested to negotiate with the Management of the Great China Rubber Factory for the reinstatement of the 103 ex-workers recently dismissed.
2. That the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs be requested to secure the release of the three members of the Ship Passengers' Safety Association, who have been arrested by detectives attached to the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
3. That local labour unions be instructed to forward a report on their activities and the existing agreements between their members and employers to the Committee of the General Labour Union.
4. That the application of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union to suspend the payment of membership fees to the General Labour Union owing to financial straits be approved.

With reference to Resolution No.3 an instruction has been received from the Ministry of Industry to compile statistics on the activities of local labour unions as well as the existing Labour-Capital agreements.

Dispute between Seamen's General Labour Union and Ship Passengers' Safety Association over vacancy for cabin boy on s.s. "Hsin Kiang Tien" - members of the latter Association arrested by the Soong-Tu Headquarters

At 7 a.m. November 24 the Detective Corps of the Woosung and Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters arrested three cabin boys of the s.s. "Hsin Kiang Tien" at the Kyung Lee Yuan Wharf, French Bund. These three

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

S.1, Special Branch *5310*

REPORT

Date *24/10/34*
October 24, 1934.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Secret Movement for the
Reuscitation of Workers' Union.

Made *by* and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Secret enquiries made at the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road, show that Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全), Yih Yeu-keng (葉友根), Chen Pao-an (陳寶安) and Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰), leaders in the present union reuscitation movement, have formulated a plan of approaching those workers in sympathy with the movement and forming cells among same as the initial step in their project. Yu Ling-zien (俞林全) and Chao Teh-zien (曹德全), operatives of the Fearon Road Power Station, will be responsible for carrying out the scheme at Fearon Road, while Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和) and Chen Pao-an (陳寶安), workers of the Riverside Power Station, have been appointed to undertake the same task at Riverside. These agitators claim that there are more workers in support of the movement at Fearon Road than at Riverside.

H. Grubb

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*File
copy to
D.C. & D
JB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

S.1, Special Branch **D. I.**

REPORT

Date **October 22, 1934**

Subject (in full) **Shanghai Power Company - workers in Riverside Depot**

make endeavours to resuscitate their Union.

Made **by** **and** Forwarded by **D. I.** Grubb

In view of the fact that part of the workers at Riverside Power Station hold the opinion that the closing down of their 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union will possibly give rise to more oppression on the part of the management, Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全) and one named Yih (叶) of the No.2 Boiler Room of the Riverside Station are reported to have been discussing measures to resuscitate the union. Wu Yeu-sung (胡有生), a leader in the union movement, is not taking any part in the resuscitation activities. Yih, it is learned, is supported by a number of workers at Riverside.

Observation, however, shows that the majority of the operatives of that power station are not in favour of the revival of the Union at present.

H. Grubb

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
5310
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S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 17, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Nine committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. September 15. Chu Ah-zien (朱阿水) presided and reported that the Union had been compelled to discharge its staff and suspend its daily work owing to the lack of support from the workers.

The following resolutions were then passed :-

1. That the committee members each contribute half a days wages per mensem for the maintenance of the Union's office and liquidation of its debts.
2. That the General Labour Union be requested to prepare all documents, if any, in future on behalf of the Union.

July 15
D. I. Grubb
SR

D. I. Grubb

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. NO. 5310

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 10, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - workers' Union in a state of
dissolution.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

The 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, again failed in its efforts to convene a weekly committee meeting on September 8 owing to lack of attendance. It will be recalled that for the same reason no such meeting has taken place since the one held on August 18.

It has been disclosed by Chow Hsueh-hwei (周学恢), Clerk employed by the union, that it is in extreme financial straits owing to non-payment of membership fees and has practically no influence over the workers of the Shanghai Power Company. This clerk, with a monthly salary of \$24.00, has not been paid for the past three months and has been working with the 4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 367, 42 Wayside Road, since September 6.

On the afternoon of September 8, only the following seven committee members attended :-

Chu Ah-zien	(朱阿全)
Chen Pao-an	(陳保安)
Chiang Tseng-ming	(蔣正明)
Loh Ching-wu	(陸慶和)
Wu Fah-ning	(胡發銀)
Moh Ah-keu	(莫阿猷)
Chao Ts-fang	(曹志芳)

They held an informal discussion between 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m. and decided that owing to financial difficulties and lack of enthusiasm on the part of the committee members, the staff of the Union be discharged and work suspended from date until such time as an opportunity arises to bring workers again under the sway of the Union. It was, however,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

resolved that the Union office be retained and that enthusiastic committee members should attend and meet on holidays occasionally. Furthermore, the enthusiastic committee members should, according to their decision, continue to exert their efforts in collecting voluntary membership fees from union supporters as well as money due to the Union from the workers with a view to liquidating the debts of the Union.

H. Gault.

D. 1.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File
Copy sent
Dated
LR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D 5310/13
REGISTRY.
Date 28 August 19 34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Meeting of Workers' Union

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb

Eleven committee members of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foa Yeu Road, City, between 7.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. on August 18. Chen Pao-an (陳保安) presided. The following resolutions were adopted :-

1. That in connection with the opposition to the dismissal of workers in the Shanghai Power Company, the members of the Standing Committee of the Union call on Chu Hsueh-fan and ask him to endeavour to bring about an early settlement of the dispute through the medium of Tu Yueh-sung.
2. That with regard to the lack of support of the Union from the workers, representatives of the workers be urged to make strenuous efforts to induce the latter to come under the control of the Union.
3. That in view of the fact that only 10% of the members are paying membership fees regularly every month, the expenses of the Union be cut down; this matter to be dealt with by the Standing Committee.

D. I. Grubb

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Handwritten signature and initials

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
5370/13
S. No. D. 16, 1, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union holds meeting.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb.

Four members of the Standing Committee of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. on August 14, when it was decided to shelve the decision to declare a strike for the time being in compliance with the advice of Loh Ching-dz., committee member of the local Kuomintang. It was also resolved that the following places be utilized as secret rendezvous and communication addresses of the committee members of the Union:

Home of Chen Pao-an (陳保安), 34 Shao Shing Road, off Yangtszepoo Road.

Home of Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全), 131 Hwa Shing Faung, Yangtszepoo Road.

D. I. Grubb
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File
Copy to DO
HB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. D. 5310/13
Date. August 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company. Workers' Union approach local Kuomintang.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by

H. Grubb

To-day, August 13, 1934 at 9 a.m. Chu Hsueh-van committee member of the General Labour Union had an interview with Loh Ching-dz, committee member of the Local Kuomintang, when he asked the latter for advice and support in the matter of the proposed strike among the workers of the Shanghai Power Co. Loh, however, after hearing the whole situation as it now stands stated that the workers had as yet no true grievance, sufficient to warrant the declaration of a strike.

He assured Chu Hsueh-van that the only course for the workers to adopt was to wait until the Management had dismissed more workers, when they might have a better cause for complaint. In view of this advice Chu Hsueh-van agreed that the Union would wait for the Company to dismiss more hands before taking any further action.

D. P. S. Lingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File. copy sent D.O. 1
HS

Form No. 3
G. 10000-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. & R. DEPT.
Yangtze No. D. Station, 10
Date: 9/01/34

REPORT

Subject (in full) Workers dismissed from the S.P.C.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir,

C.D.S. 63 reports that 1) temporary coolies from the C.P.Q. Department and one from the C.P.B. Department of the Riverside Power Station were dismissed on 3/8/34.

On 7/8/34 one fitter named Woo Kung Zieng (吳 敬 榮), a member of the Union Committee and another 7 workers were dismissed, the first mentioned being dismissed on account of his union activities and the remaining 7 due to shortness of work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Special report forwarded
9. 8. 34
[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 10, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. 1. 7. 53/0
Date August 10, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Dismissal of workers and activities of workers' union.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by

Grubb St.

On August 3, ten coolies (C.P.Q. No.1 - 10) of the Riverside Power Station and another of the Fearon Road Depot -out were paid off with any incident.

The services of seven workers of the Riverside Station including G.A.B.22 Wu Keng-zien (吳根泉), a member of the Executive Committee of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, were dispensed with on August 7. These latter are not satisfied with their dismissal and have approached the Union for the necessary assistance. In connection with the matter, Chen Pao-an (陳保安), Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全) and Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰), leading members of the Union, solicited the opinion of Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), committee member of the General Labour Union, in the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road, at 8 p.m. on August 8. Chen Pao-an and Chu Ah-zien advocated the declaration of a strike to oppose alleged unreasonable dismissals, but Chu Hsueh-fan advised them to consolidate the strength of the Union as the first step before trying any other action. The Union has decided to put the matter before the weekly committee meeting to be held on August 11.

Y. J. L.
Copy sent to D. D.
Y. J. L.

M. R. Lingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. DECEMBER 5310
Date Aug 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union to attempt to
engineer strike.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by H. Gault A.I.

Thirteen committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 7.40 p.m. and 9.20 p.m. on August 11. Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰) presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That as a protest against the repeated dismissal of workers, a strike of the workers of the Shanghai Power Company be declared.
2. That Chang Pao-tai and Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明) be assigned to discuss with Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union, the necessary arrangements for the strike and the securing of a loan for the strike fund.
3. That the members of the committee of the Union form a "Special Committee" (that is, a strike committee) to deal with all affairs of the Union until further decisions.
4. That in order to prevent any leakage of the Union's news, a secret rendezvous be established in the Settlement. (胡會銀) (陳保安) (陸慶和)
Wu Fah-ning, Chen Pao-an and Loh Ching-wu to be held responsible for selecting such a place.
5. That drastic measures be taken against any labour traitors or "running dogs", who may be found out.
6. That a meeting of representatives of the workers of the various rooms and sections of the Riverside and Fearon Road Power Stations be convened to discuss measures to start a strike, the time for this, however, to remain unsettled.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

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

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

7. That the more enthusiastic members of the Union be instructed to conduct propaganda among the workers, so as to enlist their unanimous support of the Union.

8. That a manifesto to the same effect be issued to all workers.

During the meeting, Chiang Tseng-ming, Chen Pao-an, Chang Pao-tai, and Loh Ching-wu, made fiery speeches advocating the declaration of a strike. The date of the commencement of the scheduled strike has so far not yet been fixed, but it is expected that attempts will start as soon as money has been secured.

In view of the fact that the workers as a whole are contented with their management, and not showing any support to the Union at any of its meetings over the past few months, it is not expected that this attempt on the part of the Union will meet with much success. A few of the more active members of the Union, however, who feel that their attempts to organize the workers against the management are known to the latter, may make a final effort, to cause trouble, by intimidating workers outside the gate, or even attempting to damage machinery.

File to D.O.
Chang
JH

W. H. S.
D. F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Misc. File No. 154.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,

Date August 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) Activities of S.P.C. workers.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir,

At about 6 p.m. on 11/8/34, a meeting was held by 43 members of the workers from the Riverside and Fearon Road Power Stations of the S.P.C. at the General Labour Union No. 117 Foh Yue Road, Nantao. The meeting was presided over by one named Yang Kwei Foh (楊桂福). Members from the 2 above mentioned power stations present at the meeting demanded that the workers who were dismissed recently receive the same treatment as that received by the 54 employees dismissed during the strike. All the employees are dissatisfied with the management because no retiring gratuity (1 month pay) is issued to those workers dismissed at present and the deduction of 26 days' wages during the period of strike is being enforced. Representatives of Fearon Road power station named Chiang Ah Doo (蔣阿大), Shih Wei Keng (時子根) and Tsau Kwei Pao (周桂保) stated at the meeting that the management had given special treatment to those workers who were agitators during the strike, but failed to give kind treatment to those honest workers dismissed at present. The difference of the treatment is proved by the following points:-

- (1) Deduction of 26 days' wages.
- (2) Issue of 2% bonus.
- (3) Non-payment of 1 month's retiring gratuity.

Tsang Pao Teh (張寶泰) of the Dynamo Room of the Fearon Road power station stated at the meeting that the above methods applied by the management affect the privileges of all the workers employed in S.P.C.. Tsau Kwei Pao stated that the situation will not be affected if the management carries out the system they stipulated after the last strike, other-wise agitation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Sheet No. 2

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

will be made among all the employees to start another strike.
 Woo Keng Zien (吳根泉) stated that after the discussions at
 the meeting, all members present go to Tsu Yoh Vai's (朱學範)
 residence and report to him the result of the meeting and
 request him to approach Mr. Lu Yoh Seng (杜月笙) asking
 the latter to bring the matter with the management of S.P.C..
 The meeting adjourned at 11.45 p.m. on 11/8/34.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shuea 87

D. S. I.

D.L.O. "L"

Copy forwarded to Officer of Special Branch.

51
 Note and pass
 to file.

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Special report attached
 J.G. 13/4
 24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
5310
No. D
Date July 31 1934

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 31 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company -- Meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard Forwarded by *H. Grubb S.J.*

The general meeting of representatives of workers of the Shanghai Power Company scheduled for the afternoon of July 28 in the office of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Woh Yeu Road, City, failed to materialize, none of the so-called delegates turning up.

At 7.20 p.m. the same day, fourteen committee members of the Union held a meeting in the abovementioned office of the Union. Waung Pah-nien (汪伯年) and Chen Ping-shiung (陳炳勳), two recently dismissed workers, Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), unemployed ex-committee member of the Union, and three of the 119 casual workers discharged in June also attended. Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全) presided and reported that so far Tu Yueh-sung had been approached in connection with the recent dismissals but that nothing had achieved. Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和), the second speaker, advocated that measures should be devised to prevent the management from dismissing further hands without substantial cause and suggested the declaration of a strike as an effective measure against the "Imperialists". The third speaker, Chen Pao-an (陳保安), then remarked that means should be, first of all, taken to remedy the only defect of the Union, namely its lack of support by the majority of workers. Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰) then stood up and stated that as the 119 workers discharged in June were casual hands and non-members of the Union, the same as Waung Pah-nien and other who were recently dismissed, it was not necessary for the Union to conduct any more negotiations, these men having been paid their full share in the superannuation fund. At this point Wong Siu-pao (王修寶) and Waung Pah-nien

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

raised opposition and ridiculed the disability of the Union. Waung said they were demanding the return of the one month's pay which was deducted to refund the loan, and also the issue of a retiring gratuity equivalent to 7 weeks' wages as was granted to the dismissed hands after the 1933 strike.

In reply Chu Ah-zien tried to console the unemployed by promising that the Union would do its utmost to assist the labourers. The following resolutions were then passed :-

1. That in connection with the demands of the discharged hands, representations be made, through the medium of Chu Hsueh-fan (朱学乾), committee member of the General Labour Union, to Tu Yueh-sung, for necessary assistance, and the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs be likewise approached.

2. That in view of the fact that the representatives of workers continually disobeyed the instructions of the Union to attend meetings, that they be warned against a repetition of this default.

3. That as a means to prevent further dismissals, (1) the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs be requested to effectively protect workers, and (2), that in the event of services of further workers being dispensed with, the workers be instructed to declare a strike.

4. That in view of the fact that when copies of a manifesto (referred to in the report on the same subject dated 24/7/34) were distributed among the workers on the Company's plants, a number of workers had refused to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 3 -

take same and even threw same away without reading them, the representatives of workers should be held responsible for carrying out necessary Propaganda to win these non-supporters over to the Union's side.

5. That in view of the fact that the majority of workers refuse to pay their share in the Union's Compassionate Grant fund, the receipt books for the subscription kept by the representatives of workers be collected to the Union and from now on the collection of the fund be undertaken by the staff employees of the Union.
6. That Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), an unemployed ex-committee member of the Union, be engaged by the Union as a staff employee with a pay of \$15.00 per mensem.
7. That strenuous efforts be made by the representatives of workers to persuade the workers to pay their respective membership fees regularly, since the majority were still refusing to pay same.

At 8.30 p.m. on July 29, Chu Heush-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union, in company with Chen Pao-an (陳保安), Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和) and Chu Ah-zien (朱河全), committee members, and Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), an unemployed ex-committee member of the District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, called at Tu Yueh-sung's residence, 216 Rue Wagner, in connection with Resolution 1 referred to above. Their efforts, however, proved a failure due to the absence of Tu Yueh-sung.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

M. H. Gao
D. P. S.

*July 29
copy to
DO D
JB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. M. REGISTRY.
5310
Date July 24, 1934

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch. ~~DEPT.~~

REPORT

Date July 24, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Secret Meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by

Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和), Chen Pao-an (陳偉安),
Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全), Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明) and
Wu Fah-ning (吳法寧), committee members of the 4th District
Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a secret meeting
in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 8 p.m. and
9 p.m. July 22. Chu Ah-zien presided. The following
resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That in view of the fact that Tu Yueh-sung and others have
not scored any victory on behalf of the Union in connection
with the recent dismissal of workers and for fear that the
management should continue to dismiss further members of
the Union, the following measures be adopted:
 - a) That the Union make strenuous efforts to engineer a
strike, either a "go-slow" or a "walk-out" strike, in
the two Power Stations of the Company.
 - b) That an urgent meeting of committee members be convened
for the evening of July 25 in the office of the Union
to discuss measures to carry out the scheme.
 - c) That for the same purpose a meeting of representatives of
workers be held on the afternoon of July 29 at the same
address.
2. That in view of the fact that the majority of the workers
do not trust in the Union, a manifesto be issued in order
to draw their attention to the oppressive treatment of the
Company and urge them to support the Union.
3. That with regard to the strike fund, Chu Ah Zien and
Chang Pao Tai be assigned to approach Chu Hsueh Fan,
committee member of the General Labour Union, for assistance.

In connection with Resolution 2 referred to above,

File No. 5310
out 100
82

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

a copy has been secured and the following is a translation of the contents:-

"Circular of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union to the whole body of workers

July 23, 1934.

"Dear Labour Friends:

Over eight months have elapsed since the gigantic "tai-kung" strike in 1933. Just at present, the Union is "not in a position to report success, owing to the Union's affairs being interfered with by the Company. The Union, "however, does not relax in its work even under such adverse "circumstances. This fact can be evidenced by its work in "the past.

Labour friends, the management has been using a large "sword and an axe to deal with us. Apart from the dismissal "of about a Hundred workers of the Ground Cable Department of "the Fearon Road Station (casual hands) in connection with "which dispute negotiations have not been concluded, the "services of Waung pah-nien (汪伯年), Chen Ping Shiung (陳炳勳), "Wong Kwei Ching (王桂卿), Chow Wei An (周懷安), Chang Ts Ming (張志明), Kwan Ching Teh (管金德), Tao Zung Liang (陶莊梁), "Koo Pao Sung (顧寶生), Chow Siao Sung (周筱生), etc. of the "Riverside Station have been dispensed with one after another. "Meanwhile the medical expenses of the workers of the "Ironsmiths' Section have not been paid by the Company. "The above are only instances of a major type, but there "are a large number of minor cases. In brief, the "Company has accelerated its oppressive measures. Of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 3 -

"course the majority of the workers know full well the harm,

"yet there are not few persons who are still hesitating

"and who do not know what to do.

" Labour friends, the situation has become so

"critical and tense that it does not allow you to hesitate

"any more. Do your best ! To struggle means a safe

"and great "walkover" ~~the struggle~~, while cowardliness

"signifies the road to suicide ! For the sake of justice

"and humanity and in order to safeguard the labourers,

"the Union swears to adopt the policy of preferring an

"honourable death to a life of dishonour, and hopes that

"all our dear labour friends will accelerate their efforts."

William F. S.
D. F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 10000-9-33

Misc.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R. GERRY.
Yangtze 2090 Station 10
No. 1
Date July 24 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Pamphlet distributed at Riverside Power Station.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields.

Sir,

C.D.S. 63 brought to station a pamphlet issued by the 4th Division Water and Electricity Trade Union to the workers of Riverside Power Station.

Copy herewith attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c. Special Branch.

FILE

Special Report with Translation
of Pamphlet
C.S.I. Sp. Br.
dated 24/7/34
H.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. **S. B. REG. TRY.**
5310
D.
Date **July 23, 1934**

S.1, Special Branch
REPORT

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Activities of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by H. Grubb. S.1

The regular weekly committee meeting of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union scheduled for the evening of July 21 in its office at 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, failed to materialize owing to lack of attendance. Only Chen Pao-an (陳保安), Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全), Wu Fah-ning (吳芳銀), Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明) and Moh Ah-keu (莫阿拘) turned up.

These five men held an informal conversation between 8.45 p.m. and 10.20 p.m. on the subject of the recent dismissal of workers, etc., but no decision whatever was reached.

D. P. S. Lingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. *5310*

S. 1, Special Branch *D*

REPORT

Date *July 20, 1934*

Subject (in full) Employee discharged from the Riverside Power Station

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by *f Gould at*

With regard to the attached report I have to report that when an attempt was made to verify the facts as stated therein, at the Head Offices of the Power Company to-day, the management stated that there had been no case of the worker refusing to receive his pay, but that he had taken everything offered to him and gone away quietly. There is however, a possibility, that he was chided by his fellow workers for taking his discharge so unprotestingly, and that he spread a false report to save "face". The reason for this man's discharge was that the work on which he was engaged was completed on July 18, 1934.

nik Lingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

DO'D

*Information & favour
of return in due course
of Robertson
Luh*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 131/34.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,

Date July 19, 1934.

Subject (in full) Employee dismissed from Riverside Power Station.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields.

Sir,

C.D.S. 63 reports that on the morning of 19/7/34, a fitter named Tseu Vai Hong (周萬恒) employed in the fitting shop at Riverside Power Station was dismissed by the management because he was the shop representative of the Union and had been very active. Tseu refused to receive his wages and the retiring gratuity etc., due to him, he however left the office quietly. It is presumed that he will approach the 4th District Water and Electric Trade Union for assistance to secure his reinstatement or demand an explanation from the management as to the reason of his dismissal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Phocas

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Special report
attached
J.G.

20 JUL 1934
W.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5310
S. E. REGISTRY.
Date July 17, 1934

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date July 17, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers meet to discuss measures
in connection with the recent dismissal of workers.
Made by D.P.S. Lingard Forwarded by *J. Grubb*

At 8 p.m. on July 12, six committee members of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, namely Chu Ah-zien (朱阿金), Chen Pao-an (陳寶安), Chiang Tsang-ming (蔣正明), Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和), Wu Fah-ning (胡芳能) and Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰), and also Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), member of the Standing Committee of the General Labour Union, held a meeting in the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road. They discussed the recent dismissal of workers without substantial causes and the alleged plot of the management of the Shanghai Power Company to discharge a large number of enthusiastic supporters of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union. The attendance at first advocated the declaration of a strike in the event of further dismissals. However, in view of the fact that the majority of workers, since the failure in the strike in 1933, have disbelieved in the labour union and have been prejudiced against a stoppage of work, the attendance were aware that it was impossible for them to be successful in such a scheme. Finally it was decided, as a better alternative, to authorize Chu Hsueh-fan to approach the Bureau of Social Affairs, the local Kuomintang, Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou and other notables for assistance in negotiating with the Management of the Shanghai Power Company, with a view to ensuring discontinuance of any further dismissals without substantial causes.

At 6.30 p.m. July 15, Chen Pao-an, Chu Ah-zien and Chang Pao-tai again called on Chu Hsueh-fan in the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road and urged him to approach Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou and others for assistance on behalf of the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers'

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Union. Chu promised to take up the matter.

The meeting set for 7 p.m. on July 14th at No.117 Foh Yeu Road which was originally intended to be a joint meeting of committee members and ordinary members, resolved itself into merely a committee meeting owing to the fact that the ordinary members were afraid to attend. This shows that the Union has lost a lot of its hold on the workers. The meeting commenced at 7 p.m. with only 14 committee members and 4 unemployed members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union present. Chen Pao-an (陈葆安), a committee member, who presided, made a speech expressing his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the workers of the Shanghai Power Company were showing their distrust in the Union. He stated that the Management had been trying to encompass the downfall of the Union. "Running dogs", Chen went on to say, had been employed to seek information regarding the activities and conditions of the Union, the Management had decided to dismiss a large number of hands and oppress them more than ever. He concluded his address by stating that, in the event of future oppression of workers by the management, the blame would rest with the workers themselves. Pan Keng-ling, an unemployed ex-committee member, then enquired about the relief of ex-workers discharged in the 1933 strike, as promised by the Union. Wong Siu-pao (王修贤), claiming to represent the 119 casual workers dismissed in June, requested that negotiations be carried out with the Company with a view to obtaining the same treatment for the recently discharged hands as that

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 3 -

granted to those dismissed in the 1933 strike, and for the return of the money which was deducted to refund the loan of one month's pay. In response, Pao An declared that the Union was considering both these matters. As to the second matter, Chen supplemented his reply by asking the pardon of the dismissed hands in the case of the failure in the negotiations through Chu Hsueh-fan and Tu Yueh-sung. He admitted that the Union was not sufficiently powerful to succeed in this matter. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1. That the Standing Committee members should attend the Union for one hour each evening to deal with Union affairs in the following order :-

Monday	Loh Ching-wu
Tuesday	Chen Pao-an
Wednesday	Chu Ah-zien
Thursday	Chiang Tseng-ming
Friday	Wu Fah-ning

2. That in view of the management going to dismiss a large number of enthusiastic union supporters amongst its staff, efforts be made to raise funds preparatory to the engineering of a strike, either "tai-kung" or "walk out" although the Union could hardly hope to succeed in this undertaking, owing to the lack of support as shown by the members at present.

3. That Chen Pao-an, Chu Ah-zien and Chang Pao-tai be assigned to call on Chu Hsueh-fan on July 15 with a view to requesting him to approach Tu Yueh-sung for assistance in the matter of the recent dismissal of regular hands and the return of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 4 -

deducted money to the 119 ex-causal workers.

W. H. Kingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File. Copy
sent Do D' direct
by me
HB*

Form 2
G. 350001-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 123/34
S. S. REGISTRY.
53/0
Date July 16, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Further report re dismissed workers from the Riverside
Power Station.
Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir:-

G.D.S. 63 reports that at 7 p.m. on 14/7/34, over 40 workmen from the Riverside Power Station and Fearon Road Power Station assembled at the General Labour Union NO. 117 Foh Yu Road Nantao where a meeting was held. Yeh Ziang Kao (葉翔皋) presided over the meeting. Ah Yui (阿有), Tsang Pao Tah (張寶泰) of the Fearon Road Power Station and Woo Yu Seng (胡有生) and Yang Kwei Foh of the Riverside Power Station suggested that the management of the Shanghai Power Company be requested to issue to those workers who were recently dismissed a retiring gratuity and medical expenses, in order that these workers be treated the same as those dismissed during the strike. The chairman Yeh Ziang Kao then announced that Tan Yoh Yai be instructed to approach Tu Yuch Seng (杜月笙) requesting him to take up the matter with the management of the company. If there is no reply from the management, the workmen will deal directly with the management.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields
D. S. I.

D. D. O. "D".

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

1934

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 13, 1934.
To Officer i/c Special Branch.

It is apparent that information obtained by the Special Branch regarding the activities of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, which is subsequently passed to the management of the Shanghai Power Company, is being misused. As our source of information depends upon the utmost secrecy, I suggest that in future nothing, except of vital importance, be divulged.

File
for

H. Gault
of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
5310

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 13/1934

Subject (in full). Shanghai Power Company - Management's activities
in Riverside Power Station

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by

J. Grubb St.

At 3 p.m. on July 12, the Management of the
Shanghai Power Company invalidated two Chinese workers,
while a third worker resigned from the Company.

During the afternoon of the same date, about
300 of the workers were approached by the various foreigners
in charge of their sections, and asked for particulars as
to their age, birth place, present address, etc. These
particulars were all recorded in a special book.

A rumour is in circulation amongst the workers
at Riverside that 80 envelopes containing Discharge pay
were sent from the Head Office to Riverside Power Station
on July 12. The effect of this information amongst the
workers is a general feeling of uncertainty as to who will
be in the next batch to be dismissed.

At 5 p.m. on July 12, the five workers discharged
on July 11 waited outside the gates of Riverside Station
and warned the workers, as they came out, to expect the
same unfair treatment from the management as they had
received, and to expect further unreasonable dismissals
from amongst their ranks.

FILE

M. R. Lingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union holds meeting

- Dismissal of Workers at Riverside Depot.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by H. Goubb N.

Fourteen committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yau Road, City, between 8 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. July 11. Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全) presided. A report was made by Chen Pao-an (陈保安), a committee member, to the effect that the management of the Shanghai Power Company was plotting for the downfall of the Union, which could be evidenced by its antagonistic attitude towards the Union. He continued to say that a number of workers at Riverside were summoned by the management for interrogation and that this was a step preparatory to dismissal of all the workers who are enthusiastic supporters of the Union. He then drew the attention of the attendance to the fact that five workers had been discharged and advised that effective measures should be devised to safeguard the labourers from further reductions. He also remarked that the management had a comprehensive knowledge of practically all activities of the Union and expressed his opinion that every effort should be made to prevent leakage of news and that severe measures should be taken against such "traitors" amongst the workers, as were causing the leakage. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1. That in view of the present staff being insufficient to cover all the work of the Union, the members of the Standing Committee and its sub-organs should be increased and be comprised as follows :-

Standing Committee

Loh Ching-wu (陆荣初)	Chen Pao-an (陈保安)
Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全)	Chiang Tseng-ming (蒋正明)
Wu Fah-ning (胡发银)	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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- 2 -

Chief of General Affairs Department

Loh Ching-wu (陸慶初)

Chief of Organization Department

Chen Pao-an (陳寶安)

Chief of Accounting Department

Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全)

Chief of Propaganda Department

Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明)

Chief of Purchasing Department

Wu Fah-ning (胡芳銀)

Chief of Training Department

Li Ching-wu (李金和)

Chief of Liaison Department

Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰)

Chief of Investigation Department

Moh Ah-keu (莫阿狗)

Secretary

Fang Dz-sung (方如昇), clerk of the General Labour Union.

Clerk

Chow Hsueh-shing (周學興)

2. That in view of a report that the Company is going to dismiss a large number of workers who are enthusiastic components of the Union, the following measures be adopted :
- (a) That when Chu Hsueh-fan returns to Shanghai, he be approached with a view to seeking his advice in the matter.
- (b) That Tu Yueh-sung and other local notables be requested

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Date 19

Subject (in full)

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- 3 -

to render assistance.

(c) That a joint meeting of committee members and representatives of workers of various departments be convened for the evening of July 14 in the office of the Union.

3. That in connection with the discharge of five workers of the Riverside Power Station on July 11, a letter be addressed to Tu Yueh-sung asking him to negotiate with the management for their reinstatement.

4. That in view of the fact that the majority of workers fail to pay membership fees to the Union, the representatives of workers be held responsible for persuading the workers to pay up all money due to the Union, and that efforts be also made to visit residences of the workers concerned, for the same purpose.

5. That efforts be also made by the representatives of workers and the foremen of various departments to collect \$0.10 each from those workers who have not paid their share towards the Union's "Compassionate Grants Fund".

6. That Tu Yueh-sung and other notables be requested to bring an early settlement in the matter of the demand of the 119 casual workers dismissed in June for the return of the loan of one month's pay which was deducted from their wages by the management.

7. That strict investigations be made to ascertain the names and whereabouts of any "running dogs" who are spying on behalf of the management into the Union's

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

- 4 -

activities and that drastic measures be adopted against them.

On the afternoon of July 11, four fitters of the No.3 Boiler Room of the Riverside Power Station as well as a coolie, were dismissed owing to their undesirable character. At 3.45 p.m. that day, they were summoned to ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Hay's Office where Mr. Hay informed them of their dismissal and then paid them in full.

Observation among the workers at Riverside reveals that a portion of the workers advocate that strict investigation be conducted to ascertain the names of persons who cause their dismissal, as well as of those who report the connection of each worker with their labour union, while the others hold the opinion that the Union be held responsible to deal with the matter, and should its efforts prove a failure, that the Union be disregarded by the workers. It is also worthy of note that the leading members of the Union kept silent, and appeared to be astounded when the five workers were discharged. There is definitely no sign among the workers to declare a "tai-kung" strike or a "walk-out" strike or any other drastic measure to oppose the management in the matter in question.

Particular attention is being paid by this Branch to ensure that should any such emergency threaten, we can have immediate knowledge of same.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The names of the dismissed referred to
above are as follows :-

G. W. B. 46 Koo Kyung Tuck

" 104 Dau Dzung Liang

" 125 Tseu Seen Sung

" 182 Koo Pan Sung

" 128 Kyang Ts Ming.

D. P. S.
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
72

workers of the company that such a deduction had been made and
 At 3 p.m. 12/7/34, the above workers informed all the other
 never to deduct from any money after the resumption of operation.
 receiving the loan the mediator requested them that the loan would
 was objected to by the workers concerned as at the time of
 which the management had given them after the strike, but this
 was made from the money paid to them for the refunding of a loan
 was also paid to them. At the time of payment a deduction
 superannuation fund (工) due to them. A bonus of 2 weeks pay
 All the above dismissed workers received their wages and
 request.

worker named Tung Ah Yui (王阿玉) remained at his own
 Ling (王) were dismissed on account of old age. Another
 service in the Engine Room and another greaser named Tung Ah
 At 3 p.m. on 12/7/34, Pao Ling (李林) who has 15 years
 Keng (李有根) and one coolie Nam Sai (南三) were dismissed.
 Koo Tai Keng (郭瑞柏), Tung Siam Bur Ts (陈小二), Lee Yee
 At 3.45 p.m. on 11/7/34, 4 fitters, Kung Fong Sung (洪福生),
 would but were allowed to continue their services.
 On the 10/7/34 the above 5 workers were again questioned by Mr.
 subsequently charged with assault and fined at the S.D. Court.
 their being arrested by the Police during the period of strike and
 (王) = 1, fitters of the No. 3 Boiler Room, and Tung Pao An
 of the No. 1 Boiler Room, Wong Pao Zai (王瑞才), Wong Ah Yui
 Ching Kung Loong (黄根龙), Tung Ah Ching (王阿清), fitters
 the 2/7/34, Mr. Heald, General Manager of the S.P.C., called
 At 8.30 a.m. 13/7/34, G.D.S. 63 reported that at 3 p.m. on
 Sir,

Made by D.S.I. Shields.

Subject (in full) Dismissed workers from the Riverside Power Station.

REPORT
 Date 14/7/34
 Station 5310
 S. H. REGISTRY.
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 File No. 128/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
 King.

G. 35000-1-21
 Form 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

2

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

asked for their assistance to have same refunded.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. P. Macleod.

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Special Report Forwarded
on July 13. 1934

H. G.

Noted with
4 JUL 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 4, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. A. B. REGISTRY.
N. D. 53/0
Date 4-1-9-34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union collects from
workers money due to Union.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Grubb

Being in need of funds for a planned strike of postal workers, Chu Hsueh-fan (朱学范), committee member of the local General Labour Union and concurrently of the National Postal Workers' General Union, recently made repeated requests to the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, for the return of a loan of some \$300 which formed a part of the money given to Shanghai Power Company Workers as relief during their strike in 1933 at the rate of \$3.00 each. Chu claims that he obtained the said loan from the sinking fund of the Postal Workers' Union. In compliance with Chu's demands, Chen Pao-an (陈保安) and Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉), members of the Standing Committee of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, have been busy in approaching the so-called representatives of workers of the Shanghai Power Company to collect from their respective workers money due to the Union including the relief loan of \$3.00 made to workers during the 1933 strike.

Chi Ah-zien (蔡阿泉), a so-called representative of workers of the Mechanics' Room of the Riverside Power Station, handed to Wu Yeu-sung (胡有生), a member of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union and concurrently a reserve member of the Executive Committee of the General Labour Union, a sum of \$84.00 in the General Labour Union premises, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, on September 1. Of this sum, Chi claimed that some \$60 was collected from the mechanics at Riverside while the remaining part from the workers of the Fearon Road Depot. The money was later passed to Chu Ah-zien, Chief of the Accounting Department of the Union, who in turn remitted same at 7 p.m. on September 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

to Chu Hsueh-fan.

H. Grubb.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File to D.D.
copy to J.R.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
5310
Date August 27, 1934

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 27, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Weekly committee meeting
of workers' Union fails to materialize.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Grubb

The regular weekly committee meeting of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union scheduled for August 25 in its office at 117 Soh Yeu Road, City, did not take place owing to lack of attendance, only seven out of fourteen committee members turning up. In view of the fact that the remaining members lack enthusiasm in the Union's affairs, they decided to notify in writing the missing members to attend the next weekly committee meeting on September 1.

The persons present were :-

Chen Pao-an (陳保安)
Chu Ah-zien (朱阿全)
Wu Fah-ning (胡發銀)
Loh Ching-wu (陸慶和)
Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明)
Moh Ah-keu (莫阿狗)
Wong Lai-shiang (王南香)

D. I. Grubb

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5310
No. D
Date 81834
August 7, 1934

REPORT

S.I., Special Branch

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Committee meeting of Workers' Union fails to take place owing to lack of support.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by

H. Grubb D.P.

The regular weekly committee meeting of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union scheduled for the evening of August 4 in its office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, failed to materialize owing to lack of attendance. Only Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才), Chen Pao-an (陈保安), Chiang Tseng-ming (蒋正明), Chang Pao-tai (张宝泰) and Wu Fah-ning (胡发宁) turned up.

On August 4, the Union issued copies of a notification (Kung (公) No.1). This notification points out to the Shanghai Power Company workers that those who do not pay their share in the Union's Compassionate Ground Fund will not be entitled to the benefits of this Fund. The document further gives the statement of accounts of the Fund, which shows a balance of only \$13.47 held by the Union.

D. P. S. Lingard

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File. Copy sent D.C.D.
JR

(12)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, *Domestic*

REPORT

Date *July 9, 1934*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. <i>5310</i>
S. B. REGISTRY.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by *H. Grubel S.I.*

The regular weekly committee meeting of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union ^{Set} for 3 p.m. on July 7 at 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, was delayed to 8 p.m. of that date owing to lack of attendance. Loh Ching-wu (陆子初), Chu Ah-zien (朱阿永), Chiang Tseng-ming (蒋正明) and Chang Pao-tai (张宝泰) of the Executive Committee, the five members of the Supervisory Committee, some ten so-called representatives of the workers of the Shanghai Power Company and two unemployed hands (Pan Keng-ling and Yang Shao-keng) were present, when the meeting eventually started. Chu Ah-zien who was Chairman, announced that Chen Ching-hwa (陈子华), Chow Pah-nien (周伯年), Tao Keng-zien (陶根永), Chao Pah-zien (赵伯永), Chang Ching-tao (张金桃) and King Shing-hwa (金兴华) had tendered their resignation from the new Executive Committee of the Union because of their lack of knowledge of the Union's affairs. After a short discussion, it was decided to permit them to resign from their posts and to assign the following persons to take their place :-

Chen Pao-an	(陈保安)
Wu Fah-ning	(胡发宁)
Li Ching-wu	(李金和)
Chang Pao-tai	(张宝泰)
Wu Keng-zien	(吴根永)
Wu Shao-yu	(吴绍裕)

The allocation of work was then made amongst the new members of the Union Committees as follows :-

Standing Committee

Loh Ching-wu	(陆子初)
Chen Pao-an	(陈保安)
Chu Ah-zien	(朱阿永)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

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Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Chief of the General Affairs Department

Loh Ching-wu (陸之珩)

Chief of the Organization Department

Chen Pao-an (陳保安)

Chief of the Accounts Department

Chu Ah-zien (朱沂全)

Chief of the Propaganda Department

Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明)

It was further resolved at the meeting to convene another conference of committee members for 7 p.m. July 11, at the same rendezvous to discuss the proposals which had been passed on to them from the Annual Meeting on July 1.

The meeting broke up at 9.30 p.m.

W. H. S.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
Copy to DOD
WR

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, Commr July 4, 1934

Sir,

Information
Copies have been sent
to DC (Dai) & DO "O".

The Power Boy has
this information and
proposes to carry out
a gradual elimination
of radical elements.

The Robertson
Supt

FILE
70

Reps

4/7

My

4/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
File No. S. B. REG. 1.
53/0
No. D. 1111
Page 5, 1/34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union holds

Annual Meeting.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by

H. Gault

The 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, held its annual meeting in the General Labour Union located in the same address at 3.15 p.m. July 1. Some 160 persons claiming to represent the Shanghai Power Company workers were present. Chiang Tseng-ming (蔣正明), Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰) and Loh Wu-ching (盧和慶) formed the presidium of the meeting.

The meeting was supervised by the local Kuomintang who were represented by Tai Yeu-heng (戴有恒) and the Bureau of Social Affairs who were represented by Sung Sing-taeng (沈信昇). The former delivered a speech explaining that the workers were not defeated in the strike in 1933 on the grounds that the resumption of work was undertaken conditionally. Finally he urged the workers to unite and wait for a further opportunity to offer resistance, with the ultimate object of overthrowing the Imperialists. A similar speech was made by the Bureau delegate. The third speaker was Li Hwa (李華), claiming to represent the General Labour Union, who stated that although the workers did not score a one-sided victory in the strike of 1933, yet the labourers should practise patience under the yolk of the Imperialists. He expressed his opinion that the labourers would struggle with and gain over the Imperialists and capitalists in the coming 2nd World War, and exhorted the workers to unite and concentrate in their support of the activities of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The election then took place and the following committees were chosen to serve for the Union during the ensuing year i-

Executive Committee

Chen Ching-hwa	(陈方华)	
Chu Ah-zien	(朱河永)	alias Chu Lien-dong (朱廉堂)
Chiang Tseng-ming	(蒋正明)	
Chow Pah-nien	(周伯年)	
Loh Ching-wu	(罗方武)	
Tao Keng-zien	(陶乾泉)	
Chao Pah-zien	(赵伯泉)	
Chang Ching-tao	(张金桃)	
King Shing-hwa	(金兴华)	

Reserves

Chang Pao-tai	(张宝泰)
Hsu Ching-loong	(徐金彪)
Li Ah-hung	(李河洪)
Chang Ching-sung	(张金生)

Supervisory Committee

Chao Ts-fang	(曹芝芳)
Wong Lai-hsiang	(王履香)
Yang Kwei-foh	(杨桂福)
Moh Ah-keu	(莫河狗)
Wu Keng-loong	(胡根彪)

Reserves

Hsu Chung-dah	(徐仲达)
Sung Ching-hwa	(沈金华)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

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A ceremony was then held in which the new committee members formally assumed office.

proposals,
The following/originally intended for discussion at the annual meeting, were not put forth, but were referred to the new committees for disposal:-

1. Measures to be taken against those workers who refuse to pay membership fees.
2. Relief of unemployed workers of the Shanghai Power Company.
3. Measures to be taken against those workers who oppose the periodical payment of \$0.10 per head towards the Union's "Compassionate Grant" fund for families of deceased or disabled workers.
4. The loan of one month's pay deducted by the management from wages of the 119 discharged casual workers.

During the meeting copies of a statement of accounts of the Union from December 1, 1933 to May 31, 1934 were distributed amongst the meeting. The statement shows that the receipts amounted to \$2,645.35 whereas the disbursements totalled \$2,605.36. The Union consequently is left with a balance of only \$39.99.

Attached is a list of so-called Representatives of Workers of the Shanghai Power Company who are held responsible by the Union for enforcing its instructions amongst the workers, and who are eligible for the Union's Committees. Those names which are ticked off/attended in the attached list the abovementioned annual meeting.

with signature

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union

List of so-called Representatives of Workers of the Shanghai Power Company who are held responsible by the Union to execute its instructions among the workers and who are eligible to the Union's Committees.

RIVERSIDE POWER STATION

Electrical Room

Chen Tseng-faung	(陈振芳)	✓Lur Yung-chien	(廖永泉)
✓Liu Zih-sung	(刘集成)	✓Wu Shao-yu	(吴绍裕)
Kwei Yung-kao	(桂永高)	✓Chen Ngceh-nien	(陈鹤年)
Zia Keng-yoong	(谢根荣)	✓Oo An-sung	(鄒安生)
✓Chang Ah-sung	(张河生)	Wu Keng-loong	(胡根龙)

Engine Room

Chao Ts-fang	(曹志芳)	Wu	
✓Chen Yung-kong	(陈永康)	✓Loh Ching-wu	(陆之礼)
✓Chi Hung-sung	(纪洪生)	✓Loo Pao-ling	(鲁宝林)
✓Chiang Ah-mau	(蒋河毛)	✓Sz Shing-ding	(史兴定)
Wong Ah-sau	(王河潮)	✓Wen Yui-tsing	(文玉清)
✓Yih Yeu-keng	(叶友根)	Tai Jen-hang	(戴仁恒)

Balcony

✓Chao Kai-ming	(赵楷民)	✓Chen Pao-bing	(陈宝平)
Van Han-dong	(范杏棠)		

Engine Room Shift Foreman

✓Lur Fuh-wu	(廖佛和)	✓Wei Ming-fah	(魏明茂)
✓Wong Da-sung	(王士成)	✓Chu Yu-zien	(朱雨泉)
✓Tsoh Ling-shiun	(卓林敦)	✓Wong An-fu	(王恩南)
✓Chen Teh-yuan	(陈德源)	✓Yu Wen-kai	(余文凯)
✓Wong An-paung	(王恩鹏)	✓Huang Teh-ming	(黄德明)
Li Yeu-hwa	(李友华)	Zia Pao-shing	(谢宝兴)

Ash Section

✓Chen Van-xiang	(陈美祥)	✓Ting Shao-shing	(丁兆奔)
✓Wong Wei-ching	(王惠卿)	✓Chen Teh-chong	(陈德昌)
✓Yang Ping-yien	(杨炳炎)	✓Li Kwei-ling	(李桂林)
✓Wu Sung-sien	(胡生泉)	Yang Ping-sih	(杨炳雪)

Coal Conveyor

✓Hui Wen-foo	(倪文富)	✓Chen Pao-an	(陈宝安)
✓Tsaung Keng-tsing	(陈宝安)	✓Chang Pao-keng	(张宝根)
✓Taung Yung-sung	(冯荣生)	Zia Kwei-sung	(谢桂生)

Drawing Office

✓Liang Heng-tseng	(梁煥珍)	Chou Zai-ts	(詹在智)
✓Li Ah-pao	(李河宝)	✓Ying Zuan-hang	(應瑞亨)
✓Chang Keng-fah	(張振發)		

Out-Door Section

✓Wu Liang-tseng	(吳良清)	✓Chu Yung-kwun	(朱永坤)
✓Liu Wen-ming	(劉文明)	Hsu Ya-yuin	(徐雅雲)
✓Chiang Zuan-yuin	(蔣瑞雲)	Chang Yuan-yung	(張元雲)

Nos. 1 & 2 Boiler Rooms

✓Tsai Ah-pao	(蔡河宝)	✓Yao Chang-ling	(姚長林)
✓Wong Ah-nyi	(王河二)	✓Chun Ming-kwang	(鄭明光)
✓Wu Keng-fah	(胡振發)	Yih Zuan-sung	(葉瑞生)
Ting Teh-zung	(丁德盛)		

No.3 Boiler Room

Chu Ah-zian	(朱河泉)	Wu Yeu-sung	(胡有生)
✓Feng Keng-ziang	(馮根祥)	✓Sung Yuan-teh	(沈元德)
✓Chang Dah-ching	(張大欽)	✓Chen Tsoong-dau	(陳忠道)
✓Wong Yung-foo	(王榮富)	✓Loo Zuan-sung	(盧瑞生)
✓Yen Yoong-keng	(嚴榮根)	Chang Dah-ts	(張大子)
Chow Zung-ning	(鄧成銀)		

No.4 Boiler Room

✓Wuang Kue-hung	(汪國洪)	✓Tsaung Ts-zung	(莊志順)
✓Li Ching-fah	(李全發)	✓Pan Ching-fah	(潘全發)
✓Doo Teh-ching	(杜德仁)	✓Yang Ah-nyi	(楊河二)
Wong Teh-yu	(王德裕)	✓Yang Zien-sung	(楊全生)
✓Loh Kwang-zeu	(陸光佐)	✓Hong Ah-ching	(胡河慶)
Wong Kuo-chwang	(王國璋)	✓Sung Ngoeh-ling	(翁岳林)

Stores Workshop

✓Wu Tseng-hwa	(胡增華)	✓Doong Da-yung	(唐樹永)
Mao Hou-loh	(毛厚祿)	✓Hou Ah-ling	(后阿林)

Masons & Carpenters

Wong Miao-kiang	(王妙江)	✓Wu Meh-sung	(胡木生)
✓Chang Ling-kiang	(張林江)	✓Chang Kwan-sung	(張國生)

Ash Dump

✓Sih Ah-fah	(蘇阿法)	✓Hwa Dau-yoeh	(華通堂)
✓Kuh Ziang-wu	(黃祥杞)	Van Ming-shih	(萬民澤)
Sung Ah-sung	(孫河成)		

Boiler Room Firemen

✓Tai Ah-yau	(戴阿友)	✓Wu Ching-kwaun	(吳之坤)
✓Chow Yeu-fah	(周友發)	✓Wong Hain-ping	(王華品)
✓Tuan Chih-lee	(袁范利)	✓Chow Ching-sung	(周金生)
Sih Ngoeh-tung	(薛玉東)		

Bunker Room

Yu Sur-ding	(余守庭)	✓Hsu Dz-shing	(徐汝兴)
Yang Chi-ling	(杨志林)	Song Yosh-wei	(宋宇会)
✓Wong Chang-yung	(王长宇)	✓Loh Hung-ping	(陆洪平)
✓Loh Yung-sung	(罗宇生)		

Coal Laboratory

✓Chao Shun-fah	(赵顺发)	Tsai Tieh-zeu	(蔡铁瑞)
Wu Zai-yu	(吴正钰)	✓Huang Boo-cheu	(黄步洲)

Lathe Section (Workshop)

✓Wong Hai-dong	(王海东)	✓Ning Tsoong-kwan	(宁忠管)
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Fitters Section (Workshop)

✓Chen Chi-zeu	(陈纪寿)	Chang Keng-sung	(张根生)
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Winders Section (Workshop)

✓Chow Wei-un	(周维恩)
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Motor Room (Workshop)

Ting Dien-yoong	(丁田荣)
-----------------	-------

Electrical Welding Room (电焊间)

✓Oong Liang-fah	(翁良福)
-----------------	-------

Construction Section

✓Ching Shou-tsung	(金寿春)	Chang Foh-shing	(陈福兴)
✓Hsu Ngoeh-san	(徐玉山)	Nyi Yoong-kong	(倪永康)
✓Chao Yung-xiang	(曹永祥)		

Condenser Room

✓Chang Ah-keng	(张阿根)	Sung Ching-foh	(孙圣福)
----------------	-------	----------------	-------

Blacksmith Section (Workshop)

Chow San-pao	(周三保)
--------------	-------

Carpenters Workshop

Hsu Tseng-ling	(徐增林)
----------------	-------

Contract Labour Workshop

Kung Keng-fah	(孔纪发)
---------------	-------

Painters Workshop

✓Chen Ning-sung	(陈纪生)
-----------------	-------

FEARON ROAD POWER STATION

Eastern District Foreman (Yangchow Road)

✓Chen Mao-ling	(陈毛林)	✓Shih Keng-foh	(石根福)
Chow Ah-ning	(周阿强)	Sung Chiang-fah	(孙金发)
✓Ching Miao-keng	(金妙根)	✓Chao Ching-foh	(蔡金福)
✓Huang Ling-sung	(黄林生)	✓Koo Hang-zien	(顾香永)
Chen Yao-dee	(陈耀弟)	Sung Foh-ching	(沈福亨)
Koo Ah-fu	(顾阿虎)		

Room

Eastern District Transformer/(Yangchow Road) Sub-station Workers

✓Shing Foo-ching	(叶富庆)	✓Yu Tsai-sung	(余耀生)
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Western District Foreman (Haiphong Road)

✓Yang Loong-zien	(杨龙来)	✓Chang Shao-hai	(张朝海)
Chen Liu-liu	(陈留留)	✓Chu Ngoeh-sung	(朱鹤生)
✓Kwan Siao-dee	(关小牙)	✓Chang Ah-chao	(张阿巧)
Hsu Hung-nyi	(徐世义)	Chen Yoong-fah	(陈永发)

Western District Sub-Station Workers (Haiphong Road)

✓Doong Ah-keng	(董阿根)	✓Chow Hang-sung	(周亮生)
Doong Ah-mao	(董阿毛)		

Central District Foreman

Chun Yu-sung	(陈裕生)	✓Chang Hai-sung	(张海生)
✓Wu Sih-tsung	(吴锡生)	Chang Zien-yuen	(张全元)
✓Chang Foh-keng	(张福根)	Kang Ling-yoong	(康林容)
Huang Wei-sung	(黄惠生)	✓Chao Sung-sung	(曹生生)
✓Chun Siao-mao	(陈小毛)		

Central District Sub-Station Workers

✓Yang Hang-sung	(杨亮生)	Kung Woo-zhang	(孔和章)
Yang Ling-sung	(杨林生)		

Underground Cable Workers

✓Chang Wei-chow	(张渭州)	✓Chang Heng-poo	(张恒浦)
✓Hou Ning-yoong	(侯宁荣)	Chang Heng-wai	(张恒怀)
✓Chiang Chi-ping	(蒋啟平)	✓Chang Ah-fohm	(张阿福)
✓Chu Miao-zien	(朱妙全)	✓Yu Ling-sien	(俞林全)
✓Toong Yung-hwa	(童永华)	✓Liu Ling-sung	(刘亮生)
Chao Teh-zien	(曹德全)		

Key Sub-Station Workers

Chang Ah-sad	(张阿才)	Li Chiang-sung	(李全生)
Wong Tsai-yoong	(王德荣)	Chen Liang-foh	(陈良福)
Tai Hou-dau	(戴后道)		

Power Department (Yuhang Road)

✓Meh Ah-keu	(麦阿构)	✓Tsih Ah-hai	(戚阿海)
✓Chang Pao-tai	(张宝泰)	Teong Shao-ching	(董绍亨)
✓Mau Teh-siang	(毛德强)	✓Wong Yung-fu	(王永甫)
✓Chen Liang-hwa	(陈良华)	✓Wong Miao-keng	(王南根)
✓Koo Foh-dien	(顾福田)	✓Yao Lih-peng	(姚立本)
✓Li Zien-we	(李全和)		

Distribution Office, Fearon Road

✓Chiang Tseng-ming	(蔣正明)	✓Shi Ching-sung	(齊金生)
✓Chen Kung-yu	(陳功裕)	✓Ma Teh-foh	(馬德福)
Tao Chuen-ziang	(陶秋祥)		

Transport Section

✓Ting Hung-yuen	(丁洪元)	✓Sung Chang-ming	(沈長明)
✓Wu Wen-yuan	(吳文元)	✓Koo Yu-ling	(顧育林)
Soo Wen-foe	(蘇文富)		

Garage Workshop

✓Woo Fah-ning	(胡法銀)	✓Ting Ah-ching	(丁阿慶)
Wong Yeu-sung	(王有生)		

Meter Repair Shop

✓Yang Ah-sz	(楊阿四)	Chao Mao Mao	(趙毛毛)
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Meter Assembly Room

Sung Sung-liang	(沈生良)	✓Sung Dah-hwa	(沈達華)
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Stores Section

Fang Yoeh-loh	(方學祿)
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Drivers of Transport Section

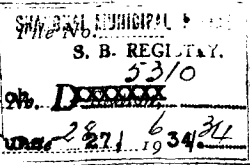
✓Zah Teh-foh	(石德福)	✓Liu Ching-yu	(劉金裕)
✓Wong Ah-foh	(王阿福)		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date. June 28, 1934



Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by

H. Grubb

Eleven members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. June 23, when it was decided to wind up the accounts of the Union for the past year with a view to handing them over to the new committees to be elected on July 1, 1934.

On June 23, the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union issued a grant of \$30 to both the families of Sung Ngoeh-ling (沈榮林), a deceased worker in the Fearon Road Power Station and Chu Kwang-chiu (朱光秋), an ex-worker in the Riverside Power Station who is blind, as relief from the Union's "Compassionate Grant Fund".

The 119 casual workers of the Fearon Road Power Station, whose services were dispensed with on June 10 and who refused to accept their pay on the following date as a protest against the management deducting from their wages the loan of one month's pay, returned to the Fearon Road Station on June 23 and asked for the money due to them. They received their wages less the amount of one month's pay which they had been loaned, without any protest. This action on the part of the discharged workers was the outcome of advice from leading members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The circumstances of the negotiation between these ex-workers and the Chamber of Commerce are as follows :-

Prior to June 23, the temporary hands represented by Liu Tsung-fu (刘春富), Li Foh-kong (李福康), Meng Ching-loong (孟金龍), Li Chong-shing (李昌兴) and Chen Han-chwang (陈漢章) repeatedly approached the 4th District

File copy to D.D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Water & Electricity Workers' Union, and Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union, for assistance in their demand for the non-deduction of the loan. Finally, Chu, in the name of the General Labour Union, referred the deputation to the leading members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with a letter. Accordingly, Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou, Wong Shiao-lai, Yu Yah-ching and Kwei Yien-fang, committee members of the Chamber, were interviewed. These latter exhorted the casual workers to accept their pay, less the loan, on June 23, and promised to carry out negotiations with the management of the Shanghai Power Company in the matter. The labour delegates were also assured that should the Company refuse to give way, Tu and his colleagues in the Chamber of Commerce promised to pay the workers concerned any money deducted by ^{the} Company for the loan. Up to now, the ex-workers have heard nothing further from Tu or his colleagues.

On June 26, the ex-casual workers addressed a letter to Tu Yueh-sung and the four others, requesting them to expedite their negotiations with the Shanghai Power Company in the matter of the loan money. The letter was sent through Chu Hsueh-fan of the General Labour Union, but it is, however, being detained by the Union, as Chu has proceeded to Tainan to attend a Postal Worker Representatives General Meeting to be held there on July 1, 1934.

It is learned from the Union that on the.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full).....

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

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afternoon of June 21, Pan Keng-ling and Yang Shao-keng, unemployed and ex-committee members of the Union, who have been assigned to collect overdue membership fees from the workers, called at the home of Nyien Han-sung (嚴漢生), a junior foreman attached to the Fearon Road Station, and tried to hold him responsible for the collection of union fees from his subordinate workers. The latter refused and a fight ensued, but was soon stopped on the interference of on-lookers. Neither parties received any injury. Pan and Yang have referred the matter to the Union which in turn have decided to pass the case on to the General Meeting of Members to be held on July 1.

The Union has prepared copies of a notification, calling for an annual meeting on July 1, for distribution among the so-called representatives of workers of various departments of the Shanghai Power Company. Hereunder is a full translation of the notification :-

"June 25.

"Comrade,

The period of operation of the Committee of this union for the first year has expired and it has been decided by the outgoing committee to hold a general meeting at 2 p.m. July 1 in the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, Nantao, to elect new committees for the ensuing year. As you are one of the responsible representatives in possession of rights to elect and to be elected, you are expected to be present at the meeting punctually. (During the present New Life Movement, it

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

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"is expected that you will attend the meeting in time).

(Chop of the Union).

"Note :--- You are requested to bring with you this

correspondence and be careful not to lose same.

This paper will be collected and a "Representative

Admission Certificate" will be issued in

exchange before entering the meeting place."

M. H. Lingard

D. F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Misc. File No. 5310
S. B. REGIST.

REPORT

Yangtse River Station, 5310
Date June 28, 1934

Subject (in full) Further report re a pamphlet issued at the Riverside
Power Station (Misc. report No. 10).

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir,

At 2 p.m. on the 23/6/34, 37 workers from the Riverside
Power Station and Fearon Road Station, attended a General
Labour Union meeting at 117 Foo Yuo Road, Nantao. Mr. Tsu
Yoh Van (朱學乾), representative of the above Union, presided
at the meeting. Mr. Tsu declared that one of the foremen
of the S.P.C. named Lung Ngoh Ling (沈整林) had died one
month ago, his relatives had been given \$30.00 for the purchase
of a coffin. He further stated that one Tsu Kwang Jau (朱光久)
a coolie employed by the Union, who lost his sight had also
been given \$30.00. Both the grants were given by the above
Union.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Riccardi,
D. S. I.

D.S.I. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Special report forwarded 27.6.34 J.G.

27 JUN 1934
with

Note and pass
to file.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 100/34
S. B. REGISTRY.
53/0
Station
Date 22/6/34
Time 21/6/34

REPORT

Subject (in full) A pamphlet issued at the Riverside Power Station.

Made by

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Shields.

Sir,

The following pamphlet issued by the 4th District Water and Electricity Trade Union of Shanghai was received by C.D.S. 63 at 5.30 p.m. on 21/6/34. They were distributed to all workers going on night shift at the Riverside Power Station by members of the Labour Union.

Translation:-

This is to notify you that the functioning period of the 1st committee has expired and in accordance with the resolution adopted at the temporary committee meeting held on 16/6/34, it is decided to hold a general meeting to elect the 2nd committee, all members are earnestly requested to attend this meeting. Any suggestion may be sent to this union for agenda."

" This is to notify you that it has been passed at the Representatives' meeting of the public compensation fund that each member subscribe 10 cents big money. The Committee has notified all members to this effect and subscriptions are now being collected. All members should show a willing spirit and contribute, there are some members who do not show enthusiasm in this. It is a hindrance to the development if members refuse to contribute because it has already been adopted at the representatives' meeting and every member will receive benefit by the system. It was passed at the committee meeting that those members who refuse to contribute money shall have their names published monthly and in cases of strikes, etc., those who refuse to pay will not be entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges. We hope that all members will act accordingly. Date 20/6/34.

D.D.O."D"

Copy sent
to Officer
i/c S.B.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Shields,
D.S.I.

Special Report forwarded
18.6.34
13/24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date June

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. R. G. I. Y.
No. 5310
Date 18/6/34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by

H. Grubb. S.1

Twenty-seven members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. June 16. Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉), a committee member, presided.

During the proceedings, Meng Ching-ziang (孟金祥), claiming to represent the ^{casual} ~~temporary~~ hands of the Shanghai Power Company, who were recently discharged, reported their dismissal and solicited the assistance of the Union in requesting the management to refrain from deducting the loan of one month's pay granted to them at the close of the 1933 strike. Chu Ah-zien, on behalf of the Union, replied that the Company had full right to discharge the casual workers when they could find no further work for them. Chu also asserted that in the present case, the Company was dealing very leniently with the temporary workers, as it was paying them, in addition to their ordinary pay, a sum equivalent to the amount which the Company pays into the superannuation fund of the regular hands, and to which casual workers are not entitled. Chu went on to say that in connection with the request for non-repayment of the loan, the Union had written letters to Tu Yueh-sung and the Chinese members of the S.M.C., requesting ^{them} to take necessary action. Chu further drew the attention of the casual workers to the fact that although they are not members of the Union, yet they had been issued with the \$3.00 relief money, as were the regular workers, by the Union in the 1933 strike, and that the Union was not demanding the repayment of this relief money. Chu concluded his speech by

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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pacifying the casual hands with the assurance that the Union was always willing to assist the workers, and that Chu Hsueh-fan of the General Labour Union had been entrusted with the task of dealing with the demand for exemption from the refunding of the loan.

The following resolutions were then discussed and adopted :-

1. That an Annual General Meeting of members be held in the office of the Union at 2 p.m. July 1 to elect new union committees to serve for the ensuing year.
2. That prior to the date of the general meeting, voting forms be issued through the medium of various foremen to the workers, and collected after being filled in, through the same channels.
3. That Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), Yang Shao-keng (楊紹楨), Chwang Teh-sing (章德新), Chao Pao-yien (趙伯炎), Li Chi-sung (李濟生) and Chen Pao-an (陳保安) in company with various foremen visit the homes of various workers for the purpose of collecting membership fees due to the Union and adopt drastic measures in the event of a refusal to pay on the part of the workers.
4. That a manifesto be issued informing the workers that the Company is going to dismiss a number of workers in the near future, and exhorting the workers to unite forthwith under the union for self-defence.
5. That the workers be notified to submit forthwith to the Union all their proposals, for discussion in the annual general meeting.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The following persons attended the meeting :-

Chang Pao-tai	(張寶泰))	
Chiang Tseng-ming	(蔣正明))	
Moh Ah-keu	(莫阿狗))	
Yih Yeu-keng	(葉有根))	
Chen Pao-an alias	(陳寶安)	)	Members of Executive Committee.
Chen Ah-ping	(陳炳根))	
Chu Ah-zien alias	(朱阿泉))	
Chu Lien-dong	(朱廉堂))	
Chu Ah-zai	(朱阿才))	
Chang Ching-cao	(張金桃)	)	Reserve members of the
Wu Shao-yu	(吳紹餘)	)	Executive Committee.
Wu Fah-ning alias	(胡發銀))	
Wu Yeu-sung	(胡友生)	)	Members of the Supervisory
Chiang Meng-loong	(蔣根龍)	)	Committee.
Yang Ching-chien	(楊金鑑))	
Chang Hen-wei	(張恆懷)	)	Reserve members of the
Wu Keng-chien	(吳根東)	)	Supervisory Committee.
Pan Keng-ling	(潘根林))	
Yang Shao-keng	(楊紹根)	)	unemployed ex-committee members.
Wong Siu-pao	(王修堂))	
Meng Ching-ziang	(孟堂祥)	)	Recently discharged
Chen Han-chwang	(陳漢章)	)	temporary hands.

Eight persons claiming to be representatives of the
Shanghai Power Company workers.

W. H. H. H. H.

D. F. O.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File sent to "D"
HB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGI
S.1, Special Branch 5310
Date June 11, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full).....Shanghai Power Company - Dismissal of Casual Workers.

Made by.....D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by.....

H. Grubb

At 3 p.m. on June 11, 119 of the casual employees from Fearon Road Depot were dismissed by the management owing to there being no further need for their services.

These men drew more pay than the regular hands, in view of the fact that they were liable to be dismissed at any time the Company chose, and they were engaged on this understanding. Owing to the fact that they had served with the Company for a year the management decided to grant them all a gratuity of \$5.00, which is the equivalent to the amount they would have accrued in ~~the~~ superannuation, had they been regular hands.

On the management attempting to pay them at 3 p.m. on June 11 at Fearon Road, however, they refused to accept their pay and walked away. They stated that as long as the month's loan, which they had borrowed at the conclusion of the 1933 strike, was deducted from their pay, they would refuse to accept it, as Mr. Tu Yueh-sung had assured them that their signing an undertaking to pay back the loan was only a matter of form, and that he, Tu Yueh-sung, would guarantee that the repayment would be overlooked by the company in time.

There were no signs of disorder at the Depot, and the regular employees are definitely refusing to have anything to do in the way of sympathizing with these discharged men.

The 119 ex-employees are now trying to gain the support of the union, but the latter state that all they can do is to approach Tu Yueh-sung to request him to intercede for the cancellation of the repayment of the loan.

So far there have been two meetings held by members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, in

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

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connection with the dismissal of the 119 men mentioned above.

The first meeting was held at 545 Kiukiang Road at 7 p.m. on June 12, when Chu Ah-zien (朱沂泉), Chu Ah-zai (朱沂才), Chang Pao-tai (庄宝泰), Chen Pao-an (陈保安) and Pan Keng-ling (潘纪林), interviewed Chu Hsueh-fan (朱雪范).

At this meeting it was decided :-

1. That Chu Hsueh-fan together with representatives from this union should approach Tu Yueh-sung, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the local Kuomintang for assistance to have these 119 men re-employed.
2. That a general meeting of representatives from the Shanghai Power Company workers be convened in the near future to discuss the matter at issue.

The second meeting was held in 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 7 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on June 13. Chu Ah-zien presided and thirteen members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union attended. The following decisions were reached :-

1. That the request of the dismissed temporary hands of the Shanghai Power Company for assistance in their demand for reinstatement be turned down on the ground that the Company has the right to discharge casual workers at any time it likes.
2. That the appeal of the dismissed temporary hands for help in their demand for being freed from refunding the loan of one month's pay be referred to Tu Yueh-sung and Yu Yah-ching and other Chinese Councillors of the S.M.C.
3. That a committee meeting be convened for 9 a.m. June 16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 3 -

in the office of the union for the purpose of discussing the convention of a general meeting of representatives of Power Company workers.

The activities and intentions of the union are being kept under close observation.

It is learned through confidential sources that the 119 ex-workers propose trying to put forward the following demands :-

1. That no dismissal be effected without substantial causes, and that they be reinstated.
2. That should they be discharged, the Company issue a gratuity equal to 3 months' wages to each of the dismissed.
3. That they be freed from refunding the loan of one month's pay, granted to them at the end of the Strike in 1933.

It is not expected that the first two demands will ever materialise, however, in view of the decision of the Union.

W. H. Hingard
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Y. H. L. 1/2/34
W. H. Hingard

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 11, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
53/0
Date 12/6/34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Activities of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by

H. Grubb. A.T.

The meeting of representatives of workers of the Shanghai Power Company scheduled for 2 p.m. on June 9 in the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, failed to materialize owing to lack of attendance. Only five persons attended at 4.30 p.m. namely Faung Tseng-yoang (方正常), Tao Teh-chien (陶德泉), Ching Hwa-ding (金華亭), Liu Ching-fu (刘金富) and Li Ching-fu (李金甫).

These workers together with Yih Yeu-ke (葉育根), Chen Pao-an (陳保安), Chang Ching-tao (張金桃), Chu Ah-zien (朱河泉), Wu Yeu-sung (胡有生), Chiang Keng-loong (蔣振龍) and Moh Ah-keu (莫阿狗), committee members of the Union, as well as Pan Keng-ling (潘根林) and Yang Shao-keng (楊肇根), unemployed and ex-committee members, held the weekly committee meeting in the office on Foh Yeu Road, City, between 6.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. June 9. Chu Ah-zien presided. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting :-

1. That in view of the fact that several meetings of representatives of the workers convened by the Union have been abandoned owing to lack of attendance, the representatives concerned should be warned.
2. That further efforts be made to request Tu Yush-sung to approach the management of the Shanghai Power Company to persuade them to excuse the workers from refunding the loan of one month's pay from their superannuation fund.
3. That the workers be notified to hand forthwith to the Union their respective membership fees which are in arrears.

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4. That the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs be requested to render assistance to the Union in investigating and punishing certain elements among the workers who are plotting for the downfall of the Union.

W. K. Lingard
D. F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
5310
Date 7.1.1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company -Activities of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard Forwarded by

H. Grubb

The 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union has decided to convene a meeting of representatives of workers of the Riverside and Fearon Road Power Stations of the Shanghai Power Company at 3 p.m. June 9 (Saturday) in the office of the Union at 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, to discuss union affairs.

At 7 p.m. June 5, Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰), Chu Ah-zien (朱可仁), Chu Ah-zai (朱可才), Pan Keng-ling (潘根林) and Yang Shao-keng (楊紹根), members of the Union, called on Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of General Labour Union, in the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road. Chu was requested to approach Tu Yueh-sung for assistance to persuade the management to "write off" the amount due by workers for the loans made to them at the end of the 1933 strike.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REG. 5310
Date 5, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Regular Meeting of Workers' Union.

Made by D. P. S. Lingard

Forwarded by

H. Grubb S.S.

Nine committee members of the 4th District

Water & Electricity Workers' Union held their regular weekly meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. on June 2. They decided to shelve the agitation against the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers until such time as some definite oppression of the workers has come to notice.

The following attended the meeting :-

Chiang Tseng-ming	(蔣正明)	, committee member.
Woo Yeu-sung	(吳友生)	, -do-
Chu Ah-zien	(朱安全)	, -do-
Chen Pao-an	(陳寶安)	, -do-
Chang Pao-tai	(張寶泰)	, -do-
Chiang Keng-loong	(蔣根龍)	, -do-
Woo Keng-chien	(吳根泉)	, -do-
Pan Keng-ling	(潘根林)	, unemployed, ex-committeeman.
Yang Shao-keng	(楊肇根)	, -do-

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

S.1, Special Branch *5310/11*

REPORT

Date *April 26, 1934*

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Activities of Workers' Union.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by W. Hounan

Six members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union called at the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road, at 7 p.m. April 26, when they requested Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union, for assistance in the matter of opposition to the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers issued by the Shanghai Power Company. Chu Hsueh-fan informed them that the matter had been taken up and was being considered by the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Enquiries show that the following is a complete list of committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union with correct names in Chinese :-
Executive Committee :

Chang Pao-tai	(張寶泰)
Tsiang Tseng-ming	(蔣正明)
Moh Ah-keu	(莫河狗)
Yih Yu-keng	(葉育根)
Chen Pao-an	(陳保安)
Chu Ah-zai	(朱河才)
Chu Ah-zien	(朱河添)

(who is concurrently the Chief of the General Affairs Department).

Supervisory Committee :

Hu Foh-ming	(胡發銀)
Chiang Keng-loong	(蔣根隆)
Yang Ching-chien	(楊金銓)

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. _____
C. & S. H. REGISTRY.
No. D. XXXXX
Date April 23, 1934

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date **April 23, 1934**

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - meeting of workers' union.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by Whelan D.S.

Fourteen members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. April 21. Chu Ah-zien (朱阿仁), Chief of the General Affairs Department, presided. The following resolutions were adopted by the gathering :-

1. That the unemployed members of the Union be assigned the task of collecting membership fees in arrears from the workers.
2. That should member workers refuse to pay their membership fees, they be adequately punished with a view to preventing a repetition of such refusals.
3. That representations be made to the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs for assistance in the matter of opposition to the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers.
4. That Chu Hsueh-fan be asked to approach Tu Yueh-sung for help in the same matter.
5. That the expenses of the Union be cut down in order to meet the fixed expenditure of the Union of \$100.00 per month.

The attendance of the meeting comprised the following :-

Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰)	committee member.
Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才)	-do-
Chen Pao-an (陳保安)	-do-
Wu Yeu-sung (胡有亨)	-do-
Chang Tseng-ming (張正明)	-do-
Chu Ah-zien (朱阿仁)	Chief of the General Affairs Department.
Fang Tseng-yung (方正榮)	claims to be a representative of workers of a certain dept.
Ching Hwa-ding (金華亭)	-do-
Wong Siao-mao (王少毛)	-do-
Tao Teh-zien (陶德仁)	-do-
Li Ching-fu (李金富)	-do-
Liu Ching-fu (劉金富)	-do-
Yih Ching-sung (葉金昌)	-do-

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Ja. Pitts
D. S.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 17, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 10
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union holds meeting

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

Whoucan D.S.

Five members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union and Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), committee member of the General Labour Union, held a meeting in the Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road, between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. April 16. The following decisions were reached at the meeting :-

1. That the foremen of various departments of the two power stations of the Shanghai Power Company be instructed to collect from the workers the loan of \$3.00 each granted by the General Labour Union with the help of Tu Yueh-sung during the strike of 1933.
2. That Chu Hsueh-fan be requested to approach Tu Yueh-sung for assistance in the matter of opposition to the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers.

In connection with Resolution 1, it will be recalled that the refunding of the money in question was insisted upon by the Union after the conclusion of the labour dispute in 1933. However, up to the present, the majority of these workers have ignored the Union's notice to refund the money.

The members of the Union who attended the meeting were :

Chang Pao-tai	(張寶泰), committee member.
Chu Ah-zai	(朱阿才), -do-
Chu Ah-zien	(朱阿泉), Chief of General Affairs Department.
Pan Keng-ling	(潘根林), ex-committee member.
Hsu Hung-sung	(徐鴻生), -do-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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S.1, Special Branch

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. E. REGISTRY
No. D 5310
Date April 16, 1934.
Date 1/1

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union

Regular Meeting.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

Ten committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 3.20 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

April 14. Chang Pao-tai 張寶泰, one of the number, presided. The following decisions were reached :-

1. That further efforts be made to urge the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs as well as Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou and Yu Yah-ching to approach the management of the Shanghai Power Company for the cancellation of the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers.
2. That in view of the fact that the decision of the Shanghai Power Company to deduct certain sums from the wages of the workers with effect from July, 1934, for the repayment of the loan of one month's pay granted at the close of the strike of 1933, has made the workers despise the prestige of the Union, the union representatives in various departments of the two Power Stations be instructed to earnestly advise the workers to continue supporting the Union.
3. That the foremen of various departments be instructed to collect \$0.10 from each of their respective subordinates as a special subscription to the Union which will be employed to form a compassionate grant fund. Sums from this fund will be allotted to families of deceased workers.
4. That the monthly expenses of the Union be limited to \$100.00.

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Subject (in full).....

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Secret enquiries from the Bureau of Social Affairs show that Chu Kwei-ling (朱桂林), a staff employee of the Investigation Section of the 3rd Department of the Bureau, has been assigned the task of making enquiries into the matter of the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers issued by the Shanghai Power Company. Chu has made the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union understand the difficulties with which the Bureau is beset in extending its influence over the Shanghai Power Company. On April 14, the Bureau advised the Union to instruct the foremen of the Company to approach the management direct for the cancellation or amendment of the Regulations.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date April 13, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5310
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
W. D. XXXX
Date April 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union consults with the General Labour Union in the matter of the One Month's Pay Loan.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. I. Duncan.

Seven responsible members of the 4th District

Water & Electricity Workers' Union and two committee members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in the Dah Kung News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. April 12, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That a letter be addressed to the management of the Shanghai Power Company, requesting it to cancel its decision to collect with effect from July, 1934, the loan of one month's pay granted to workers at the close of the strike in 1933.
2. That Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union, be requested to again approach the local Kuomintang and Government Authorities with a view to securing their assistance in the opposition to the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers recently issued by the Shanghai Power Company.

The attendance of the aforementioned gathering comprised of the following persons :-

Chang Tseng-ming (張正明)	(committee members of the
Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰)	4th District Water &
Woo Yeu-sung (胡有生)	Electricity Workers'
Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才)	Union.
Chu Ah-zien alias (朱阿堅)	(Chief of the General Affairs
Chu Lien-dong alias (朱連東)	Department of the 4th
Chu Mur-dong (朱滿堂 朱茂堂)	District Water & Electricity
	Workers' Union.
Pan Keng-ling (潘根林)	(ex-committee members of the
Hsu Hung-sung (徐鴻亨)	4th District Water & Electricity
	Workers' Union.
Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範)	(committee member of the General
	Labour Union and Chief of the
	Dah Kung News Agency.

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Yih Ziang-kao (葉翔皋) (committee member of the
(General Labour Union.

W. Duncan

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
M. D. 5310
Date 10/1/34

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 9, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Workers' Union holds meeting.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by W. Duncan ASS

Six committee members and three ex-committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 4 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. April 7. Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才), a committee member, presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That further representations be made to the local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the General Labour Union for assistance in the matter of opposition to the "Regulations governing the Conduct of Workers", recently issued by the Shanghai Power Company.
2. That the foremen of various departments of the Riverside and Fearon Road Power Stations be notified to collect from the workers under their respective charge membership fees every month on behalf of the Union.
3. That Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), Yang Shao-keng (楊紹根), Hsu Hung-sung (徐鴻生) and other unemployed members pay visits to the residences of workers who have not paid their membership fees in arrears, and collect same.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 6, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5310
REGISTRY.
No. D. 5310
Date April 6, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Agitation of Workers' Union
against New Regulations Governing the Conduct
of Workers.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

Wh Duncan ASD

At 10 a.m. April 5, Hsu Hung-sung (徐鴻生), Pan
清林 Kung-ling and Yang Shao-keng (楊紹根), unemployed, and
ex-committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity
Workers' Union, in company with Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範),
committee member of the General Labour Union, called at the
local Kuomintang Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route
Ghisi and appealed for assistance in the matter of opposition
to the Regulations issued by the Shanghai Power Company
governing the Conduct of Workers. Loh Ching-dz (陸榮廷),
representing the Tangpu, promised to refer the matter to
the Tangpu Committee for the discussion of measures to be
adopted against the management of the Company and to cooperate
with the Bureau of Social Affairs with the object of conducting
negotiations with the public utility concern.

On the afternoon of the same day, Chu Hsueh-fan
interviewed Hsu Ya-fu (許也夫), Chief of the 3rd Department
of the Bureau of Social Affairs, in the latter's office in
the New Civic Centre, in connection with the same matter.
The Bureau official explained that it was extremely difficult
for the Bureau to carry out any negotiations with the Shanghai
Power Company, which, he said, was "under the protection of
the influence of the Settlement Imperialists". He
expressed the opinion that it would be better for the Union
to approach Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou or Yu Yah-ching
for the necessary assistance. The Bureau, however, promised
to conduct investigations into the matter and to see what
could be arranged.

Ja. P. Licks

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5310/1
C. & S. REGISTRY.
Date April 3, 1934

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 3, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Activities of Workers' Union.

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.I.

Under the auspices of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, some 150 Chinese claiming to be workers of the Shanghai Power Company held a meeting in the offices of the 1st District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 231 Kuo Hu Road, Nantao, between 3.30 p.m. and 5.45 p.m. March 31. Chang Pao-tai (張保泰), Chang Tseng-ming (張正明), Chen Pao-an (陳保安), Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才) and Wu Yeu-sung (胡有生), committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, formed the presidium. Tai Yeu-heng (戴有恆), representative of the local Kuomintang, made a speech denouncing the management of the Shanghai Power Company as unscrupulous Imperialists who issued regulations to oppress the labourers. He urged the workers to unite and resuscitate the activities of the Union and to swear to struggle against the Imperialists. He finally exhorted the attendance to further the "New Livelihood Movement" promoted by General Chiang Kai-shek. Yih Ziang-kao (葉翔皋) representing the General Labour Union then took the platform and expressed his dissatisfaction with the small attendance. He blamed the workers for their indolence when the Company management issued regulations to maltreat them and stated that it would be too late for them to regret disregarding the Union when they had been dismissed by the Imperialists. The third speaker was one Chen (陳) claiming to represent Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學乾), committee member of the General Labour Union. He advocated a struggle to overthrow the Imperialists. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

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1. That the following persons be assigned the task of discussing measures to be adopted against the Regulations published by the Shanghai Power Company governing the Conduct of Workers :-

Committee members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union.

Fang Tseng-yung (方正崇) (representing the workers of the
Fang Yung-sung (方正生) (Riverside Power Station.

Tao Teh-chien (陶德泉) (representing the workers
Sung Tsih-kong (孫積康) (of the Fearon Road Power
Ching Hwa-ding (金華亭) (Station.

Liu Teh-fu (刘德富) representing mechanics.

Wang Siao-mao (王小毛) representing the workers of
the Outer Mechanics Room.

2. That the workers be notified that collection of membership fees on the following scale be adopted by the Union :-

Daily Wages	Monthly membership fee
\$1.00	\$0.10
between \$1.00 and \$1.50	\$0.20
" \$1.50 and \$2.00	\$0.30
" \$2.00 and \$3.00	\$0.50
" \$3.00 and \$4.00	\$0.60
" \$4.00 and \$5.00	\$0.80

3. That the workers be asked to pay to the Union membership fees in arrears by instalments.

4. That membership fees be collected by unemployed members of the Union from workers at their respective homes, who fail to pay their subscriptions by the 3rd of every month.

5. That each member be asked to pay a "special contribution" of \$0.10 to the Union as funds which will be paid to families of deceased workers.

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6. That Yih Chien-sung (葉金生) and Li Ching-fu (李金甫),
be instructed to undertake the control of the fund.

The seven individuals referred to in Resolution 1
mentioned, and the five persons who formed the presidium of
the above meeting as well as Chu Ah-zien (朱河才),
G.W.B. 102 of the No.3 Boiler House of the Riverside Power
Station, who is the Chief of the General Affairs Department
of the Union, held a meeting in their union, 117 Foh Yeu
Road, City, between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. April 1. Chu
Ah-zai (朱河才), presided. The following resolutions
were discussed and passed :-

1. That representations be made to Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou
and Yu Yah-ching for assistance to negotiate with the
management of the Shanghai Power Company for the amendment
of the ~~Regulations~~ Regulations Governing the Conduct of
Workers.
2. That the local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs,
and the General Labour Union be requested to negotiate
with the management of the Shanghai Power Company in
the same matter.
3. That all foremen proceed to their respective managements
at 2 p.m. April 3 and submit the following demands :-
 - a) That the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers
be cancelled.
 - b) That the bath rooms and mess rooms of the two Power
Stations be enlarged and conditions thereof improved.
 - c) That an increase in ^{daily} wages ranging from \$0.05 to \$0.10

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be granted to the workers annually.

d) That quarters to accommodate the whole body of workers be constructed.

e) That waiting rooms be built in the Company premises for the convenience of workers to receive relatives and friends, and that coolies be engaged by the management for their supervision.

f) That the superannuation fund of the workers be computed on February 20 of every year and that the record of same should be signed before being passed to the workers.

4. That efforts be made to carry out propaganda among the workers of the Shanghai Power Company for the purpose of inducing them to again support the Union.

A further meeting was held at 7 p.m. April 2

at the Dah Kung News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road, by Chu Ah-zien (朱河泉), Chu Ah-zai (朱河才), Chen Pao-tai (張秉達), Chen Pao-an (陳保安), members of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, Hau Hung-sung (洪鴻生), Yang Shao-keng (楊紹根), Pan Keng-ling (潘根林), ex-committee members of the Union, and Chu Hsueh-fan, committee member of the General Labour Union and Chief of the Dah Kung News Agency, when the following decisions were reached :-

1. That Chu Hsueh-fan assist the Union by requesting Tu Yueh-sung, Ling Kong-hou and Yu Yeh-ching to carry out negotiations with the Shanghai Power Company for the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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cancellation of the Regulations Governing the Conduct of Workers.

2. That Chu Hsueh-fan and Loh Ching-dz (陈京士), committee member of the General Labour Union and the local Kuomintang, undertake the task of approaching the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs for necessary assistance.

3. That the foremen of various rooms of the Shanghai Power Company be notified to urge the workers to continue to support the Union.

On April 2, the Bureau of Social Affairs received from the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union a petition informing them of the Regulations governing the Conduct of Workers published by the Shanghai Power Company which the Union stated oppressed the workers and requesting the Bureau to mediate in the matter.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to D.O. D
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S 1, Special Branch

Date March 27, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. R. C. 1st.
No. D 5310
Date 27 1 34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Union Activities.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

The offices of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union were on March 25, 1934, removed to the premises of the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, and commenced functioning from the new quarters on the following day.

At about 8.30 p.m. March 26, Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才), a committee member of the Union, interviewed Chu Haueh-fan (朱學範), a committee member of the General Labour Union, in the offices of the Dah Kung News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road, on the subject of the new regulations of the Shanghai Power Company governing the conduct of the workers. They eventually decided that the Union should make representations to Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs requesting assistance for the amendment of the new rulings, which in the opinion of the Union, were too harsh and practically intolerable.

Since Tu Yueh-sung has more than once during the last year appeared in the role of a labour benefactor in the settlement of strikes, etc., developments, should they materialise, will be carefully watched, but according to the latest information to hand, Tu is more than disgusted with the leaders of and participants in the last Shanghai Power Company strike, with the natural outcome that he is not prepared to look favourably upon any attempts to resuscitate trouble with the Company.

W. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/s Special Branch.

FILE
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to D. S.
R

Fm.
G. 350-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. D 5310
Date 26/3/34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Unrest among workers -
Meeting of workers' union proves to
be a fiasco.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

Wh Duncan DSS

As from March 21, 1934, the management of the Shanghai Power Company brought into operation a set of regulations governing the conduct of its regular Chinese staff. A copy of these regulations is attached herewith. The striking advantage of this new system permits a worker to draw one month's pay for one month's work, whereas under the scheme in force prior to March 21, there was always the possibility that one or more day's pay would be stopped from a man's monthly salary should he have been reported for some offence or breach of the then existing rules.

The older hands in the company realise that though the new scheme, from their point of view, has ^{many} drawbacks and is intended to eradicate any evil practices, their month's salary is safe. On the other hand, among certain of the younger element, some unrest is noticeable, due undoubtedly to representations made on behalf of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, which organ is most indubitably opposed to the Company's scheme.

Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉) of the No.3 Boiler House at Riverside Power Station, now definitely known to be the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, and one of the persons responsible for the Union's activities at the Riverside Power Station, obtained a copy of the new regulations shortly after they were issued, and submitted it to the Union.

Offence No.2 (A.B.C.D.) - Agitation - appearing on these regulations appears to be a definite stand taken by the Company in an effort to curb or limit the activities of the Union among the workers. There is also no

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

doubt that the putting into effect of this new scheme by the Company was done at a most opportune time, since the morale of the men is at a very low ebb, only one-third to one-half of the personnel of the Riverside plant at present paying membership fees to the Union, whilst the interest shown in Union affairs by the staff at Fearon Road can be almost considered as negligible.

That the union is more than perturbed by the new rulings in its efforts to compel the workers to recognise its authority, is manifest, since it is arranging to convene a General Meeting of members on Saturday, March 31, in either the offices of the General Labour Union or in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, the object being to discuss measures to be adopted for the frustration of the new scheme.

Careful enquiries indicate that the following workers of the Riverside Power Station are handling all matters and activities of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union among the operatives in the Riverside plant:-

(1) Lieu Shun-sung (刘顺生), Chief foreman of the No.3 Boiler House.

(2) Woo Yeu-sung (胡友生), "Small" foreman of the No.3 Boiler House.

(3) Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉), employed in No.3 Boiler House.

(4) Zuan Sung (端生), foreman of the No.2 Boiler House.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 3 -

It is also learned that followers of the abovementioned individuals intend to assault one Li (李), a worker at Riverside, on March 26, for his complicity in denouncing the Union in addition to refusing to pay membership fees.

The scheduled meeting of foremen of the Shanghai Power Company in the offices of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 15 Shou Ying Faung, Tien Doong Road, Chapei, on March 24 (as previously reported) proved to be a fiasco owing to lack of attendance, in consequence of which it was abandoned. It was expected that at least 70 foremen and skilled workmen would attend, but the Company's new regulations coupled with the fact that some of the intending participants were compelled to work during the time of the proposed meeting, completely upset the Union's arrangements, with the result that only ten persons including two or three foremen, made their way to the Union's office.

These men held an informal meeting between 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. on the same afternoon, one Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才), a committee member, presiding. The following resolutions were decided upon :-

1. That the foremen be instructed to deduct one day's pay each month from the salaries of the workers as payment of their membership fees in arrears, and that these steps be continued until such time as they have paid all monies due to the Union.

2. That Chu Ah-zai (朱阿才), Chu Ah-zien (朱阿泉),

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 4 -

as Portal
Workers Union
JR

Chang Tseng-ming (張正明) and Chang Pao-tai (張寶泰)
approach Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), committee member of the
General Labour Union, in order to discuss with him
measures to be adopted for the frustration of the
regulations governing the conduct of the workers as
put into effect by the Company.

3. That the assistance of the local Kuomintang and the
Bureau of Social Affairs be solicited in opposing
the severe treatment meted out to the workers by the
Shanghai Power Company.

4. That a meeting of representatives of the workers be
convened in the near future in order to discuss matters
relating to the treatment of the workers.

As regards Resolution (1), it is very problematical
as to whether this will be put into practice, as it
necessitates to all intents and purposes, the breaking of
offence No. 2C - Agitation, and it is not probable that
men who have refused to pay their membership fees for the
last few months are going to do so now, especially as they
hold the whip-hand over the union members, insofar as
they themselves are not breaking any of the new rulings
by refusing to pay, whilst the Union people definitely are.

Ja. J. J.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Index as follows:

Sheet 1 of 3 sheets.

Conduct, rules, report, and record of (in Control No.3)

STAFF ORDER NO. 3/2

March 19, 1934.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY
REGULAR CHINESE STAFF
RULES OF CONDUCT

The following notice has been issued to the Chinese Staff -

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

In order to give good service to the public the Company's employees are required to comply with the rules of conduct for employees while working for the Company.

Employees violating the rules of conduct will have a demerit mark placed against them on their conduct record in accordance with the following table of demerit marks for the offense committed.

Whenever an employee's record reaches 9 demerit marks against him in a three year period he shall be subject to discharge without benefits or gratuities.

Employees will not be eligible for service increase where they have received more than five demerit marks during the preceding calendar year.

Employees having demerit marks against them can reduce the number of marks by good conduct. Three demerit marks will be taken off for each year in which no demerits are recorded until all demerits are cancelled.

TABLE OF OFFENSES AND DEMERIT MARKS

OFFENSE	CLASSIFICATION	MARKS
1. <u>ABSENCE FROM DUTY:</u>		
A. Being late to work (bad timekeeping)	Minor	1
B. Absence without permission or good reason	Minor	1, 2 or 3
C. Being found asleep	Minor	1, 2 or 3
D. Being found loafing	Minor	1, 2 or 3
E. Being absent with deliberate intention to avoid disagreeable work	Minor or major	3 to 9
F. Being absent more than 3 consecutive days without permission or sufficient reason	Major	9
2. <u>AGITATION:</u>		
A. Posting notices on Company's property without permission	Major	9
B. Holding meetings on Company's property without permission	Major	9
C. Soliciting money on Company's property without permission	Major	9
D. Any other act of agitation contrary to the interests of the Company	Major	9

OFFENSE	CLASSIFICATION	MARKS
3. CARELESSNESS:		
A. Bad workmanship due to carelessness	Minor	3
B. Attempting to conceal bad workmanship	Minor or major	3 to 9
C. Falling off in quality or quantity of work	Minor	3
D. Using improper materials	Minor	2
E. Waste and/or misuse of tools and materials	Minor	2
F. Losing cap badge, pass or uniform	Minor	3
G. Neglecting to wear cap badge or uniform, or to carry pass whilst on Company's business	Minor	3
4. DISHONESTY:		
A. Conspiring to defraud the Company of its legitimate revenue from sale of electricity	Major	9
B. Demanding and/or accepting gratuities from the Company's consumers, contractors, or employees of the Company	Major	9
C. Theft of Company's property	Minor or major	3 to 9
5. INCOMPETENCE:		
A. As shown by inability to carry out ordinary work of the grade for which he receives pay	Minor	6
B. Lack of responsibility	Minor	6
C. Lack of supervision of running plant	Minor	6
6. INSUBORDINATION:		
A. Refusing to carry out orders given by superior	Major	9
B. Malicious damage	Major	9
C. Insolence	Minor or major	3 to 9
7. LACK OF PRECAUTION:		
A. To avoid damage or accidents to the Company's plant or employees	Minor or major	3 to 9
B. To avoid damage or accidents to consumers' plant or personnel	Minor or major	3 to 9
C. To avoid damage or accidents to the general public	Minor or major	3 to 9
D. To avoid loss of Company's property	Minor or major	3 to 9
8. UNFITTING BEHAVIOUR:		
A. To consumers or their employees	Minor or major	3 to 9
B. To the general public	Minor or major	3 to 9
C. Drunkenness	Major	9
D. Improper personal habits	Minor	1, 2 or 3
E. Making false statements	Minor	1, 2 or 3
F. Behaving in a manner prejudicial to the Company's interests	Minor or major	3 to 9

In connection with the fourth paragraph of the foregoing notice whereby more than five demerit marks in a calendar year render an employee ineligible for the next service increase, it should be borne in mind that this rule is not intended to vary the existing rule that the service increase is not to be regarded as an automatic increase; it must be deserved.

In exceptional circumstances, heads of departments may grant reprieves, subject to the General Manager's approval.

CONDUCT REPORT (Form 34F-2)

Upon occasion arising where it becomes necessary to make a record of a man's conduct the procedure will be as follows:

1. Report of incident will be made to supervisor in charge of group or job.
2. An entry recording such incident will be made on front of form and particulars will be recorded on back thereof. The numbers in the column headed "Offense-No." refer to the group numbers appearing in the foregoing "Table of offenses and demerit marks" whilst the column headed "Offense-Letter" is intended for the insertion of the appropriate letter from such table to indicate the particular offense which is being reported. The appropriate "Marks" in accordance with the foregoing table will be entered in the column so captioned on the form. It should be noted that nine demerit marks in a three-year period subject an employee to discharge without benefits or gratuities.
3. The form will be forwarded to section head for approval.
4. Section head will forward it to the departmental head for approval and subsequent entry on man's departmental Conduct Record (Form 34F-1).
5. Departmental office will pass it to the Personnel Department.
6. Incident will be recorded on man's Conduct Record in Personnel Department's staff file and the Conduct Report will be filed therewith.
7. The form should be used to record meritorious occurrences, as well as those of an adverse nature, and a section (captioned "Merits") is provided for that purpose. Merit marks so awarded will be considered for reduction of demerits previously recorded.
8. A specimen of the form accompanies this staff order.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5310/1
C. S. S. B. REG. 1
Date March 8, 1934

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - ex-staff employees receive
\$3,000.00 from Tu Yueh-sung.
Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by Whouncan DSS

Information
Obtained by
Agent 59.

Three representatives of the 18 ex-staff employees of the Shanghai Power Company who were dismissed in the strike of 1933, in company with Chu Hsueh-van (朱學範), committee member of the General Labour Union, visited Tu Yueh-sung at his residence at No. 216 Rue Wagner on March 4 and requested assistance in the matter of the issue of retiring gratuities, etc. to them. Tu, being apparently disgusted with their call, promised to pay them a sum of \$3,000.00. On being questioned as to whether the money was being paid by the Company and on the callers expressing their decision to refrain from accepting money from sources other than the Company, Tu Yueh-sung stated that protracted negotiations had been carried out between himself and the Company and that he was willing to pay the promised sum in advance on behalf of the Company. Thereupon the money was paid over to the callers.

Mr. Heald of the Shanghai Power Company has been interviewed in this connection and he states that Tu Yueh-sung has never approached the Company with the object of negotiating for \$3,000.00 for issue to the dismissed staff employees as retiring gratuities.

In view of this, therefore, the only interpretations that can be placed on Tu's pretext in paying the sum out of his own pocket are those of eliminating further discontent among the dismissed workers by gaining them as his followers and attempting to appear in the role of a public benefactor in local labour circles.

J. A. Pitts.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Copy sent to
FILE
JR

S.I. Special Branch XXXX

January 12, 34.

Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks approach Tu Yueh-sung
for assistance in demand for gratuities - Chinese Bankers
promise to help workers.
D.S.I. Golder

At 3 p.m. January 11, Fang Chien (方謙), Tung
Tien-kong (董天亢) and Wang Ping-kwan (王炳奎) claiming
to represent the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff
Appeal Committee" called at the residence of Tu Yueh-sung,
216 Rue Wagner. They were personally received by Tu Yueh-
sung, who promised to negotiate with the management of the
Shanghai Power Company in the near future in connection
with the demand of the ex-clerks for gratuities.

With reference to the loan of the equivalent
of one months wages made to the workers of the Shanghai
Power Company by the management, at the conclusion of the
recent strike, it is learned that the more prominent
Chinese bankers have promised Tu Yueh-sung to subscribe
half the sum required for the repayment of the loan, should
the company not rescind its decision to collect it from the
workers. Tu Yueh-sung has more or less promised that the
full sum shall be made good to the workers.

Affairs at Riverside Power Station have been
quiet since the Company posted notices therein, intimating
that any worker found interfering with new employees, engaged
by the Management, would be dismissed.

The management of the Shanghai Power Company
have called for estimates for the construction of about 200
workers houses on the Riverside Power Station site. Only
"key" men, employees in important positions in the plant,
will be housed in the projected tenement.

20(D)
Information
J. H. Robertson
Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch Station,

Date January 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks approach Tu Yueh-sung
for assistance in demand for gratuities - Chinese Bankers
promise to help workers.
Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by W. H. Duncan D.S.I.

At 3 p.m. January 11, Fang Chien (方謙), Tung Tien-kong (董天亢) and Wang Ping-kwan (王炳奎) claiming to represent the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff Appeal Committee" called at the residence of Tu Yueh-sung, 216 Rue Wagner. They were personally received by Tu Yueh-sung, who promised to negotiate with the management of the Shanghai Power Company in the near future in connection with the demand of the ex-clerks for gratuities.

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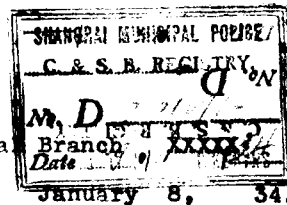
Officer i/c Special Branch.

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JR

Em. Farah
D. S. I.

Copy sent to D.O. "D"



S.1, Special

Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks agitate for
Issue of Gratuities.

D. S. I. Golder

Information
obtained by
Agent No.59

Eleven members of the "Shanghai Power Company
Unemployed Staff Appeal Committee" held a meeting in the
house of Kao Jen-ching (高文慶), one of their number,
84 Kong Ka Loong, Small East Gate, between 1.45 p.m. and
3 p.m. January 7. Fang Chien (方謙) presided.

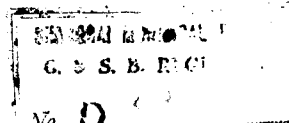
The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That Chu Hsueh-fan (朱學範), committee member of the
General Labour Union, be again requested to ask Tu Yueh-
sung to negotiate with the management of the Shanghai
Power Company for the issue of retiring gratuities, etc.
to the ex-clerks.
2. That two representatives be assigned to call on Yu Yah-
ching and Ling Kong-hou for assistance.
3. That a communication office be established at 5 Hwa Tsung
Faung (華春坊), Chang Ka Loong, City.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DO "D"
Information
Jhs Robertson
Capt.



S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

January 3, 34.

Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks agitate for gratuities.

D. S. I. Golder

Information
obtained by
Agent 59

Some ten members of the "Shanghai Power Company Dismissed Staff Appeal Committee" held a meeting in the residence of one of their number named Kao Wen-ching (高文成), 84 Kong Ka Loong, City, between 10.15 and 11 a.m. January 2. Fang Chien (方建) presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That three representatives be assigned to call on the Chinese members of the S.M.C. and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association for assistance in the matter of the demand of ex-clerks for gratuities.
2. That further efforts be made to induce Chu Hsueh-fan to secure the assistance of Tu Yueh-sung through Tsai Foh-dang.
3. That should the efforts prove a failure, the whole body of ex-clerks proceed to the residence of Tu Yueh-sung, 216 Rue Wagner and appeal for help.
4. That the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union be requested to give financial assistance to the ex-clerks of the Shanghai Power Company.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DO "P"
Information
Jhus Robertson
Incl.
3/1/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

STANDARD FORM
OF THE S.1. REG.
No. D
Date January 3, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks agitate for gratuities.

Made by D. S. I. Golder

Forwarded by Whounear 1583

Information
obtained by
Agent 59

Some ten members of the "Shanghai Power Company Dismissed Staff Appeal Committee" held a meeting in the residence of one of their number named Kao Wen-ching (高文慶), 84 Kong Ka Loong, City, between 10.15 and 11 a.m. January 2. Fang Chien (方謙) presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

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4. That the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union be requested to give financial assistance to the ex-clerks of the Shanghai Power Company.

E. M. Golder

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to DC "D"

JR

File

1034

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. R. 5. 1. 1.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date... December 22, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Ex-clerks agitate
for gratuities

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

Whounear D.S.I.

Information
obtained
by Agent
No. 59.

Fang Chien (方謙) and Tung Tien Kong (董天光)
representing the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff
Appeal Committee" formed by the eighteen ex-clerks dismissed
in the recent strike called at the local Kuomintang at
10.30 a.m. December 21 and appealed for assistance in their
demand for a retiring gratuity. Wu Kai-sien (吳開先),
committee member of the Tangpu, who received them, promised
to ask Tu Yueh-sung for the necessary assistance.

At 1 p.m. the same day the two ex-clerks aforementioned
called on Chu Hsueh-fan in the General Labour Union, 117 Foh
Yeu Road, City, for the purpose of soliciting his aid. Chu
promised to accompany the representatives of ex-clerks to
see Tsai Foh-dong (蔡福堂) on December 23 with a view to
requesting 'Tsai' to persuade Tu Yueh-sung to take up
negotiations with the management of the Shanghai Power Company
for the issue of gratuities to the ex-clerks.

Information
obtained
by C.D.S.
156.

In connection with the decision of the 4th District
Water and Electricity Workers' Union to get back from the
S.P.C. workers the \$3.00 relief money issued to them in the
General Labour Union during the recent strike, the following
persons have been made responsible for the collection of the
money on behalf of the Union :-

Loh Ching-hwa (陸清華), a worker of the Riverside

Power Station : to collect
from workers in engine-room.

Loh Hung-sung (陸洪生), working in the Riverside

Station : to collect in
No. 4 Boiler Room.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

Hsu Hung-sung (徐洪生), a foreman in the Fearon Road
Power Station : to collect
from S.P.C. workers in the
Section between Fearon Road
and Thorburn Road.

It is learned that the money thus raised will be
given by the Union for the relief of workers dismissed in the
recent strike.

Em Gold

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to D.C. D

JR

Command of Police.
Sir:
Information.
<i>J. L. Lewis</i>
O. i/c S. B.

Stamp

File
J. L. Lewis
25

S. 1, Special Branch xxx

December 22, 33.

Shanghai Power Company - Ex-clerks agitate
for gratuities

D.S.I. Golder

Information
obtained
by Agent
No.59.

Tang Chien (方謙) and Tung Tien Kong (董天九)
representing the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff
Appeal Committee" formed by the eighteen ex-clerks dismissed
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by C.D.S.
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Loh Ching-hwa (陸清華), a worker of the Riverside
Power Station : to collect
from workers in engine-room.

Loh Hung-sung (陸洪生), working in the Riverside
Station : to collect in
No.4 Boiler Room.

- 2 -

Hsu Hung-sung (徐洪生), a foreman in the Fearon Road
Power Station : to collect
from S.P.C. workers in the
Section between Fearon Road
and Thorburn Road.

It is learned that the money thus raised will be
given by the Union for the relief of workers dismissed in the
recent strike.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "D"
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of this Robentson
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22/12/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date December 16, 1933

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Agitation by ex-clerks
for gratuity.

Made by D. S. I. Golder Forwarded by *Whelan D.S.I.*

Information
Obtained by
Agent 59

Between 10.30 and 11.15 a.m. on December 15,
four ex-clerks of the Shanghai Power Company, members of
the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff Appeal
Committee" held a meeting in the Tung Ching Kee (童庆记)
Hat Shop, Kwang Chi Road (光赐路), Small East Gate,
home of Tung Tien-kong (董天亢), ex-clerk. The
following resolutions were discussed and passed :-
1. That Fang Chien and Tung Tien-kong be assigned to
approach Chu Hsueh-fan (朱学范), committee member of
the General Labour Union for assistance and that
should Chu refuse to render aid, the fact be made
public, stress being laid upon the fact that the
clerks have been cheated of their retiring gratuities.
2. That a letter be addressed to the Chinese Ratepayers'
Association to solicit their assistance in obtaining
the monies due to the ex-clerks.
3. That should the foregoing efforts fail to produce
results an appeal be made to the Chinese departmental
chiefs with a request that they approach the management.

In connection with the foregoing an interview
was obtained with Mr. Heald, General Manager of the
Shanghai Power Company. He stated that the 18 ex-clerks
who consider themselves entitled to retiring gratuity were
dismissed for misconduct and under such circumstances are
not entitled to any consideration from the Company.

*C.I.
Information
JH
O. H.
DEC 19*

*Copy sent to
D.O.D. - 15.12.33*

JH
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. Heald
D. S. I.

File

No. D
S.1, Special Branch XXXX

Date
December 16, 1933.

Shanghai Power Company - Agitation by ex-clerks
for gratuity.

D. S. I. Golder

Information
Obtained by
Agent 59

Between 10.30 and 11.15 a.m. on December 15,
four ex-clerks of the Shanghai Power Company, members of
the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff Appeal
Committee" held a meeting in the Tung Ching Kee (董庆记)
Hat Shop, Kwang Chi Road (光智路), Small East Gate,
home of Tung Tien-kong (董天亢), ex-clerk. The
following resolutions were discussed and passed :-
1. That Fang Chien and Tung Tien-kong be assigned to
approach Chu Hsueh-fan (朱子范), committee member of
the General Labour Union for assistance and that
should Chu refuse to render aid, the fact be made
public, stress being laid upon the fact that the
clerks have been cheated of the retiring gratuities.
2. That a letter be addressed to the Chinese Ratepayers'
Association to solicit their assistance in obtaining
the monies due to the ex-clerks.
3. That should the foregoing efforts fail to produce
results an appeal be made to the Chinese departmental
chiefs with a request that they approach the management.

In connection with the foregoing an interview
was obtained with Mr. Heald, General Manager of the
Shanghai Power Company. He stated that the 18 ex-clerks
who consider themselves entitled to retiring gratuity were
dismissed for misconduct and under such circumstances are
not entitled to any consideration from the Company.

DO "D"

Information

John Robertson
Lieut.

18/12/33

Officer i/c Special Branch

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
CLAS. B. REGI T.

REPORT

S. No. D
Date December 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

Whuncan DSD

At 10.30 a.m. December 9 Fang Chien and Tung

Tien Kong (方天), two ex-employees of the Shanghai Power Company and representing the Unemployed Staff Appeal Committee visited the offices of the General Labour Union where they appealed for assistance.

In outlining their case to Chu Hsueh Fang (朱学范), committee member of the General Labour Union, the callers claimed that they had been completely left out of the terms of the settlement of the recent labour dispute. They asked that the matter of retiring gratuities for the 18 dismissed clerical employees be taken up with the mediators. Chu refused to consider the matter and referred his visitors to the Company for relief. Before leaving Fang Chien and Tung Tien Kong denounced Chu as a traitor and claimed that the persons whom they represented had been betrayed.

Six members of the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff Appeal Committee" organized by the 18 ex-clerks dismissed during the recent strike held a meeting in the residence of Kao Wen Ching (高文庆), a clerk in the employ of the Shanghai Power Company, 84 Kong Ka Loong, Small East Gate, between 2.30 and 3 p.m. December 10. Fang Chien presided over the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That representations be made to Tu Yueh Sung on December 11 with a view to obtaining his assistance in the matter of the demand of the ex-clerks for the issue of gratuities.
2. That Chu Hsueh Fan of the General Labour Union be asked by letter to give an explanation of his attitude when

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

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

- 2 -

approached by the representatives of the ex-clerks
on December 9.

The foregoing information was obtained by Agent 59.

in Golan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy attached for transmission to DO "D"

HL

Sent

MR
DEC

\$I,

Further report in due course.

MR

DEC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
File No. B. R. G. I.

REPORT

S.I., Special Branch
No. D
Date December 9, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - ex-clerks agitate
for Gratuities.

Made by D. S. I. Golder

Forwarded by *Whoucan*

Information
obtained by
Agent No. 59

Four representatives of the eighteen ex-clerks
of the Shanghai Power Company who were dismissed in the
recent strike, called on Tu Yueh-sung at his residence
at 216 Rue Wagner at 11 a.m. December 8 and requested
assistance in their demand for either gratuities to them
or their reinstatement. Tu Yueh-sung, however, refused
to entertain the request.

These representatives visited the General Labour
Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, at 2 p.m. the same day
for the same purpose, but without avail.

Eight members of the "Shanghai Power Company
Unemployed Staff Calling-for-Help Committee" organized
by the 18 ex-clerks held a meeting in the residence of
one of their number, 84 Kong Ka Loong, Small East Gate,
between 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. December 8. The following
resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That representations be made to the local Kuomintang,
Bureau of Social Affairs and the Municipality of
Greater Shanghai for assistance.
2. That the assistance of the Chinese press be also
requested in the matter.
3. That the Central Kuomintang and the Ministry of Industry
be requested to instruct the local Chinese Authorities
to render every possible assistance to the ex-clerks
and to conduct negotiations with the Shanghai Power
Company in their favour.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

copy attached for information of DO "D"

FR.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

DEC 11 1933

*b.p.
Information*

M. G. Swine

O. V. Sp.

DEC 11 1933

11/14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY

S.I., Special Branch. ~~CHICK~~
REPORT

No. D
Date Dec. 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - meeting of ex-employees.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by W. H. Duncan D.S.I.

Eighteen ex-clerks of the Shanghai Power Company who were dismissed during the recent strike of workers visited the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, at 4.15 p.m. December 7 in search of Chu Hsueh-fan, a committee member of the General Labour Union, who handled affairs during the recent strike. The object of the visit was to demand an explanation from Chu as to why the reinstatement of the ex-clerks or issue of gratuities to them had been omitted from the terms of settlement of the Power Company labour dispute. Responsible officials of the Union being absent, the callers held a meeting with Fang Chien (方謙), Vice-Chairman of the defunct Shanghai Power Company Employees' Lien Yih Club, as president. The following decisions were reached.

1. That the Shanghai Power Company be asked to issue the following monies to each of the eighteen discharged clerks:

A retiring gratuity equivalent to one month's pay.

One month's salary.

Yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay.

5% superannuation fund.

2. That four representatives including Fang Chien be assigned to appeal to Tu Yueh-sung for assistance in the aforementioned demand for gratuities.

3. That the following persons be appointed to serve as the committee of a new organization to be known as the "Shanghai Power Company Unemployed Staff Appeal Committee" with a communication address in the General Labour Union, City :-

Fang Chien (方謙),

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

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

- 2 -

Sung Chang-liang (沈仲良)

Tao Kwang-shiao (陶光孝)

Wong Ping-kuen (王炳奎)

Tung Tien-kong (董天亢)

4. That three delegates be sent to the Chinese members of the S.M.C. for assistance in the matter.

5. That the Central Kuomintang and the national Government be requested to instruct the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to conduct negotiations with the Shanghai Power Company for either the reinstatement of the dismissed clerks or the issue of gratuities to them.

6. That a manifesto be issued asking the local public to render assistance to the discharged clerks in their demand for gratuities.

With reference to Resolution I, these ex-clerks claim a total sum of \$5,855.16.

(The foregoing information was obtained by Agent 59).

Mr. Heald, General Manager of the Shanghai Power Company, informed.

Em Jorath
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information. A copy has
been sent to D. O. "D".*

File 10:12:23

W. G. G. G.

O. 1/c 8 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. 2.5310/1

SUBJECT:

Situation in Shanghai June

LAB

[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

1933-

1932

Form No. 3
G. 10000-9-33

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 5, 1933.

Subject (in full)

Shanghai Power Company.

Made by D. S. I. Golder

Forwarded by

W. Duncan DSD

In compliance with the instructions of the
Officer i/c Special Branch contained in Memo dated
November 15, attached, a review of the information
contained in the attached file has been made and it is
found that there is nothing further to add at present.

The situation generally is being carefully
watched and will be reported upon immediately any
untoward developments become evident.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JH

DEC 5 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D <u>5246</u>
Date <u>1</u> / <u>1</u> / <u>1933</u>

Extract from File D. 5310/1 (Report of
D.S.I. Golder on Shanghai Power Coy. -
Situation dated Nov. 14. 33.)

Mr. Heald, General Manager of the Company, has informed the undersigned that the Company intend to continue operations along the present lines and to ignore all representation of the Union.

The Management are of the opinion that the more conservative of the employees and workers will eventually see that they have been duped into going on strike and as they represent about 80% of the whole, the matter will ultimately right itself.

REPORT

Date November 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by _____

Zung Ching Loh, wounded employee, has now practically recovered and is quite out of danger.

Enquiries made regarding the attitude of the shift workers of Riverside Power Station, who have remained at their posts during the strike, show that there is very little likelihood of them leaving their work unless forced to do so.

Thirty unemployed Russians are this morning waiting outside Riverside Power Station in search of work.

For the past week there has been little or no activity on the part of the strikers, intimidation has ceased and only very few meetings, of little importance, have been held. This unusual quiet is explained by the fact that the workers were secretly instructed to cease all activities pending negotiations with the Management which were undertaken by Doo Yueh Sung at the request of Chu Hsueh Fan, Committee member of the General Labour Union. Doo Yueh Sung has conferred with Mr. Fessenden, Secretary General to the S.M.C., two or three times during the past few days on the subject of mediation. He explained to Mr. Fessenden that he had promised the strikers to request the Company to pay 25% of the normal wages for the period of the strike but that he expected the Management to offer a much better settlement. He explained that, if the Company would pay 75% of the normal wages, he (Doo Yueh Sung) would contribute the remaining 25% in order to see the matter at an end.

At 11 a.m. November 14 a meeting was held in the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

office of Mr. Fessenden, attended by Mr. Hopkins, President of the Shanghai Power Company, Doo Yueh Sung and Tsai Foh Ding, confidential employee of the legal firm of Fessenden & Holcomb, who acted as interpreter. After a general discussion of the situation Doo Yueh Sung asked the Company's representative to be as generous as possible. Mr. Hopkins stated that he had examined every phase of the dispute but could see no way in which the Company could grant concessions to the strikers. Finally, however, he promised to go over the matter again and to make a final offer for settlement at 11 a.m. to-day, November 15.

Mr. Hopkins held another conference on the evening of November 14 with Li Ming, General Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank and it was decided that Mr. Hopkins when meeting Doo Yueh-sung to-day should offer to advance to all strikers the equivalent of one month's wages to be paid back at the rate of 10% per month.

It is Mr. Hopkins' opinion that the offer will be refused in which event recourse will be made to settle the matter through other channels not as yet defined.

D. S. I.

Officer of Police Special Branch.

Sir:

Information.

O. i/c S. B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~SIXXXX~~

REPORT

Date October 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Situation.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by *Inspector G. 7.*

The situation in the various departments of the Shanghai Power Company remains unchanged this morning.

Zong Ching Loh (陈庆禄), employee who was wounded on October 20, remains alive this morning but is showing very little improvement.

Between 8 and 8.45 p.m. October 23, Soo Shing San (薛兴山), an ex-employee of the Shanghai Power Company and intimate of Wu Tsou Bei (吴祖培) was interviewed, at the home of Mr. W.L. Bertenshaw, No. 4 Yang Terrace. Soo stated that Wu Tsou Bei up to about two years ago led a very quiet life, but for the past couple of years has been running after sing-song girls, and generally leading a very dissolute existence. Some few months ago Wu approached the relatives of Soo Shing San and under the pretext of helping his aged parents obtained their signature to a bond for

1,000, which is still in force. When the present strike started Wu Tsou Bei was the first to advocate that the clerical staff should join the strike, whilst after October 11, he was very active in picketing the homes of the loyal workers. Wu Tsou Bei by reason of his occupation had access to the addresses of all the staff-employees of the Company, he was therefore chosen to lead the strike pickets and according to Soo was most energetic in the campaign against the Company.

As to Wu Tsou Bei's present whereabouts, Soo stated that he did know exactly where he was but he was perfectly willing to render assistance if some guarantee could be given him of assistance in the event of his enquiries being successful. Mr. Bertenshaw informed him that in view

Notice that he was *Wanted R.G. 10.*

File
WJ

III

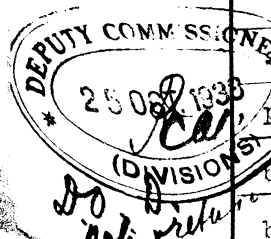
Supt. 1/2 Sec.
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IV

D.S. (93)
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P.O.
24/10/33



Do not return

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

of his twelve years service with the S.M.E.D. and the Company, every effort would be made to ensure that he was dealt with fairly.

Mr. Heald, General Manager of the Shanghai Power Company was approached on October 23, in connection with the \$5,000 reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the assailants of Zung Ching Ioh. He promised to address a written confirmation of the offer to the Commissioner of Police.

Information
obtained
by Agent
59

At 2.30 p.m. October 23, a conference was held in the Bureau of Social Affairs, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, when the following persons were present.

Iao Kuo-hua (包國華), representing the Ministry of Industry.

Loh Ying-tso (陸應初), representing the local Kuomintang.

Hsu Yai-fu (許也夫), representing the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Wong Kang (王剛), representing the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Yih Hsiang-kao (葉翔皋), representing the General Labour Union.

Chao Shu-pei (邵虛白), -do-

Chen Yeu-fah (陳有發), representing the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union.

Yang Chao-keng (楊肇膺), -do-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 3 -

Sao Teh-fok (邵德福), representing the 4th District
Water & Electricity Workers' Union.

During the conference, Yang Chao-keng, gave a brief account
of the situation surrounding the strike and enlightened the
attendance on the demands of the strikers. He emphasized
that the strikers had no knowledge of and were not concerned
with the attempted murder of Chen Ching-loh, member of the
clerical staff of the Shanghai Power Company, which took
place on October 20.

Representatives of the 4th District Water and
Electricity Workers' Union subsequently withdrew whilst the
officials held discussion on the matter of the strike and
decided to collect information from other parties on the
case in order to get a clearer idea of the dispute. It
was also decided to conduct a secret investigation into the
attempted murder case.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

II D. S. (Brine)

Information

IV

D. S. (Brine)

Information and form of
passing W.D. O. S. D. S. S. S.

J. H. Guins

O. i/c Sp. Br.

OCT 24 1933

OCT 25 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 1. Station,

Date October 19, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - situation.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by *Lawrence C. B.*

The Management of the Shanghai Power Company still maintain that they fail to see any reason for the present strike and considering that the workmen have no case, they (the Management) do not see that they are called upon to make any concessions to the strikers. From this standpoint Mr. Hopkins, President, and Mr. Heald, General Manager of the Company outlined three methods of bringing the dispute to an end, that is, so far as the present stoppage is concerned. The details of the three courses of action here follow :-

1. To choose an appropriate time to quietly inform the strikers that the majority of them may start work as soon as they wish, provided that they are willing to do so under the conditions of service in force when the strike was declared. In this case those resuming work would not receive any pay for the period of the strike, whilst some 150 men whose services are no longer required would be paid up to the time the strike started in addition to the retiring gratuities due to them.

2. To frankly publish in the press and by printed poster an offer to the strikers that all those who wish to resume (less the 150 to be released) might do so within a period to be stipulated.

Both the foregoing methods, the management state, would inevitably involve the Company in further trouble with their labour.

3. To declare a lockout of the total number of strikers



D.B. (br.)
Information.
J. G. G.

M. H.
10/19/33

Feb. 11
Secretary

OCT 21 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

- 2 -

and with a view to averting further labour disputes,
fill their places with Russian workmen.

This would undoubtedly have the effect of turning
Chinese public sentiment against the Company and might
have far reaching effects in political and commercial
circles.

The problem confronting the Company in their
present attitude is to get the men back at work without
making any concession to them, without losing the
confidence of the consumers and to maintain public
sentiment on the side of the Company.

Sam G. Allen

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,
Sir,*

*Information. The strike is likely
to last a considerable time still if
the Shanghai Power Co. does not become
a little more conciliatory.*

J. H. G. Evans

O. H. Sp. B.

OCT 19 1933

CONFIDENTIAL

Special Branch,


October 19, 1933.

D.O. "D" Division.

Shanghai Power Company Strike.

In connection with the strike in the Shanghai Power Company, the following addresses are reported to be used by the strikers as meeting places, etc. :-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. House No. 8, Lane 2747, Yangtszepoo Road, opposite Riverside Power Station. | This is the communication address of the strikers, but secret conferences are sometimes held by strike pickets. |
| 2. No. 7 Sing Kong Li, Thorburn Road. | This is the home of one of the workers named Hu Keng Fah (胡克芳). This address is reported to be the headquarters for directing intimidation. |


Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date. October 18, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Power Company - Tabulated Statistics re

Strike organizers and agitators, etc.

Made by D. S. I. Golder Forwarded by *J. S. I.*

Although exhaustive enquiries have been made in connection with the data called for by the Officer i/c Special Branch in his questionnaire dated October 10, there are a few minor details which so far have not been collected. From information already in hand it is clear that very few secret meetings are being held; this phase of the disturbance is, however, receiving due attention.

One addition has been made to the item called for, that being an analysis of the strike, committee's daily expenditure, which will be found attached.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. A copy of each of the lists attached will be given in confidence to the Shanghai Power Co., and addresses in the settlement with particulars for the purpose for which they are used will be forwarded to the ~~the~~ Divisions concerned. After you have read the report, it will be shown to D.B. (Divs) and D.B. (Crime).

J. S. I.
OCT 19 1933

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LIST OF ACTIVE ORGANIZERS OF THE STRIKE IN THE
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

CONFIDENTIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Antecedents</u>	<u>Recent activities</u>
1. Pan Keng Lin (潘根林) (G.E.G.2), Yang Sz Jao, Footung.	Age: About 20. Height: " 4' 8". Face: Oval. Build: Thin. Complexion: Pale. Speaking local dialect.	Ex-worker of the Riverside Power Station who was dis- missed on 7/7/33.	Member of the Strike Committee and one of the five commanders of the picketing groups.
2. Tai Kao Tu (戴高土) alias Tai Sung Hung (G.W.G. 23), 63 Tsung Kong Road, Footung.	Age: About 31. Height: " 4' 9". Face: Round. Build: Stout. Nativity: Footung. Complexion: Sallow.	Ex-worker of the Riverside Power Station (Boiler Room) who was dismissed on 26/9/33.	Member of the Strike Committee and one of the five commanders of the picketing groups.
3. Nyi Wen Fu (倪文富) (G.W.B.22), Lan Nyi Doo, Footung.	Age: about 40 Height: 5' 5" Face: Oval. Build: Thin. Nativity: Footung. Complexion: Dark brown.	Ex-worker of the Checking Room of the Riverside Power Station who was dismissed on 7/7/33.	Member of the Strike Committee. Person in charge of the Secret Investigation Group.
4. Chen Miao Sung (陳妙生) (W.O.L.5), 304 Yangchow Road.		Worker of the Fearon Road Station.	Member of the Strike Committee. Person in charge of the Secret Investigation Group.
5. Zi Hung Sung. (徐洪生) (E.O.L.3), Markham Road (Number of the house not known).		Worker of the Shanghai Power Company.	Member of the Strike Committee and one of the three responsible for supervising picketing groups.

CONFIDENTIAL

Name	Description	Antecedents	Recent activities
6. Yang Chao Keng (楊肇根), (G.E.A.9), Siccawei.	Age: About 24. Height: 4" Face: Long. Build: Thin. Nativity: Shanghai. Complexion: Yellow.	Worker of the Riverside Power Station.	Member of the Strike Committee, supervising the picketing groups. He also takes charge of the financial matters.
7. Pao Teh Foh (巴德福), (G.M.C. 19), 3189 Point Road.	Age: About 27. Height: 5'2". Face: Round. Build: Stout. Nativity: Wusieh. Complexion: Sallow.	Mechanics Room (out-door).	Member xxx of the Strike Committee supervising the picketing groups. He also takes charge of the propaganda work of the Committee.
8. Dzong Yeu Fah (陳有法), (G.W.B. 140) 445 Van Shing Faung, Yangtsepoo Road.	Age: About 24. Height: 5'2" Face: Long. Build: Lean. Nativity: Shanghai. Complexion: Sallow.	Worker of the Riverside Power Station.	Member of the Strike Committee and in charge of the Communication Group.
9. Dzang Kia Ming (常家明).	Age about 32. Height: 4'8". Face: Round. Build: Stout. Complexion: Dark. Nativity: Changchow.	Worker in the Electrical Room of the Riverside Power Station.	Member of the Strike Committee and in charge of Communication Group.
10. Tsu An Foh (朱阿福) (P.E.X. 17) 322 Tiendon Road.	Age about 27. Height: 5'2". Face: Long. Build: Lean. Complexion: Sallow. Nativity: Kiangpeh.	Fitter in the Riverside Power Station who was paid off recently.	Member of the Strike Committee and member of the picketing groups.

Name

Description

11. Tsu Hao Sung (朱浩生)

Age: About 30.

Height: 5'2".

Face: Thin and Long.

A mole on the left cheek.

CONFIDENTIAL

Antecedents

Worker in the Riverside
Power Station. (Dynamo
Room).

Recent Activities

Member of the Strike Committee
and in charge of secret investigation
groups.

CONFIDENTIAL

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY
EMPLOYEES (CLERICAL STAFF) STRIKE COMMITTEE

Name

Wu Tsao Bei (吳祖培)	Staff Pay Office.
Fang Chien (方謙)	- do -
Tung Tien Kong (董天元)	Consumers Accounts Office.
Huang Zoong Ying (黃宗英)	Riverside Stores.
Ning Moo Zuen (任慕恩)	Drawing Office.
Lee Zuen Kong (李袁根)	Riverside Workshop.
Hoo Zah Sing (吳日新)	Drawing Office.
Heu Sih Kwei (侯錫奎)	Stores
Wong Ping Kwei (王炳輝)	Billing Section.

The Presidium of the Committee is composed
of the following three persons:

Wu Tsao Bei (吳祖培)
Tung Tien Kong (董天元)
Fang Chien (方謙).

CONFIDENTIAL

LIST OF PERSONS DIRECTING GENERAL INTIMIDATION

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Antecedents</u>	<u>Modus Operandi</u>
Zi Hung Sung (徐興生)	} See List of Active organizers of the Strike in the Shanghai Power Company.	See the same list.	<p>It is reported that the Headquarters for directing intimidation is at No.7 Sing Kong Li, Thorburn Road, where one Hu Keng Fah (胡根發), one of the workers resides. They also use local hotels (of second grade) as meeting places where they discuss the reports of members and devise measures to be adopted. Their instructions are conveyed to the five leaders of the picketing groups immediately by messengers for execution.</p>
Pao Teh Foh (包德福)			
Yang Chao Keng (楊肇根)			

LIST OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION BY VIOLENCE
IN OFFENCES OF SUCH A CHARACTER.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Antecedents</u>
Tan Meng Ling (潘根林)	See List of Active Organizers of the Strike in the Shanghai Power Company.	See the same list.
Tai Hsiao Tu (戴居士)	-do-	-do-
Chang Zai Sung (張才生)	Age: About 24. Nativity: Shanghai. Height: About 5'2". Build: Medium.	
Hsiao Yung Fah (修榮發)	Age: 34. Nativity: N. C. Height: 5'2".	
Chang Zang Sung (張長森)	Age: 32. Nativity: N. C. Height: 5'.	Worker in the H. Room of Shanghai Company.

FORCE AND PARTICIPATING

CONFIDENTIAL

Character of activities and possibility
of finding evidence against them

- st. These men carry out the instructions of the Strike Committee through the 3 supervisors. Each man is in charge of 1 group ranging from ten to twenty persons, whilst each group works independently. Besides this, they work of their own accord for the benefit of the cause. As the pickets are operating more or less individually with the assistance of their personal knowledge of addresses of strike-breakers, it is more or less impossible to forestall any act of intimidation, and the possibility of finding evidence against them is rendered very remote in consequence of the reluctance of the victims to give
- to.3 Boiler information to the Police, to say
i Power nothing of subsequently giving evidence.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE MEETINGS ARE HELD BY STRIKE LEADERS AND STRIKERS

CONFIDENTIAL

<u>Character of Address and Place located</u>	<u>Nature of meetings which take place there</u>	<u>General Remarks</u>
The 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, 15 Shou Ying Faung, Tien Doeng Road, Chapei.	Headquarters of the strikers. Meetings of a general nature when workers are to be informed of developments are held in the main room on the ground floor, but meetings of a confidential nature in case of emergency are held in an inner room where only the committee members are allowed. Lodging houses are extensively used as meeting place.	General meeting in most cases are held between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.
General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.	This place is used for the purpose of holding general meetings of strikers where several hundred are expected to be present. So far only two important meetings have been held there.	Meetings are usually held here in the forenoon.
House No.8, Lane 2747, Yangtsepoo Road, opposite the Riverside Power Station.	This is more a communication address than a meeting place although pickets in time of emergency hold secret conferences there among themselves.	No time is fixed for meetings held here as they are mostly impromptu.
Chang Tsung Teashop, Tsuu Shing Li, Dixwell Road, C.O.I.	Strikers meet at this address every morning to obtain news as to the situation.	

CONFIDENTIAL

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS SYMPATHETIC TO
THE STRIKERS OF THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

Since the strike of the Shanghai Power Company workers, various local public bodies, mostly labour unions, have held meetings in their respective offices and generally decided to render support to the strikers. They either assign ~~an~~ representatives to convey their sympathy to the strikers or contributed funds in their aid. The following is a list of organizations participating in the movement:

1. Postal Workers' Club, 230 Range Road.
2. Postal Employees (Clerical Staff) Club, Zai Tai Li, Tiendong Road off North Szechuen Road.
3. 4th District Tobacco Factory Workers' Union, Zung Zeu Li, Baikal Road.
4. Ship-wrights Workers' Union, 198 Tsung Yang Li, Wuchow Rd.
5. 4th District Ordure Coolies Union, No.26 Tuh Kong Li, Jukong Road.
6. Shanghai Women's Literary Research Society.
7. 1st District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, 123 Kuo Hu Road, Nantao.
8. 5th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, Zang Shing Li, Sinkiang Road, Chapei.
9. 1st District Ship-building workers' Union, No.13 Sing Ming Li, Wu Chung Ying Road, Nantao.
10. Shanghai Ningpo Line Steamer Cabin-boys Union, Mei Ka Loong, City.
11. 9th District Soap Factory Workers' Union, International Pharmacy Factory, Ching Chi Road, Siccawei.
12. 7th District Cotton Weavers Union, Yinghsiangkiang.
13. 6th District (Chapei) Bus Workers' Union, Chapei Bus Co., Kiaotung Road, Chapei.
14. 10th District Cotton Weavers Union, Ichang Road.

CONFIDENTIAL

15. 5th District (Pootung) Ship building Workers' Union, 64 Lan Nyi Doo Road, Pootung.
16. Uniform Tailors Union, No.13 Foh Tsong Li, Tang Kia Wan, West Gate.
17. Soy Shop Workers' Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.
18. Tooth Brush Factory Workers' Union, Tuh Zung Li, Hwei Ming Road, Nantao.
19. 5th District Cotton Weavers Union, Loh Ka Doo, Pootung.
20. 4th District Rubber Factory Workers' Union, 47 Tien Dong Li, Tien Doong Road, Chapei.
21. Tanners' Union, 37 Sing Ming Faung, Hwei Ming Road, Nantao.
22. Medicine Shop workers Union, Yah Joeh Loong, Nantao.
23. 5th District Paper Factory Workers' Union, Lan Nyi Doo Road, Pootung.
24. Dyeing Factory Workers Union, 77 Kwang Fuh Road, Chapei.
25. Incense Makers' Union, Yung Chih Li, Tah Chih Road, Nantao.
26. Lithographers Union, 28 Chun Chi Li, Sinkiang Road, Chapei.
27. 3rd District Cotton Weavers' Union, 558 Ying Sih Li, Tonquin Road.
28. Organ makers' Union, 37 Sing Ming Faung, Shung Tsung Road, Nantao.
29. General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.
30. Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour union, 33 Oong Ka Ts Loong, City.

Of the foregoing list, the General Labour Union which regards itself as the leader of local labour organizations is specially interested in this strike. Closely affiliated with local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Municipality, the General Labour Union has made every effort to assist the strikers in settling the dispute. Chu Hsueh Fan (朱学范), an influential committee member of the General Labour Union has approached many local prominent

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

Chinese to mediate but so far has met with little success. Apart from rendering financial assistance, this union is believed to be responsible for the drafting and printing of many handbills and leaflets, purporting to emanate from the Strike Committee, through the "Dah Kung News Agency", Hankow Road.

Another body, the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, has rendered its assistance to the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union in trying to persuade the tow boat coolies of the Shanghai Power Company, who number some 103, to join the strike, although so far the scheme has not been successful.

CONFIDENTIAL

Data re the Financial Standing of the 4th
District Water & Electricity Workers' Union

According to information received, the Strike Committee has fixed the following scale of expenditure:

\$50 daily for the Strike Committee to defray ~~to defray~~ all miscellaneous expenses including propaganda work and maintaining operating staff, etc.

\$30 daily for the 5 picketing groups totalling 100 persons.

\$18 daily for the Secret Investigation Group.

\$16 daily for the Communication Group.

In addition, registered strikers, who call at the offices of the 4th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union, 15 Shou Ying Faung, Tien Doong Road, Chapei, from day to day, will be given 40 cents.

With regard to the financial affairs of the Union, no one but yang Chao Keng (杨肇耿), one of the 11 leaders seems to have any knowledge. yang has arranged for the General Labour Union to be the custodian of contributions from local labour unions and for them to advance any sum to the Committee to meet daily requirements. It is estimated that up to the present, a sum of \$2,700 has been received as contributions from sympathetic labour organizations.

Special Branch,

October 10, 1933. 7

CONFIDENTIAL

S I

Please go through the reports which have been made on the subject of the strike in the Shanghai Power Co. and furnish the following information in tabular form:

- 1) List of active organizers of the strike.
 - a) Names and addresses.
 - b) Descriptions.
 - c) Brief note on special character of activities.
- 2) List of persons directing general intimidation.
 - a) Names and addresses.
 - b) Descriptions.
 - c) Brief note on modus operandi.
- 3) List of persons in charge of intimidation by violence or participating in offences of such a character, giving
 - a) Names and addresses.
 - b) Description and antecedents.
 - c) Character of activities and possibility of finding evidence against them.
- 4) List of places where meetings are held by strike leaders and strikers, giving
 - a) Character of address and place located.
 - b) Nature of meetings which take place there.
 - c) General remarks (to include time meetings are usually held).
- 5) List of sympathetic organizations, giving
 - a) Name and address.
 - b) Character of assistance it is affording.
 - c) Affiliation of the organization.
- 6) List of addresses, apart from those given under meeting places, used as bases by strikers.
 - a) Character of address and location.
 - b) Nature of activities which take place there.

D.P. Golden St.

Please note

[Signature]

[Signature]

Officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch.

LIST OF ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE STRIKE IN THE
STREET 1000 CHANG

5210
20/10/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Name

Age

Address

Recent activities

1. Chen Kuo Lin (潘根林)
(1.1.21)
Yang 2 Jao, cotton.

Age: 20. 26.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.
Dental: Local dentist.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station who was dis-
missed on 7/7/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the five commanders
of the picketing groups.

2. Wei Mao Fu (莫高夫)
Shanghai and Yang
(1.1.23)
63 Tsinan Road, Yang
cotton.

Age: 20. 31.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station (Miller Room)
who was dismissed on 26/8/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the five commanders
of the picketing groups.

3. Li Mao Fu (李高夫)
(1.1.23)
63 Tsinan Road, Yang
cotton.

Age: 20. 31.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station (Miller Room)
who was dismissed on 26/8/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the five commanders
of the picketing groups.

4. Li Mao Fu (李高夫)
(1.1.23)
63 Tsinan Road, Yang
cotton.

Age: 20. 31.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station (Miller Room)
who was dismissed on 26/8/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the five commanders
of the picketing groups.

5. Li Mao Fu (李高夫)
(1.1.23)
63 Tsinan Road, Yang
cotton.

Age: 20. 31.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station (Miller Room)
who was dismissed on 26/8/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the five commanders
of the picketing groups.

6. Li Mao Fu (李高夫)
(1.1.23)
63 Tsinan Road, Yang
cotton.

Age: 20. 31.
Height: 4' 8".
Build: Slender.
Complexion: Fair.

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station (Miller Room)
who was dismissed on 26/8/33.

Member of the Strike Committee
and one of the three responsible
for supervising picketing groups.

NameDescription

6. Yang Chao Keng
(楊肇根),
(G.S.A. 9),
Siccawei.

Age: About 24.
Height: 4"
Face: Long.
Build: Thin.
Nativity: Shang ai.
Complexion: Yellow.

7. Pao Teh Foh
(巴德福)
(G.M.C. 19),
3189 Point Road.

Age: About 27.
Height: 5'2".
Face: Round.
Build: Stout.
Nativity: Russian.
Complexion: Yellow.

8. Ouan, Yeu Fah
(陳有法),
(G.W.B. 140)
445 Van Hing Nung,
Yangtzepoo Road.

Age: About 24.
Height: 5'2"
Face: Long.
Build: Lean.
Nativity: Shanghai.
Complexion: Yellow.

9. Zhang Kia Ling
(張家明).

Age about 32.
Height: 4'8".
Face: Round.
Build: Stout.
Complexion: Fair.
Nativity: Chung Chow.

10. Tsu Ai Foh (朱阿福)
(I.C.A. 17)
322 Hlendong Road.

Age about 27.
Height: 5'2".
Face: Long.
Build: Lean.
Complexion: Yellow.
Nativity: Kiam peh.

Antecedents

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station.

Mechanics Room (out-door).

Worker of the Riverside
Power Station.

Worker in the Electrical
Room of the Riverside
Power Station.

Platter in the Riverside
Power Station who has been
paid off recently.

Recent activities

Member of the Strike Committee,
supervising the picketing groups.
He also takes charge of the
financial matters.

Member of the Strike Committee
supervising the picketing groups.
He also takes charge of the propaganda
work of the Committee.

Member of the Strike Committee
and in charge of the Communication
Group.

Member of the Strike Committee
and in charge of Communication Group.

Member of the Strike Committee and
member of the picketing groups.

NAME

11. Tzu Hao Shung (朱浩生)

DESCRIPTION

Age: About 30.
Height: 5'3".
Race: Chin and Amer.
A mole on the left cheek.

ANTECEDENTS

Worker in the Riverside
Lower Station (Tyneco
Room).

Recent Activities

Member of the Strike Committee
and in charge of secret investigation
groups.

LIST OF PERSONS DIRECTING & LEADING ACTIVITIES

Name and Address

Description

Antecedents

Recent Operations

Li Shing Sung (徐光生)
 Ho Jih Foh (包德福)
 Tang Chao Ken (唐卓根)

} See List of Active
 } organizers of the
 } --- Strike in the
 } Shanghai Power Company.

See the same list.

It is reported that
 The Headquarters for directing
 intimidation is at No. 4 Wing Kong
 Hi, Thorburn Road, where one Hu
 Kong Fah (胡永发), one of the
 workers resides. They also use
 local hotels (of second grade)
 as meeting places where they discuss
 the reports of members and devise
 measures to be adopted. Their
 instructions are conveyed to the
 five leaders of the picketing groups
 immediately by messengers for
 execution.

STATE IS IN CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION BY VIOLENCE AND PARTICIPATING
IN OFFENSES OF SUCH A CHARACTER

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Antecedents</u>	<u>Character of activities and possibility of finding evidence against them</u>
Lan Keng Ling (潘敬林)	See List of Active Organizers of the Strike in the Shanghai Power Company.	See the same list.	These men carry out the instructions of the Strike Committee through the 3 supervisors. Each man is in charge of 1 group ranging from ten to twenty persons, whilst each group works independently. Besides this, they work of their own accord for the benefit of the cause. As the pickets are operating more or less individually with the assistance of their personal knowledge of addresses of strike-breakers, it is more or less impossible to forestall any act of intimidation, and the possibility of finding evidence against them is rendered very remote in consequence of the reluctance of the victims to give information to the Police, to say nothing of subsequently giving evidence.
Tai Sao Tu (戴士)	-do-	-do-	
Chang Zai Sung (張才生)	Age: About 24. Nativity: Shanghai. Height: About 5'2". Build: Medium.		
Hiao Yung Fah (何榮發)	Age: 34. Nativity: Ningpo. Height: 5'2".		
Chang Zang Sung (張長生)	Age: 32. Nativity: Ningpo. Height: 5'.	worker in the No.3 Boiler Room of Shanghai Power Company.	

LIST OF PLACES WHERE MEETINGS ARE HELD BY CHINESE LEADERS AND STRIKERS

<u>Character of address and place located</u>	<u>Nature of meetings which take place there</u>	<u>General Remarks</u>
The 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, 15 Hou Ying Chang, Tien Doon Road, Cebu City.	Headquarters of the strikers. Meetings of a general nature when workers are to be informed of developments are held in the main room on the ground floor, but meetings of a confidential nature, in case of emergency, are held in an inner room where only the committee members are allowed. Lodging houses are extensively used as meeting place.	General meeting in most cases are held between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.
General Labour Union, 117 7th Yon Road, City.	This place is used for the purpose of holding general meetings of strikers where several hundred are expected to be present. So far only two important meetings have been held there.	Meetings are usually held here in the forenoon.
House No. 8, Lane 2747, Yanfatsapoc Road, opposite the Riverside Power Station.	This is more a communication address than a meeting place although pickets in time of emergency hold secret conferences there among themselves.	No time is fixed for meetings held here as they are mostly impromptu.
Chang Tsang Teashop, Tsuh Shing Li, Maxwell Road, C.C.I.	Strikers met at this address every morning to obtain news as to the situation.	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
THE SHANGHAI WORKERS' UNION

- Since the strike of the Shanghai Power & Light Corporation, various local labor bodies, mostly labor unions, have held meetings with their respective officers and generally decided to render support to the strikers. They have also assigned representatives to convey their sympathies to the strikers or contributed funds in their aid. The following is a list of organizations participating in the movement:
1. Shanghai Workers' Union, 230 Jongs Road.
 2. Shanghai Amalgamated (China) Staff Club, 41 Kailai Road, Room of North Zhongyuan Road.
 3. 4th District Tobacco Factory Workers' Union, 41, Jialai Road.
 4. 10th District Workers' Union, 198 Tsung Yang Li, Nanchang Road.
 5. 4th District Ordure Collectors Union, No. 26 Tsin An Road, Jukang Road.
 6. Shanghai Women's Literary Research Society.
 7. 1st District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, 123 Huo Lu Road, Nantao.
 8. 5th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, Yang Shing Li, Sinking Road, Chapel.
 9. 1st District Ship-building Workers' Union, No. 13 Sinking Li, Au Chung Ying Road, Nantao.
 10. Shanghai Mingos Line Steamer Cabin-boys Union, Mei He Loong, City.
 11. 9th District Soap Factory Workers' Union, International Pharmacy Factory, Ching Chi Road, Siccawei.
 12. 7th District Cotton Weavers Union, Yinghsiangkiang.
 13. 6th District (Chapel) Bus Workers' Union, Chapel Bus Co., Kieatung Road, Chapel.
 14. 10th District Cotton Weavers Union, Ichang Road.

15. 5th District (Footing) Ship Building Workers' Union, 64 Hong Kong Road, Footing.
16. Uniform Tailors Union, 1113 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
17. Ship Workers' Union, 117 Hui Yuen Road, City.
18. West District Factory Workers' Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
19. 4th District Cotton Weavers Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
20. 4th District Rubber Factory Workers' Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
21. Teachers' Union, 37 Hing Ming Tsung, Hui Tien Road, Footing.
22. District 100 Workers Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
23. 5th District Rubber Factory Workers' Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Footing.
24. Rubber Factory Workers Union, 77 Kwang Hui Road, Hui Tien.
25. Rubber Workers' Union, 111 Hui Tien Road, Hui Tien.
26. Typographers Union, 28 Chun Chi Road, Footing.
27. 3rd District Cotton Weavers' Union, 55 Hing Ming Road, Footing.
28. Rubber Workers' Union, 37 Hing Ming Tsung, Hui Tien Road, Footing.
29. General Labour Union, 117 Hui Yuen Road, City.
30. Chung Hwa Cement's General Labour Union, 33 Hing Ming Road, City.

Of the foregoing list, the General Labour Union which regards itself as the leader of local labour organizations is specially interested in this strike. Closely affiliated with local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Municipality, the General Labour Union has made every effort to assist the strikers in settling the dispute. Chu Hsueh Fan (朱學範), an influential committee member of the General Labour Union has approached many local prominent

Chinese to mediate but so far has met with little success. Apart from rendering financial assistance, this union is believed to be responsible for the drafting and printing of many handbills and leaflets, supporting to emanate from the Strike Committee, through the "Dah Kong News Agency", Hankow Road.

Another body, the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, has rendered its assistance to the 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Union in trying to persuade the tow boat coolies of the Shanghai Towar Company who number some 103 to join the strike, although so far the scheme has not been successful.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REC'D
No. D 5311
Date 6 11 1933

November 1, 1933.

Morning Translation.

LABOUR.

Sin W n Pao and other local newspapers:

LABOUR SITUATION IN THE SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

On the advice of the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union, the distribution workers of the new plant of the Shanghai Power Company have been maintaining the distribution of electricity and have not yet joined the "go-slow" strike. But work in various other departments has already been suspended.

It is learned that the Shanghai Power Company has engaged white Russians to replace the "go-slow" strikers, but their number is not sufficient to carry on operations and in view of the fact that many subscribers are applying for the installation of electric stoves for the approaching cold weather, the management on the morning of October 30 detailed a number of Chinese and foreign engineers to call at the dwelling houses of the strikers, and force the latter to accompany them in motor cars to the plants to resume work. Yesterday morning, the management further detailed their engineers with the assistance of armed policemen and detectives to force some 30 more strikers to resume work.

It is reported that about 50 workers have been forcibly pulled to the plants. Yih Sun-chuan, Ghu Shih-soong and several others who escaped from the plants yesterday stated that as soon as the workers had been pulled to the plants, the management forced them to work. As the Company had not yet expressed its willingness to accept the demands of the strikers, the workers refused to work and maintained their "go-slow" strike.

At 3 p.m. yesterday, Lee Jen-tso, a delegate of the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, called at the General Labour Union to discuss the dispute with Shao Shu-bah (邵虛白), member of the Executive Committee of the Union. As his investigations into the circumstances surrounding the trouble were complete, Lee Jen-tso returned to Nanking by night express yesterday to report on the result of his investigations.

At an emergency meeting held at 8 p.m. October 30 by Chaohow Fellow Provincials Association, the Shaoshing Fellow Provincials Association and some 20 other bodies in the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association on Thibet Road, it was resolved to detail Cheng Tseng-cheu (鄭正秋), Soong Shih-hsiang (宋士驥), Chen Dah-fong (陳大放) and Toong Hsin-gin (董心琴) to call at the Shanghai Municipal Council on the morning of November 2 (Thursday) and demand that the Shanghai Power Company be instructed to devise ways and means of effecting an early settlement of the dispute, thereby preventing inconvenience to the public.

With a view to making the public understand the circumstances attending the dispute, the Shanghai General Labour Union has edited and printed a book

November 1, 1933.

Morning Translation.

LABOUR.

entitled "The Report on the Labour Trouble in the Shanghai Power Company" to be distributed to the various public bodies. Any one desiring a copy may apply to the General Labour Union on Foh Yeu Road, Nantao.

Min Pao publishes the following brief comment :

It is an offence for a prostitute to accost men in the streets and if she is arrested by a policeman she is sent to court and the judge imposes a fine. At the time when militarists were in power, they literally forced men to become soldiers, but no objection was raised by the people who were afraid to speak although they hated these methods.

During the present labour dispute in the Shanghai Power Company, the company is taking workers from their homes and forcing them to work.

For a prostitute to accost people in the streets, for the militarists to compel men to become soldiers, and for the S.P.C. to compel men to work, all these are offences against the liberty of the people. There are laws governing punishment for these offences and these laws should be executed.

S1
Please
obtain a
copy

S.H. J.
I have instructed
P. H. to obtain
a copy

S. H.
attached
H. H. H.
on Nov. 6.

TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI GENERAL
LABOUR UNION RE THE STRIKE OF WORKMEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

C O N T E N T S

Circumstances Leading to the Strike.
Telegram to the Central Authorities to Detail Officials
to Shanghai to Control the Dispute.
General Labour Union's Instructions to Workers.
Local Public Bodies Entertained.
General Labour Union's Report to the Public.
General Labour Union 's Manifesto.
Letter to the Members of the S.M.C.
Notice Requesting the Support of the Public.
Workers' Letter Addressed to the Public Bodies.
Manifesto of the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity
Trade Workers Union.
Joint Manifesto of the S.P.C. Employees Mutual Benefit Society.
4th District W.&E. Trade Workers Union's Letter to S.M.C.
Reasons For Submitting the Workers' Demands.
Manifesto of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce's Letter to the S.M.C.
Chinese Ratepayers Association's Letter to the S.M.C.
Chinese Ratepayers Association's Letter to the "Go-slow"
Strike Committee.
Joint Letter of Various Shop-owners Associations to S.M.C.
Letters From Various Branches of District Citizens Federation.
Letter From Various Fellow Provincials Associations. to
Chinese Members of the S.M.C.
Joint Manifesto of Various Fellow Provincials Associations.
Letter of Consolation to the "Go-slow" Strikers.
Letter From the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Chekiang Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Zangchow Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Kiangsu Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Support of Various Labour Unions.
Diary on Important Affairs.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE STRIKE.

After taking over the Electricity Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Shanghai Power Company immediately devised measures to increase the electricity charges and to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers with a view to detaining the pensions which had been provided by the S.M.C. It is estimated that about 400 workers have been dismissed.

The entire body of hands became panic-stricken and commenced the organisation of a labour union which was formally inaugurated on July 25 last year. Reasonable demands that no dismissal of workers be made without cause and that the pensions be not detained were submitted to the management and rejected by it. In the meantime, the dismissal of hands continued. Van Lih-zung, a member of the Standing Committee of the Union, was discharged.

When the demands made by representatives of the workers were rejected and the discussions between the foremen of the new and the old plants and Mr. Heald, Secretary-General of the Company, ended in failure, the hands became angry and suggested that a strike to cope with the situation be called.

In view of the fact that the electricity supply is a public utility and that the suspension of the service for even one day would greatly affect the community, we did our utmost to avert a strike. Later, the Union submitted a petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs requesting them to detail officials to mediate. The workers of various departments then made a written request to the Company to accept the offer of mediation, but the request was rejected.

In July this year, a "go-slow" strike broke out when the Company refused to pay the pension of a foreman named Yang Ah-chop of the new plant, but work was eventually resumed on the advice of the General Labour Union. On July 3

the workers despatched 4 representatives named Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-ling, Chen Pao-kan and Chang Zai-sun to submit once more the lawful demands to the Company but instead of accepting them, the Company dismissed four men on the 5th. This action increased the anger of the entire body of workers and was the cause of the strike.

Chu Hsueh-van and Shao Hsu-bah, two Committee members, then requested Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Hsin-loh and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to make suggestions.

In September the Company dismissed three more workers named Sih Ah-pao, Tai Zung-han and Ying Ping-kan of the new plant. Negotiations over these dismissals were opened by the foremen of the plant with Mr. ^{Elmer} ~~"Elmer"~~, the Managing-Director, but without result.

The entire body of workers could not tolerate this any longer and went on a "go-slow" strike from September 29. Thus, the labour trouble which had been brewing for more than one year finally broke owing to incessant acts of oppressions of workers on the part of the Company.

A TELEGRAM TO THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES TO DETAIL
OFFICIALS TO SHANGHAI TO CONTROL THE DISPUTE.

The General Labour Union on October 4 sent the following ~~telegram~~ telegram to the People's Movement Direction Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking:-

"About several hundred Chinese workers of the Shanghai Power Company have been dismissed by the management on divers dates and pensions of workers provided by the S.M.C. have been detained. The workers have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs to offer suggestions, but owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the disputes existing between the employers and the workers have remained unsettled.

"The management recently dismissed 3 workers on false accusations, and the workers of the new plant, being out of patience, went on a "go-slow" strike from September 29. The stubborn attitude of the management caused the hands of the old plant to join the movement from October 2.

"In view of the fact that the electricity supply has an important connection with the community, we instructed the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to preventing untoward incidents.

"We hereby request you to detail officials to Shanghai immediately to devise measures to put an end to the dispute with the co-operation of the local Tangpu and other political organs."

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S INSTRUCTIONS TO WORKERS.

"Unable to bear the intolerable oppression of workers by the Shanghai Power Company, the entire body of workers went on a "go-slow" strike. The strikers who have some consideration for the peace and order in the community are maintaining the distribution of electricity.

"According to a report from the workers Union, the 3 shifts of workers operating the distribution of electricity have repeatedly requested permission to join the movement.

"It is true that the distribution workers are willing to act in concert because their hardships have become greater day by day. Should the distribution of electricity be stopped for one day, terror would reign in the community and it is probable that other incidents might arise.

"Apart from requesting the Central authorities, the local Tangpu and other political organs to devise ways and means immediately to cope with the dispute with a view to bringing about an early settlement, we hereby instruct the workers Union to notify the distribution workers not to

stop the distribution of electricity unless they were compelled to do so."

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES ENTERTAINED.

The General Labour Union gave an entertainment on the evening of October 8 to about 60 leaders of various public bodies, including Wong Shao-lai of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ling Kong-han of the Bankers Association, Dao Loh-ying of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, Chang Ts-lie of the Nanking Road Street Union, Loh Pah-hoong of the Nantao Tramway Company, Liu Hoong-sung, an industrial magnate, Wong Tien-pang and Wu Han-ts of the newspaper circles, etc.

Chu Hsueh-van, who presided, reported that at the beginning of the trouble, local Tangpu and other political organs and Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., had attempted to mediate, but without result, owing to the firm attitude adopted by the Company. Since the taking over of the premises by the Shanghai Power Company, about 400 hands have been dismissed. It is recalled that the Power Company when controlled by the S.M.C. seldom dismissed its employees, but general dismissals for trivial offences are now the order of the day. Recently, the dismissal of three hands without sufficient cause, incited the other employees to strike. Owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the strike has reached its present magnitude. The workers are willing to make concessions in order to prevent the trouble from increasing, and causing serious inconvenience to the public. The leaders are expected to submit proposals which will be accepted by the General Labour Union and will be the means of ending the dispute at an early date.

Ling Kong-han of the Bankers Association in submitting his views about the present labour dispute stated that the public must first ascertain the "sincerity" of the management in conducting negotiations. If the management is at fault,

Chinese directors and shareholders should withdraw their interests from the Shanghai Power Company in order to safeguard the rights of Chinese labourers.

Ou Tse-hou stated that without unity no person can exist and that it is not reliable to depend upon others. He expresses the hope that various bodies would unite and render energetic support to the oppressed Chinese workers.

Chang Tse-lien, in the course of his statement, states that the Chinese shareholders of the Shanghai Power Company should make some strong expression and that all subscribers and Citizens Federations should adopt an attitude of non-co-operation towards the Company. If a settlement cannot be arrived at, we should cease using electricity as a protest. At the same time, the Chinese ratepayers and Chinese members of the S.M.C. should give voice to their views and not make arrangements with the management in a humble manner.

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S REPORT TO THE PUBLIC.

After the Shanghai Power Company took over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C., the Company, being anxious to amass wealth, and relying on the monopoly, planned to increase the electricity charges. It began also to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers. It is estimated that about 400 hands have been dismissed.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. adopted methods to encourage workers to remain at their duties diligently and the agreements which were drawn up by the S.M.C. for the workers when the enterprise was handed over to the Shanghai Power Company were destroyed by the management of the Company. The rights which workers had secured as a result of their merit were ignored. We detailed representatives to open negotiations with the Company and to request the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to mediate, but the representatives were dismissed for opening negotiations and the mediations by the Chinese members of the

S.M.C. had no result. Following upon the unsuccessful interventions ~~by~~ by Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. and the representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs, the workers could not help but declare a "go-slow" strike as a warning to the Shanghai Power Company in a manner that will not affecting the rights of the community.

Instead of changing its obstinate attitude, the management went so far as to close the gates of its factories and declared a lock-out.

We are fully aware that the anger of the oppressed men will result in incidents. We hereby hope that all electricity subscribers who have the right to supervise a public utility enterprise will rise and uphold justice as a warning to the obstinate management for disregarding the rights of the public and for being too anxious about amassing wealth. Ways and means to effect an immediate settlement of the dispute should be devised and both the Chinese and foreign employees should make every effort to establish a permanent foundation for co-operation.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. was in business for about 30 years in the course of which, with the exception of the May 30 Affair, not an incident happened.

The Shanghai Power Company has been in control of the same enterprise for four years during which period no fewer than 10 disputes have arisen and which did not become serious because of the advice given by this Union. The present tense labour situation in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the management, for had the latter been sincere about effecting a lawful settlement of the dispute during the negotiations by representatives of the workers and the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Hsih-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the present situation would not have arisen. On the contrary, the

management not only rejected the negotiations of the workers' representatives but was also ~~xxxx~~ insincerity towards the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Hsin-loh, etc.

In the beginning there were no changes in the method of the administration of the Company by the Shanghai Power Company, yet the S.M.C. had operated the undertaking without any disputes, while the Shanghai Power Company has caused the present dispute to become more serious. It is evident that the trouble may also be due to mis-management.

When the plant was run by the S.M.C., any worker who completed 20 years' service was given a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment. This action of the S.M.C. removed all trouble during the past 20 years.

The present labour trouble arose through the dismissal of workers by the Shanghai Power Company. We admit that the terms of the superannuation fund of the Shanghai Power Company are better than those of the S.M.C., but the Company resorts to the use of "smoke screens" when dismissing workers. The dismissed workers are mostly those who have had several tens of years of service, and the Company brought false accusations against them so as to evade the payment of their superannuation funds. It is planning to dismiss all workers with about 15 years' service so that their superannuation fund might not be paid. The management has been dismissing workers without cause, as can be proved by the dismissal of ¹²⁰ long-service workers in May last year. The dismissed men were replaced by temporary workers with a view to curtailing the monthly wages bill.

The Company has secured extra revenues from the increase in electricity charges. According to present circumstances, it is not necessary for the Company to submit the proposal of curtailing the expenses and the meritorious

workers should be granted better treatment. For instance, foreign workers, apart from the grant of a long leave, have an annual leave of two weeks to one month, but Chinese workers are not allowed leave. Foreign workers may study without cost, but not Chinese. Foreign workers are given a retiring gratuity of 10% of the total wages received during the period of their employment while the Chinese hands have a superannuation of 5% only the payment of which the management has been planning to refuse. Apart from the General Manager, about 200 foreign employees have been engaged and the total pay roll is \$200,000 whilst the number of Chinese employees employed is estimated at about 2,500 and the total pay is \$90,000.

Being avaricious, the Company has dismissed experienced hands with long service and replaced them with new hands at a cheaper scale of wages. There is no questioning the fact that ability in the service is at a discount, and in consequence of this, all the subscribers will suffer. If, unfortunately, the refusal of the Company to comply with the lawful and just demands causes untoward incidents, the subscribers and the community would be seriously affected.

For the sake of the subscribers and the community, we have exerted every effort to advise the workers that the hands of the Distribution Department are not to go on a "tai-kung" or strike, and that they are to make concessions in their demands so that the hope of this Union for an early settlement of the dispute may be realized immediately.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to 3 months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

According to the representatives of this Union, the above demands are reasonable. With a view to respecting the rights of the public, this Union requires only a legal settlement of the dispute and will endeavour to persuade the employees not to take the law into their own hands.

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S MANIFESTO.

We realize that the electricity supply is a public utility which is of great importance to the community. We have advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity in order that the subscribers may not be affected and have made a detailed report to the public asking for a fair trial.

Recently, the Company has engaged a large number of white Russians to replace the Chinese workers on strike. Such action aggravates the strikers, and it is evident that the Company does not intend to settle the dispute. Should the dispute remain unsettled, it is to be expected that untoward incidents will occur which will affect the prosperity and peace of the public.

The present dispute arose through the dismissal by the management of 3 workers, but many dismissals and the refusal of the Company to pay just gratuities during the past few years have induced the workers to adopt a firm attitude.

Since the electricity supply is an enterprise closely connected with the prosperity of the public and peace and order in the community, we should settle the dispute, thereby preventing the outbreak of more unfortunate incidents. Our efforts have been unsuccessful. We ask the public to give a just verdict and we will abide by it."

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S.M.C.

Fearing that the strike in the Shanghai Power Company might seriously affect the public, this Union has made every effort to settle the trouble. Although representatives of political organisations, such as Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yuan Lee-tung and Mr. Zee Hsin-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., have submitted proposals to the Company, the Company refused to accept them and maintained a firm attitude. The Company also paid no heed to the proposals of Mr. Jones, Secretary of your Council which followed the petition of the workers. The workers were obliged to declare a "go-slow" strike as a protest to the Company's actions. The strike took place owing ^{to} the Company declaring a lock-out. In accordance with the advice of this Union, the distribution hands are still working and public order has not been affected. We cannot guarantee that distribution will be maintained. Therefore, this Union held a conference with leaders of the society and asked them to preserve peace and order. Up to the present, the Company has no definite policy and has done nothing except publish a letter containing false statements. There can be no doubt that the Company intends to ignore the advice of this Union. As the Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the Municipality, you should give your whole attention to ~~them~~ the matter, and carefully examine the letter addressed to the various bodies and the reply to the workers of this Union.

This Union has done its utmost to persuade the workers to modify their demands, and should the Company refuse to accept these it is evident that the Company refuses to consider public right and municipal administration.

Your Council for the sake of public peace should advise the head office of the Company in America to change the present management, otherwise besides ignoring the proposals of Mr. Jones, they will also ignore the authority of the Council.

We hope that the Council will help this Union in settling this dispute, and await a reply to this letter.

NOTICE REQUESTING THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC.

Twenty-nine days have already elapsed since the dispute arose in the Shanghai Power Company, which later developed into a labour strike through the oppressive act of the Company in declaring a lockout.

Before the "go-slow" strike took place, our Union had spent six months in seeking ways and means to solve the labour problem of the Company, because the workers had submitted a demand to the Company which if granted would have ensured the protection of their interests. The indiscriminate dismissal of employees had aroused discontent, and the present workers were afraid of meeting the same fate and facing the misery of unemployment.

The object of the present workers' demands is not directly concerned with superannuation. They are struggling to gain security in their livelihoods and interests. It is only just that this security should be gained after twenty years diligent service. The S.M.C. respected the workers' merits in this public utility business, and asked the Company to reward such merit. The former Chief Engineer and concurrently the General Manager of the Company knew full well

that the Chinese workers were deserving of merit and in his written statement to the Board of Directors, he emphasized Article 14 of the workers agreement which states that the security of workers positions and interests would be respected by the Company in the same manner as before. In supporting this statement, the Head Office in America had dispatched a telegram to China promising that the careers of all Chinese workers in the Shanghai Power Company would be protected. Thus we have definite proof that the Chinese workers have already secured the right to the protection of their interest and positions. Now, the present manager of the Company disregards both the promise of the Company in America and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, and has wantonly destroyed the security of the workers' interests. In the first place, some 400 workers were deprived of their livelihood by this management. Lately, four other workers have been dismissed for opening legal negotiations with the Company. Again, three workers have been discharged for discussing the question of the protection of the workers. According to these facts, it is evident that the Company should bear the responsibility of breaking its promise and disregarding the rights of the workers. The workers did not go on strike without sufficient reason, because it was only after the Chamber of Commerce, the local official and Kuomintang organ, the Chinese members of the S.M.C. and Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. had failed to find a remedy for the trouble, that the workers commenced a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the Company. The Company must not forget that several proposals were submitted beforehand, neither did the workers go on strike without first giving reasons. To state that the strikers was instigated by a few ringleaders who hoped to obtain profit from the movement is utterly false. Are the workers foolish enough not to protest when their interests are at stake? The workers

have their own interests to protect therefore the "go-slow" strike is a reasonable movement. The strikers have accepted our advice to maintain the supply of electricity for the public, and we believe that the condition of the workers is a subject for sympathy and that the obstinate attitude of the Company is maintained with a view to prolonging the strike. The Company pays no heed to public welfare and is interested only in private gain, so it ignores the mediations and good wishes of the representatives of the Kuomintang and other political organs, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C. The rejection of the workers demands is entirely unreasonable and the letter addressed by the Company to the public contains many false statements which mislead the public. Furthermore, the Company maintains an autocratic attitude and continues to dismiss workers. This attitude of the Company has prevented our Union from introducing the policy of co-operation between labour and capital and has lowered the prestige of our Union. Our endeavours to mediate in the dispute are unable to change the attitude of the management of the Company. We know full well that this oppression may have serious consequences, so, in future, if the workers indulge in acts which affect the peace and safety of society and inconvenience the subscribers to the Company, the responsibility of having caused the trouble cannot be evaded by the Company.

We know that our prestige has already been destroyed and our efforts are exhausted, so we are forced to repeat our cry for public assistance. We hope that the Kuomintang and political organs, the municipal councillors, and the enthusiastic members of the various public organisations will quickly devise measures to prevent incidents occasioned by the workers forced by circumstances to go to extremes.

Appendix.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of ~~B%~~ of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).
2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.
3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.
4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.
5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

We hereby give the following explanation for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

In the first place, we have to declare on behalf of the workers that the dispute was not caused by the dismissal of certain workers. The strike arose through the desire of the workers to protect their livelihood and rights in the future. This can be proved by reading demand No. 4 which stipulates that seven persons out of the 400 dismissed workers be granted reinstatement.

Secondly, with a view to helping the management, the workers have abandoned the demand for reinstatement of the 400 dismissed or discharged workers with the exception of seven already mentioned. According to the demand No. 2, the workers express their willingness to observe the rules governing the dismissal of workers by the management for committing offences which constitute violations of the Rules .

This shows that this attitude of the workers is reasonable.

In the third place, the three other demands were based on the Factory Law and the circular procedure of treatment of workers; they cannot be considered unreasonable. In pursuance of the promise "We are anxious to have the employees become members of our body" promulgated by the concern in America, those employees who are considered to have been loyal and faithful to their duties by the Company are to be granted an increase in their superannuation fund and are to be treated like the foreigners.

The letter of Mr. Aldridge, the former manager, addressed to workers is appended.

"Following the purchase of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. by the Company, I know there will be many workers who fear for their positions. This fear will arise because you do not quite understand the plan of the Board of Directors of the Special Electricity Department and Article 14 of the agreement published by the Board which directs that special attention will be paid to the interests of workers and to the protection of workers positions. All workers will continue to occupy their usual positions. The representatives of the American Power Company assure me that no alteration in the conditions of workers will be made. The Power Company in America has sent a telegram to assure you that no alterations will be made."

The telegram is reproduced as follows:-

"To Mr. Aldridge,

Our International Company hereby welcome you as a member. All our members will protect the interests and positions of the employees of the Shanghai Company. We believe that the new Company in Shanghai will depend greatly on the co-operation of its workers."

Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. provides that the Shanghai Power Company should accept completely the obligations of the S.M.C., such as the payment of annual bonuses, superannuation fund and other rights of both the Chinese and the foreign employees of the Electricity Department and recognise the employment of the employees and no worker be dismissed except for inability, negligence in the execution of duty or other causes as stipulated in the agreement with the S.M.C.

In ~~our~~ conclusion, our Union has to state that we have done our best to promote mediation to settle the dispute. Following the strike of the workers, we advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to maintaining public safety and the rights of the subscribers. Of late, we raised funds to assist in providing livelihood for the workers in order that the trouble might not reach serious dimensions and to publish a statement to-day for the information of the public. Hereafter, we shall not publish further statements owing to lack of funds or it may be that we shall have no further opportunity of publishing them.. We hereby request the public to give its support to this just cause.

WORKERS' LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC BODIES.

The 2,000 strikers of the Shanghai Power Company on November 15 issued the following letter addressed to various public bodies refuting the statement published by the management on November 14 in various local newspapers:-

"In its statement, the management declares that the wages of Chinese employees have been increased by 26%. Supposing this be so, the wages of an employee which were \$50 formerly will now be \$63. But those workers whose pay was \$50 formerly are now paid \$51 only. Thus we can see

how the Company misleads the public.

It adds that since 1928, the Company has discharged 21.6 per cent of foreign employees and 18.1 per cent of Chinese employees. This shows that the Company has violated the agreement concluded during the handing over of the firm by the S.M.C. and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, about the security of the workers' interests. The management is not sufficiently acquainted with the methods of administering the firm to make progress in the power enterprise.

The measures regarding gratuities are truly better than those adopted by the S.M.C., but to say that the gratuities have already been paid is absolutely absurd because the workers named Vai Lih-zung, Pan Kan-lin, Nyi Wen-fu, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan who were dismissed for opening negotiations with the Company and Ying Ping-kan, Tai Zung-hang and Sih Ah-pao recently discharged without cause have so far not received any retiring gratuities except their wages. More men among the 400 dismissed have not obtained any gratuities to date. Let us ask whether the Company is able to give evidence of the fact that the discharged men have already received the grants.

Some time ago, Vai Lih-zung, Chu Hou-sun, Chiang Tseng-min and Nyi Wen-fu represented the workers to open negotiations with the Company, but without result. When they called on the management again and made a second request, Vai Lih-zung was dismissed. The request submitted by the entire body of foremen was also ignored. On July 3 this year, Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were detailed ~~in~~ as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over the question of the payment of superannuation fund. In consequence, these representatives were likewise dismissed. Further requests made ~~joint~~ by the employees

met with no result.

At the request of the Labour Union, the local Tangpu and other political organs have twice despatched officials to make investigations and to act as mediators in the dispute. But the offer of mediations was not accepted by the management.

Chu Hsueh-van, Shao Hsu-bah and others have requested Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Yuan Leeotung and Zee Hsin-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., to mediate. The attempt to mediate produced no result through the obstinate attitude of the management.

At the request of 200 workers, Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., then called at the Company and offered proposals to settle the dispute, which were also rejected.

The above statement reveals that we have done our utmost to avert the outbreak of the "tai-kung" which was immediately followed by a strike owing to the fact that the Company ordered their gates to be closed and refused admittance to the workers after a "tai-kung" had been declared.

MANIFESTO OF THE 4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY
TRADE WORKERS UNION.

With its huge capital, the Shanghai Power Company bought over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and regarded this public utility enterprise as a private organ from which it could secure benefits. Regardless of the economic depression in the community, the Company unhesitatingly introduced its new electric meters, thereby effecting an increase in electricity charges.

Under the pretext of bad business, the Company in June last year dismissed about 130 workers but later

engaged some 100 temporary hands. Obviously, the object of the dismissals was only to deprive the workers of their superannuation fund, and yearly bonuses.~~xxx~~ Yet the workers were patient and did not argue with the Company.

More oppressive measures were adopted by the imperialistic Company which further dismissed without cause 4 hands in July this year. Relying on its imperialistic influence, the Company rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. Zee Hsin-loh, Yu Yah-ching and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs. While the Chinese members were submitting other proposals, the obstinate management again dismissed three more workers and refused to agree to the issue of superannuation fund to the workers.

In short, the imperialistic capitalists have regarded the Chinese workers as being of no importance. For the dignity of our nation and the rights of our workers, we will struggle to the bitter end. We earnestly hope that the public will give us their sympathetic assistance.

JOINT MANIFESTO OF THE S.P.C. EMPLOYEES MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Relying on its immense capital and the authority of extraterritoriality, the Shanghai Power Company has monopolized the public utility electric enterprise. It has commenced an increase in electricity charges and violated the rights of our employees. From time to time, the Company attempted to discharge the employees who had been in the employ of the S.M.C. At first about 130 hands of the old plant were unconditionally discharged but owing to the intervention of Lawyer Loo Jeh, the discharged ~~men~~ received a small amount for retiring gratuities. In 1933, about 20 staff members were discharged. The dismissal

of workers never occurred during the administration of the firm by the S.M.C.

With a view to protecting the existence of their own rights, the Workers' Union and the Staff Members Association were organised. Relying on the influence of the imperialists, the Company used force to destroy the organised labour union. 4 representatives of the Union were dismissed for opening negotiations with the management. Some time ago, the Mutual Benefit Society in view of the continuous discharge of employees despatched a letter to the Company requesting it to pay attention to the stipulations of Article 14 of the agreement, but to date, no reply has been given. Later, the employees jointly submitted the demands for the protection of the employees handed over by the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and an improvement of conditions of employees. These demands were ignored by the management. Recently, the Company dismissed three more men on some pretext and attempted to misappropriate the superannuation of 5% of the total wages. The hands then went on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereby the latter refused to allow the workers to enter the premises, announced the dismissal of the entire body of workers of the new plant and disregarded the intervention of the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs. Therefore, the hands of the two plants were compelled to act in concert. Although the present dispute is between employers and employees, yet it is also a movement to resist the mighty Powers and maintain the existence of justice and the existence of the whole Chinese race. We shall not be overwhelmed by force and hope that the public will give their sympathetic support to the strikers.

4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY TRADE WORKERS
UNION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

Our workers were formerly in the employ of the Electricity Department of the Council. We were given good treatment and there was sincere co-operation between the workers and the employers. Therefore, trouble seldom arose.

Since the purchase of the Department by the Shanghai Power Company, the latter has been making use of this public utility enterprise as a means of enriching a few individuals. The workers are frequently oppressed. Although the Company has been in business for about three years only, over 500 workers have already been dismissed. The workers' benefits formerly given by the Council have all been cancelled by the Company.

In April this year, four workers were unreasonably dismissed. We requested Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Xee Hsin-loh and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shao-lai of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to mediate, but the Company ignored the mediation. Furthermore, the management of the Company has dismissed two more long-service workers on the ground that they were lazy. Recently a worker was also dismissed after he had applied for three days' leave owing to serious illness. The Company is now refusing to grant a pension to the workers under the pretext that the Company had the right to alter the regulations. All these acts are unreasonable. Therefore, we have reluctantly decided to declare a "go-slow" strike. We shall strictly observe peace and order during the strike and no unlawful action will be taken. As your former employees, we request the Council to render us assistance."

REASONS FOR SUBMITTING THE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union has published the following reasons for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

The Company must comply with the issue of pensions as arranged by the S.M.C. Refer to Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. Whenever an employee is discharged, his livelihood will be difficult; therefore the Company should grant him retiring gratuities in order to enable him to meet expenses. Such measures have been adopted by other factories and cannot be considered extravagant.

2. That the rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated and notified to all employees.

Factories have the rules governing promotions, rewards and fines on employees. As the Power Company has dismissed workers of its own accord, we cannot but submit a demand for the enforcement of the rules with a view to averting future disputes.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having a full year's service with the Company.

The workers will never be able to save money if they have only sufficient to avoid starvation every month. We cannot help submitting this demand to facilitate the workers to meet their expenses during the Chinese New Year Festival. As to the workers, the bonus received by them for their one year's labour will encourage them to work more diligently. Furthermore, such measures have been adopted especially in Shanghai by various Chinese and foreign factories, such as the Chapei Waterworks & Electricity Plant, the

Nantao Electricity Company and the British-American Tobacco factories.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were dismissed for having acted as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over an increase of compassionate grants to a worker named Chow Kan-fah who was killed while on duty. It is absurd to dismiss them.

Tai Zung-hang was dismissed for having left work. Sih Ah-pao was dismissed and alleged by the Company to have voluntarily tendered his resignation when he was unable to call at the plant for an extension of his sick leave due to his serious illness. The employment of Ying Ping-kan was dispensed with by the Company on the grounds that he had slept in the Machinery Room while on duty. The allegations were regarded as untenable, because it was a physical impossibility for any worker to sleep with the machinery in operation. As the reasons for the dismissal of these seven men were not sufficient, they should therefore be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "tai-kung" and the strike be paid.

The dispute arose through the indiscriminate dismissal of workers and the refusal of the issue of pensions by the Company. As the present strike of workers of the Shanghai Power Company has been caused by the refusal of the management to allow the workers to enter the premises, the ~~not~~ blame should rest with the Company and undoubtedly, the wages of the workers for the period of the "go-slow" strike should also be paid by the Company.

MANIFESTO OF THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In a manifesto, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce alleges that the Shanghai Power Company has rejected the lawful mediation of the Chinese official organs, thereby prolonging the trouble. The Chamber expresses its regret that the Company has not considered the importance of co-operation between the employers and the workers in such a public utility enterprise. The manifesto is published to draw the attention of the Company concerned.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

Twenty days have passed by since the outbreak of the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. We recognise that strikes are usual occurrences but they ought to be settled either by direct consultation between the employers and employees or by the mediation of a third party. Such methods are usual even in the Chinese owned factories in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Power Company has refused to adopt either course of consultation or mediation by a third party. The Company is only desirous of treating its employees like the lowest coolies and this attitude which is adopted in other civilized countries to settle the labour troubles will not be tolerated in the Far East.

We earnestly hope that the Council would warn and correct the policy now being adopted by the Shanghai Power Company.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

This Association had protested against the sale of the Electricity Department by your Council, because a public utility enterprise should be controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, otherwise the public and the workers would be at a disadvantage, if the concern was

administered by a private body aiming at amassing wealth.

At the time when the firm was administered by your Council, the electricity charges were very low. The charges were increased owing to the high cost of coal, but the firm has not lowered the charges as a result of the slump in the price of coal.

According to a certain person familiar with the inner affairs of the Company, the speed of the new electric meters is much higher than that of the old ones. The management's treatment of workers is entirely wrong; it dismisses senior workers of high wages in order to curtail expenses and engages workers from other places. Recently, the Company abolished the grant of gratuities as arranged some time ago by your Council. From 1893 to 1929 when the Electricity Department was conducted by your Council, no labour disputes arose except that arising from the May 30 Incident. But since the taking over of the concern by the Shanghai Power Company, labour disputes have become common. Fortunately, the workers who were in the employ of your Council have been well-trained and are fully aware of the importance of the rights of the public. The hands have endured the fact that they are being intolerably oppressed. Unexpectedly, the Company contrary to the National Recovery Act of President Roosevelt intensified the oppression of the Chinese workers which action might have caused unprecedented incidents.

It is your duty to intervene in the dispute, and the Council should not overlook the rights of the public and shift the responsibility to others. We hereby request your immediate intervention.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO "GO-SLOW"
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

We were informed that the Shanghai Power Company had dismissed without cause the workers employed by the S.M.C. Electricity Department, refused to issue superannuation fund

and rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. Zee Hsin-loh, Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce. We regret this contempt for the rights of the workers and for the mediators.

The hands were obliged to go on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereupon the latter declared a lock-out which undoubtedly aroused the anger of the public.

We hereby hope that the workers will regard the rights of the people and will not follow the actions of the Shanghai Power Company and go to extremes. Apart from despatching a letter to the S.M.C. to make a just settlement, we give you this reply for the information of the workers.

JOINT LETTER OF VARIOUS SHOP-OWNERS ASSOCIATIONS TO S.M.C.

The Dried Goods Shop-owners Association, the Money Exchange Guild, the Sugar Merchants Association, the Vegetable Hong-owners Association and about 20 other trade associations on November 12 sent the following letter to the S.M.C.:-

"Electricity is used by all public utility enterprises and shops. Should a settlement of the trouble in the Shanghai Power Company be delayed, trouble may arise and unrest may be felt among the citizens with a subsequent loss to the commerce. The blame should rest on the Company.

"The Council is a supreme organ established for the benefit of citizens in the International Settlement. It has the right to direct the Shanghai Power Company. It should issue a strict order to the Company to accept the lawful mediations by the Chinese Government."

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS BRANCHES OF DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATIONS

The 17th, the 26th and ^{the} 29th Branches of District Citizens Federation have despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company requesting them to devise

ways and means to bring about an early settlement of the dispute, otherwise the Company should be held to blame if any incidents occur and cause heavy losses to business men.

LETTER FROM VARIOUS FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATIONS TO
CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE S.M.C.

Owing to the conduct of the management, there have been many labour disputes in the Shanghai Power Company during the past year. The recent strike is the most serious one. The situation is becoming more serious. If the strike continues, untoward incidents may be expected. For this reason, we request you to mediate in the dispute so that the interest of the public may not be endangered and the anxiety of the Chinese workers of the Company may be relieved.

JOINT MANIFESTO OF VARIOUS FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATIONS.

The electricity supply is an important public utility and therefore, the electricity enterprises in other countries throughout the world are conducted by the respective governments.

It is only four years since the Electricity Department of the S. M.C. was taken over by the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the inexperience of the latter concern in administering a public utility enterprise, disputes between the management and the workers have frequently arisen.

Of late, the dismissal of workers and the refusal of the payment of pensions by the management have caused discontent among the workers.

In the present crisis, the workers have expressed their willingness to make concessions yet the management, disregarding the rights of all subscribers, refuses to settle the dispute.

Many members of our associations are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company and should the distribution of electricity be stopped one day, all the subscribers would

be greatly affected.

We have held meetings to discuss measures to cope with the matter and we resolved to give our support to the workers if necessary. We hereby request all public bodies to submit proposals with a view to settling the dispute and maintaining peace and order in the community.

LETTER OF CONSOLATION TO THE "GO-SLOW" STRIKERS.

You have been at variance with the management of the Shanghai Power Company for about 20 days. The dispute has not been settled owing to the obstinate attitude adopted by the management. However, you have maintained the supply of electric current, which shows that you have considered the interests of the public. We are quite satisfied with your action. Besides requesting the Shanghai First and Second Special Districts Citizens Federations to discuss measures for the settlement of the dispute, we have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to continue their efforts at mediation. We hope you will continue the maintenance of the supply of electricity to the public.

LETTER FROM THE NINGPO FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

The Shanghai Power Company has obstinately refused to consider the proposals which would be beneficial to both the Company and the labourers. Such action on the part of the Company aggravates the workers, affects the convenience of all subscribers, and constitutes a disregard of peace and order in the community. The blame should rest with the Company if any untoward incidents occur.

We hereby request you to invite Mr. Jones, Secretary of the Council, to mediate in co-operation with Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Wong Shao-lai, Zee Hsin-loh and representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs. Both the

management and the labourers should be instructed to make concessions so that the dispute might be amicably settled.

LETTER FROM THE CHEKIANG FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

According to a report from our members in the International Settlement, the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the action of the Company in disregarding the conditions of employment of workers and the failure of negotiations with the management. Fortunately, the distribution workers are still observing the order of the Union to maintain the distribution of electricity in order not to affect the peace and order in the community.

The dispute in the Shanghai Power Company has become serious and it is inevitable that a critical situation will ensue and our members will suffer heavy losses.

We hereby request you to instruct both the management and the workers to open negotiations and to bring about an early settlement. Any party which adopts an obstinate attitude cannot evade responsibility for the forthcoming losses.

LETTER FROM THE ZANGCHOW FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

Of late, newspapers report that the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company arose through the frequent dismissal of workers by the management. Owing to the firm attitude adopted by the management, the labour situation has reached serious dimensions. The question of the entire ~~body~~ safety of the community is at stake, and should any untoward incidents occur, the citizens would be indirectly affected.

The Council should pay attention to the matter, otherwise the Council cannot evade responsibility for any

trouble which may arise although the blame should be borne by the Shanghai Power Company.

We hereby request you to order the Company to effect an early settlement of the dispute.

LETTER FROM THE KIANGSU FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

Most of our members are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company. The present "go-slow" strike arose through the bad treatment of workers by the Company, and to date, the dispute which could have been easily settled, has been spreading day by day as a result of the obstinate attitude on the part of the Company.

In consideration of the rights of the subscribers, the workers are still maintaining the distribution of electricity.

The situation has been growing steadily worse owing to the insincerity of the Company, and in the event of the management failing to see reason in the near future, the hands would be compelled to abandon the maintenance of electricity distribution. Consequently, untoward incidents might occur, thereby causing our members to sustain business and other kinds of losses for which the Company should be held to blame.

The Council, being a supervisory organ, is requested to place restrictions on the unreasonable delay in a settlement by the Company so that our members may not be affected.

SUPPORT OF VARIOUS LABOUR UNIONS.

About 100 labour unions, including the Shanghai Postal Workers Union, the Postal Staff Members Union, the 4th District Rolled Tobacco Trade Workers Union, the Dried Goods Trade Workers Union, the 1st District Ordure Coolies Union, the 10th District Cotton Weaving Trade Workers Union, the

4th District Silk Spinning Trade Workers Union, etc. on November 13 issued a joint manifesto emphasizing their support to the strikers.

In a letter dated September 29 to the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union states that the postal workers will support the strikers.

At 2 p.m. October 25, the Shanghai General Labour Union held a meeting at which about 100 persons representing some 70 labour unions were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the various labour unions do their utmost to contribute funds to the "go-slow" strikers of the Shanghai Power Company and that a petition be submitted to the General Labour Union to draw up detailed measures governing the collection of the contributions.

2. That the various labour unions issue manifestos concerning the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company.

DIARY ON IMPORTANT AFFAIRS.

September 29. The 2,000 workers of the new plant became angry when the negotiations opened yesterday by six foremen with Mr. Elmer, of the plant were rejected. The workers then voluntarily commenced a "go-slow" strike from this morning.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union immediately submitted a report to the local Tangpu and other political organs, and issued a letter addressed to the workers.

The management issued a circular instructing the strikers to resume work before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but up to the evening, none of the strikers returned to duty.

September 30. The gate of the new plant was closed by the management. The workers were refused entry to the premises but informed that they had been discharged.

Next morning, the entire body of hands called at the General Office on Kiangsi Road and asked for the payment of pensions, but without result. At noon, representatives were detailed to submit an appeal to the S.M.C. asking for assistance and were received by Mr. Jones, Secretary, and Mr. Ho Tuh-kwei, Associate Secretary of the Council, who informed them that a reply would be given after they had discussed the matter with the Company.

In the afternoon, the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union called a meeting of chiefs of various departments of both the new and the old plants, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

October 1. About 800 workers of the old plant on Fearon Road joined the "go-slow" strike this morning, but the distribution workers of the new plant still remained to maintain the distribution of electricity.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union entertained local newspapermen and made a report on the circumstances attending the strike.

Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. gave a reply to workers to the effect that negotiations had been opened with the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the latter's firm attitude, no result had been arrived at.

October 2. The Company engaged a large number of white Russians commencing operations from to-day.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to uphold justice.

About 100 local labour unions issued a manifesto emphasizing their support of the strikers.

October 3. The strikers detailed Myi Wen-fu, Chu Housun and 4 others to submit an appeal to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai requesting assistance.

The Company notified the strikers to receive their pay at the Badge Room in Yangtsepoo. Up to 5.30 p.m. none of the strikers called for the wages.

The local Tangpu and the Social Bureau detailed officials Tai Yu-hang and Chu King-tao to call at the General Office to interview Mr. Heald, Assistant General Manager, and to proceed with mediations, but without result.

The Company despatched officials to request the wire-cutting workers to resume work, which proposal was accepted by the Union in consideration of the public welfare.

October 4. In view of the serious situation, we held an emergency meeting and despatched a telegram to the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters requesting it to detail officials to Shanghai to control the situation.

The entire body of foremen of the two plants resolved to join the "go-slow" strike and the staff members were also reported to have the intention of joining the movement.

October 5. We instructed the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union to order the distribution workers to maintain supply and not to participate in the movement unless they were compelled to do so.

The Company adopted an obstinate attitude and emphasized their intention to reject all proposals.

October 6. On the morning, Chu Hsueh-van, Chow Hsueh-hsiang and Shao Hsu-bah, committee members of our

Union, called on Mr. O.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and discussed with him measures to cope with the situation.

The Company attempted to engage the workers of the Anderson Meyer Company to replace the strikers. The attempt was futile.

October 7. Apart from submitting a petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs to immediately bring about an early settlement of the dispute, we notified all labour unions to do their utmost to give financial assistance.

October 8. The entire body of Chinese staff members joined the strike this morning and a joint manifesto was issued by the Staff Members Mutual Benefit Society and the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union.

We gave an entertainment in the evening ~~at~~ to various leaders of public bodies at the Dah Si Yang Restaurant at which a report on the ~~striking~~ circumstances surrounding the strike was made.

October 9. The various local bodies became indignant ~~because~~ because the management rejected the offers of mediation. Letters from the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement and the 17th Branch District Citizens Federation were sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to immediately devise ways and means to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

October 11. The entire body of Chinese staff members held a general meeting in the premises of the Youths Propaganda Group Society at Small West Gate, Namtao, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

An English statement was published by the

Company, in which cunning refutations regarding the cause of and the responsibility for the present trouble were made.

The Zangchow Fellow Provincials Association, the Kiangsu Fellow Provincials Association, etc. despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company urging them to immediately settle the dispute, otherwise the Company would be to blame for any incidents.

October 12. The People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters despatched a telegram to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tangpu instructing them to immediately offer proposals.

More Chinese staff members were reported to have joined the strike.

The Chekiang Fellow Provincials Association and various local shop-owners associations sent letters to the S.M.C. stressing their opinions re the present trouble.

October 13. The various local fellow provincials associations yesterday evening held a joint meeting at which measures to support the strikers of the Shanghai Power Company were discussed. The Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association sent a letter to the members of the S.M.C. expressing anger over the disregard of the rights of the public, and urging them to immediately draw up measures to control the trouble.

October 14. In refuting the open letters published in the advertisement columns of various local newspapers by the Shanghai Power Company to mislead the public, a letter addressed to the public bodies was jointly signed and issued by the entire body of workers, numbering about 2,000.

October 15. The "go-slow" strike continued and the labour situation still remained serious.

October 16. The Chinese staff members who had joined the strike resumed work due to threats and inducements by the Company, but none of the workers on strike called at the plant to resume.

October 17. Messrs. Yu Yah-ching and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., were requested by this Union to mediate.

October 18. This Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. urging it to settle the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. Local newspapermen were entertained, a report on the strike made and a manifesto issued. The strikers detailed representatives to make appeals to parties concerned.

October 19. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to warn and correct the policy adopted by the Shanghai Power Company. The various fellow provincials associations also wrote to the S.M.C. asking for an early settlement of the trouble.

October 20. The Ministry of Industry detailed Mr. Pao Kuo-hwa, Chief of the 4th Section of the Labour Department, to Shanghai to make an investigation into the S.P.C. dispute.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the S.M.C., offered proposals.

October 22. The various local fellow provincials associations issued a manifesto supporting the S.P.C. strikers. Letters to console the strikers and to the Chinese members of the Council to offer proposals were despatched.

October 23. At 2 p.m. the Social Bureau held a meeting at which Yih Ziang-kao and Shao Hsu-bah of this Union were present to interview Mr. Pao Kuo-hwa, special delegate of the Ministry of Industry, and to inform him of the true facts of the strike. Measures to deal with the trouble were discussed.

October 24. At 3 p.m. Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., invited Mr. Doo Yueh-sun, member of the Council of the Chinese Municipality, to arrange measures to cope with the dispute.

October 25. At 2 p.m. we called a meeting of various labour unions to discuss measures to support the strikers. A statement requesting the public support of the S.P.C. strikers was issued.

October 26. The People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters detailed an official Lee Jen-tso to Shanghai to make an investigation. He made a detailed inquiry at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tangpu. The circumstances surrounding the labour trouble were closely investigated in an interview with Chu Hsueh-van and Shao Hsu-bah, Committee members of this Union.

October 27. The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union submitted five demands in addition with reasons to Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., through Mr. Doo Yueh-sun, thus facilitating his intervention.

October 28. Mr. Lee Jen-tso of the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters called on Mr. O.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Measures to control the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company were devised.

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The various public bodies were in
agreement with the statement made by our Union.

TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY THE HONGKONG GENERAL
LABOUR UNION RE THE STRIKE OF WORKMEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE
HONGKONG POWER COMPANY.

C O N T E N T S

Circumstances Leading to the Strike.
Telegram to the Central Authorities to Retail Officials
to Shanghai to Control the Dispute.
General Labour Union's Instructions to Workers.
Local Public Bodies Entertained.
General Labour Union's Report to the Public.
General Labour Union's Manifesto.
Letter to the Members of the S.M.C.
Notice Requesting the Support of the Public.
Workers' Letter Addressed to the Public Bodies.
Manifesto of the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity
Trade Workers Union.
Joint Manifesto of the S.P.C. Employees Mutual Benefit Society.
4th District W.&E. Trade Workers Union's Letter to S.M.C.
Reasons for Submitting the Workers' Demands.
Manifesto of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce's Letter to the S.M.C.
Chinese Ratepayers Association's Letter to the S.M.C.
Chinese Ratepayers Association's Letter to the "Co-slow"
Strike Committee.
Joint Letter of Various Shop-owners Associations to S.M.C.
Letters From Various Branches of District Citizens Federation.
Letter From Various Fellow Provincials Associations. to
Chinese Members of the S.M.C.
Joint Manifesto of Various Fellow Provincials Associations.
Letter of Consolation to the "Co-slow" Strikers.
Letter From the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Chekiang Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Zungchow Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Letter From the Kiangsu Fellow Provincials Ass. to S.M.C.
Support of Various Labour Unions.
Diary on Important Affairs.

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS IN THE SHANGHAI ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

After taking over the Electricity Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Shanghai Power Company immediately devised measures to increase the electricity charges and to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers with a view to detaining the pensions which had been provided by the Council. It is estimated that about 400 workers have been dismissed.

The entire body of hands became panic-stricken and commenced the organization of a labour union which was formally inaugurated on July 25 last year. Reasonable demands that no dismissal of workers be made without cause and that the pensions be not detained were submitted to the management and rejected by it. In the meantime, the dismissal of hands continued. Van Ah-zung, a member of the Standing Committee of the Union, was discharged.

When the demands made by representatives of the workers were rejected and the discussions between the foremen of the new and the old plants and Mr. Heald, Secretary-General of the Company, ended in failure, the hands became angry and suggested that a strike to cope with the situation be called.

In view of the fact that the electricity supply is a public utility and that the suspension of the service for even one day would greatly affect the community, we did our utmost to avert a strike. Later, the Union submitted a petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs requesting them to detain officials to mediate. The workers of various departments then made a written request to the Company to accept the offer of mediation, but the request was rejected.

In July this year, a "go-slow" strike broke out when the Company refused to pay the pension of a foreman named Yang Ah-chop of the new plant, but work was eventually resumed on the advice of the General Labour Union. On July 3

the workers despatched 4 representatives named Hui Hui-fu, Pan Hui-ling, Chen Hui-han and Chang Zai-mun to submit once more the lawful demands to the Company but instead of accepting them, the Company dismissed four men on the 14th. This action increased the anger of the entire body of workers and was the cause of the strike.

Chu Hui-shan and Hui Hui-bah, two Committee members, then requested Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Lee Hui-ling and Mr. Wong Hui-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to make suggestions.

In September the Company dismissed three more workers named Hui Hui-fu, Tai Hui-han and Ying Hui-han of the new plant. Negotiations over these dismissals were opened by the foremen of the plant with Mr. ^{Elmer} "Hui", the Managing-Director, but without result.

The entire body of workers could not tolerate this any longer and went on a "go-along" strike from September 29. Thus, the labour trouble which had been brewing for more than one year finally broke owing to incessant acts of oppressions of workers on the part of the Company.

A TELEGRAM TO THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES TO SETTLE
DISPUTES TO AVOID A GENERAL STRIKE.

The General Labour Union on October 4 sent the following telegram to the People's Movement Direction Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Hankings:-

"About several hundred Chinese workers of the Shanghai Power Company have been dismissed by the management on divers dates and pensions of workers provided by the S.M.C. have been detained. The workers have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs to offer suggestions, but owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the disputes existing between the employers and the workers have remained unsettled.

"The management recently dismissed 3 workers on false accusations, and the workers of the new plant, being out of patience, went on a "go-slow" strike from September 29. The stubborn attitude of the management caused the hands of the old plant to join the movement from October 2.

"In view of the fact that the electricity supply has an important connection with the community, we instructed the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to preventing untoward incidents.

"We hereby request you to detail officials to Shanghai immediately to devise measures to put an end to the dispute with the co-operation of the local Tangpu and other political organs."

GENERAL LABOR UNION'S INSTRUCTIONS TO WORKERS.

"Unable to bear the intolerable oppression of workers by the Shanghai Power Company, the entire body of workers went on a "go-slow" strike. The strikers who have more consideration for the peace and order in the community are maintaining the distribution of electricity.

"According to a report from the workers Union, the 3 shifts of workers operating the distribution of electricity have repeatedly requested permission to join the movement.

"It is true that the distribution workers are willing to act in concert because their hardships have become greater day by day. Should the distribution of electricity be stopped for one day, terror would reign in the community and it is probable that other incidents might arise.

"Apart from requesting the Central authorities, the local Tangpu and other political organs to devise ways and means immediately to cope with the dispute with a view to bringing about an early settlement, we hereby instruct the workers Union to notify the distribution workers not to

stop the distribution of electricity unless they were compelled to do so."

THE GENERAL LABOUR UNION ENTERTAINMENT.

The General Labour Union gave an entertainment on the evening of October 8 to about 60 leaders of various public bodies, including Song Chao-lai of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ling Keng-han of the Bankers Association, Luo Hsi-jing of the Chinese Employers Association, Chang Tsu-lie of the Henking Road Street Union, Loh Fah-huang of the Siantai Railway Company, Liu Hoong-sung, an industrial magnate, Wong Hsin-pang and Lu Han-ta of the newspaper circles, etc.

Chu Hsueh-tan, who presided, reported that at the beginning of the trouble, local Tangpu and other political officers and Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.A.C., had attempted to mediate, but without result, owing to the firm attitude adopted by the Company. Since the taking over of the premises by the Shanghai Power Company, about 400 hands have been dismissed. It is recalled that the Power Company when controlled by the S.A.C. seldom dismissed its employees, but general dismissals for trivial offences are now the order of the day. Recently, the dismissal of three hands without sufficient cause, incited the other employees to strike. Owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the strike has reached its present magnitude. The workers are willing to make concessions in order to prevent the trouble from increasing, and causing serious inconvenience to the public. The leaders are expected to submit proposals which will be accepted by the General Labour Union and will be the means of ending the dispute at an early date.

Ling Keng-han of the Bankers Association in submitting his views about the present labour dispute stated that the public must first ascertain the "sincerity" of the management in conducting negotiations. If the management is at fault,

Chinese directors and shareholders should withdraw their interests from the Shanghai Power Company in order to safeguard the rights of Chinese labourers.

Gu Tse-hou states that without unity no person can exist and that it is not reliable to depend upon others. He expresses the hope that various bodies would unite and render energetic support to the oppressed Chinese workers.

Chang Tse-lian, in the course of his statement, states that the Chinese shareholders of the Shanghai Power Company should make some strong expression and that all subscribers and citizens federations should adopt an attitude of non-co-operation towards the Company. If a settlement cannot be arrived at, we should cease using electricity as a protest. At the same time, the Chinese ratepayers and Chinese members of the S.M.C. should give voice to their views and not make arrangements with the management in a humble manner.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY'S REPORT TO THE S.M.C.

After the Shanghai Power Company took over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C., the Company, being anxious to amass wealth, and relying on the monopoly, planned to increase the electricity charges. It began also to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers. It is estimated that about 400 hands have been dismissed.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. adopted methods to encourage workers to remain at their duties diligently and the agreements which were drawn up by the S.M.C. for the workers when the enterprise was handed over to the Shanghai Power Company were destroyed by the management of the Company. The rights which workers had secured as a result of their merit were ignored. We detailed representatives to open negotiations with the Company and to request the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to mediate, but the representatives were dismissed for opening negotiations and the mediations by the Chinese members of the

... had no result. Following upon the unsuccessful interventions by Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. and the representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs, the workers could not help but declare a "go-slow" strike as a warning to the Shanghai Power Company in a manner that will not affect the rights of the community.

Instead of changing its obstinate attitude, the management went so far as to close the gates of its factories and declared a lock-out.

We are fully aware that the anger of the oppressed men will result in incidents. We hereby hope that all electricity subscribers who have the right to supervise a public utility enterprise will rise and uphold justice as a warning to the obstinate management for disregarding the rights of the public and for being too anxious about amassing wealth. Ways and means to effect an immediate settlement of the dispute should be devised and both the Chinese and foreign employees should make every effort to establish a permanent foundation for co-operation.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. was in business for about 30 years in the course of which, with the exception of the May 30 Affair, not an incident happened.

The Shanghai Power Company has been in control of the same enterprise for four years during which period no fewer than 10 disputes have arisen and which did not become serious because of the advice given by this Union. The present tense labour situation in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the management, for had the latter been sincere about effecting a lawful settlement of the dispute during the negotiations by representatives of the workers and the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Hsin-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shue-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the present situation would not have arisen. On the contrary, the

Management not only rejected the negotiations of the workers' representatives but was also ~~lack~~ insincere towards the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Lee Hsin-loh, etc.

In the beginning there were no changes in the method of the administration of the Company by the Shanghai Power Company, yet the S.P.C. had operated the undertaking without any disputes, while the Shanghai Power Company has caused the present dispute to become more serious. It is evident that the trouble may also be due to mis-management.

When the plant was run by the S.P.C., any worker who completed 20 years' service was given a superannuation of 1/3 of the total wages received during the period of his employment. This action of the S.P.C. removed all trouble during the past 20 years.

The present labour trouble arose through the dismissal of workers by the Shanghai Power Company. We admit that the terms of the superannuation fund of the Shanghai Power Company are better than those of the S.P.C., but the Company resorts to the use of "smoke screens" when dismissing workers. The dismissed workers are mostly those who have had several tens of years of service, and the Company brought false accusations against them so as to evade the payment of their superannuation funds. It is planning to dismiss all workers with about 10 years' service so that their superannuation fund might not be paid. The management has been dismissing workers without cause, as can be proved by the dismissal of ¹²⁰ long-service workers in May last year. The dismissed men were replaced by temporary workers with a view to curtailing the monthly wages bill.

The Company has secured extra revenues from the increase in electricity charges. According to present circumstances, it is not necessary for the Company to submit the proposal of curtailing the expenses and the meritorious

workers should be granted better treatment. For instance, foreign workers, apart from the grant of a long leave, have an annual leave of two weeks to one month, but Chinese workers are not allowed leave. Foreign workers may study without cost, but not Chinese. Foreign workers are given a retiring gratuity of 10% of the total wages received during the period of their employment while the Chinese hands have a superannuation of 5% only the payment of which the management has been planning to refuse. Apart from the General Manager, about 200 foreign employees have been engaged and the total pay roll is \$200,000 whilst the number of Chinese employees employed is estimated at about 2,500 and the total pay is \$90,000.

Being avaricious, the Company has dismissed experienced hands with long service and replaced them with new hands at a cheaper scale of wages. There is no questioning the fact that ability in the service is at a discount, and in consequence of this, all the subscribers will suffer. If, unfortunately, the refusal of the Company to comply with the lawful and just demands causes untoward incidents, the subscribers and the community would be seriously affected.

For the sake of the subscribers and the community, we have exerted every effort to advise the workers that the hands of the Distribution Department are not to go on a "tai-kung" or strike, and that they are to make concessions in their demands so that the hope of this Union for an early settlement of the dispute may be realized immediately.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to 3 months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

According to the representatives of this Union, the above demands are reasonable. With a view to respecting the rights of the public, this Union requires only a legal settlement of the dispute and will endeavour to persuade the employees not to take the law into their own hands.

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S MANIFESTO.

We realize that the electricity supply is a public utility which is of great importance to the community. We have advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity in order that the subscribers may not be affected and have made a detailed report to the public asking for a fair trial.

Recently, the Company has engaged a large number of white Russians to replace the Chinese workers on strike. Such action aggravates the strikers, and it is evident that the Company does not intend to settle the dispute. Should the dispute remain unsettled, it is to be expected that untoward incidents will occur which will affect the prosperity and peace of the public.

The present dispute arose through the dismissal by the management of 3 workers, but many dismissals and the refusal of the Company to pay just gratuities during the past few years have induced the workers to adopt a firm attitude.

Since the electricity supply is an enterprise closely connected with the prosperity of the public and peace and order in the community, we should settle the dispute, thereby preventing the outbreak of more unfortunate incidents. Our efforts have been unsuccessful. We ask the public to give a just verdict and we will abide by it."

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S.S.C.

Fearing that the strike in the Shanghai Power Company might seriously affect the public, this Union has made every effort to settle the trouble. Although representatives of political organisations, such as Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yuan Lee-tung and Mr. Zee Hain-loh, Chinese members of the S.S.C., have submitted proposals to the Company, the Company refused to accept them and maintained a firm attitude. The Company also paid no heed to the proposals of Mr. Jones, Secretary of your Council which followed the petition of the workers. The workers were obliged to declare a "go-slow" strike as a protest to the Company's actions. The strike took place owing to the Company declaring a lock-out. In accordance with the advice of this Union, the distribution hands are still working and public order has not been affected. We cannot guarantee that distribution will be maintained. Therefore, this Union held a conference with leaders of the society and asked them to preserve peace and order. Up to the present, the Company has no definite policy and has done nothing except publish a letter containing false statements. There can be no doubt that the Company intends to ignore the advice of this Union. As the Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the Municipality, you should give your whole attention to this matter, and carefully examine the letter addressed to the various bodies and the reply to the workers of this Union.

This Union has done its utmost to persuade the workers to modify their demands, and should the Company refuse to accept these it is evident that the Company refuses to consider public right and municipal administration.

Your Council for the sake of public peace should advise the head office of the Company in America to change the present management, otherwise besides ignoring the proposals of Mr. Jones, they will also ignore the authority of the Council.

We hope that the Council will help this Union in settling this dispute, and await a reply to this letter.

NOTICE REGARDING THE SUPPORT OF THE UNION.

Twenty-nine days have already elapsed since the dispute arose in the Shanghai Power Company, which later developed into a labour strike through the oppressive act of the Company in declaring a lockout.

Before the "go-slow" strike took place, our Union had spent six months in seeking ways and means to solve the labour problem of the Company, because the workers had submitted a demand to the Company which if granted would have ensured the protection of their interests. The indiscriminate dismissal of employees had aroused discontent, and the present workers were afraid of meeting the same fate and facing the misery of unemployment.

The object of the present workers' demands is not directly concerned with superannuation. They are struggling to gain security in their livelihoods and interests. It is only just that this security should be gained after twenty years diligent service. The S.M.C. respected the workers' merits in this public utility business, and asked the Company to reward such merit. The former Chief Engineer and concurrently the General Manager of the Company knew full well

that the Chinese workers were deserving of merit and in his written statement to the Board of Directors, he emphasized Article 14 of the workers agreement which states that the security of workers positions and interests would be respected by the Company in the same manner as before. In supporting this statement, the Head Office in America had dispatched a telegram to China promising that the careers of all Chinese workers in the Shanghai Power Company would be protected. Thus we have definite proof that the Chinese workers have already secured the right to the protection of their interest and positions. Now, the present manager of the Company disregards both the promise of the Company in America and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, and has wantonly destroyed the security of the workers' interests. In the first place, some 400 workers were deprived of their livelihood by this management. Lately, four other workers have been dismissed for opening legal negotiations with the Company. Again, three workers have been discharged for discussing the question of the protection of the workers. According to these facts, it is evident that the Company should bear the responsibility of breaking its promise and disregarding the rights of the workers. The workers did not go on strike without sufficient reason, because it was only after the Chamber of Commerce, the local official and Kuomintang organ, the Chinese members of the S.M.C. and Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. had failed to find a remedy for the trouble, that the workers commenced a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the Company. The Company must not forget that several proposals were submitted beforehand, neither did the workers go on strike without first giving reasons. To state that the strikers was instigated by a few ringleaders who hoped to obtain profit from the movement is utterly false. Are the workers foolish enough not to protest when their interests are at stake? The workers

have their own interests to protect their form the "go-slow" strike is a reasonable movement. The strikers have accepted our advice to maintain the supply of electricity for the public, and we believe that the condition of the workers is a subject for sympathy and that the obstinate attitude of the Company is maintained with a view to prolonging the strike. The Company pays no heed to public welfare and is interested only in private gain, so it ignores the mediations and good wishes of the representatives of the Kuomintang and other political organs, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Jones, secretary of the S.M.C. The rejection of the workers' demands is entirely unreasonable and the letter addressed to the Company to the public contains many false statements which misled the public. Furthermore, the Company maintains an autocratic attitude and continues to dismiss workers. This attitude of the Company has prevented our Union from introducing the policy of co-operation between labour and capital and has lowered the prestige of our Union. Our endeavours to mediate in the dispute are unable to change the attitude of the management of the Company. We know full well that this oppression may have serious consequences, so, in future, if the workers indulge in acts which affect the peace and safety of society and inconvenience the subscribers to the Company, the responsibility of having caused the trouble cannot be evaded by the Company.

We know that our prestige has already been destroyed and our efforts are exhausted, so we are forced to repeat our cry for public assistance. We hope that the Kuomintang and political organs, the municipal councillors, and the anti-imperialist members of the various public organisations will quickly devise measures to prevent incidents occasioned by the workers forced by circumstances to go to extremes.

Appendix.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).
2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.
3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.
4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.
5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

We hereby give the following explanation for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

In the first place, we have to declare on behalf of the workers that the dispute was not caused by the dismissal of certain workers. The strike arose through the desire of the workers to protect their livelihood and rights in the future. This can be proved by reading demand No. 4 which stipulates that seven persons out of the 400 dismissed workers be granted reinstatement.

Secondly, with a view to helping the management, the workers have abandoned the demand for reinstatement of the 400 dismissed or discharged workers with the exception of seven already mentioned. According to the demand No. 2, the workers express their willingness to observe the rules governing the dismissal of workers by the management for committing offences which constitute violations of the Rules.

This shows that this attitude of the workers is reasonable.

In the third place, the three other demands were based on the Factory Law and the circular procedure of treatment of workers; they cannot be considered unreasonable. In pursuance of the promise "we are anxious to have the employees become members of our body" promulgated by the concern in America, those employees who are considered to have been loyal and faithful to their duties by the Company are to be granted an increase in their superannuation fund and are to be treated like the foreigners.

The letter of Mr. Aldridge, the former manager, addressed to workers is appended.

"Following the purchase of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. by the Company, I know there will be many workers who fear for their positions. This fear will arise because you do not quite understand the plan of the Board of Directors of the Special Electricity Department and Article 14 of the agreement published by the Board which directs that special attention will be paid to the interests of workers and to the protection of workers positions. All workers will continue to occupy their usual positions. The representatives of the American Power Company assure me that no alteration in the conditions of workers will be made. The Power Company in America has sent a telegram to assure you that no alterations will be made."

The telegram is reproduced as follows:-

"To Mr. Aldridge,

Our International Company hereby welcome you as a member. All our members will protect the interests and positions of the employees of the Shanghai Company. We believe that the new Company in Shanghai will depend greatly on the co-operation of its workers."

Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.P.C. provides that the Shanghai Power Company should accept completely the obligations of the S.P.C., such as the payment of annual bonuses, superannuation fund and other rights of both the Chinese and the foreign employees of the Electricity Department and recognise the employment of the employees and no worker be dismissed except for inability, negligence in the execution of duty or other causes as stipulated in the agreement with the S.P.C.

In ~~short~~ conclusion, our Union has to state that we have done our best to promote mediation to settle the dispute. Following the strike of the workers, we advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to maintaining public safety and the rights of the subscribers. Of late, we raised funds to assist in providing livelihood for the workers in order that the trouble might not reach serious dimensions and to publish a statement to-day for the information of the public. Hereafter, we shall not publish further statements owing to lack of funds or it may be that we shall have no further opportunity of publishing them. We hereby request the public to give its support to this just cause.

WORKERS' LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC BODIES.

The 2,000 strikers of the Shanghai Power Company on November 15 issued the following letter addressed to various public bodies refuting the statement published by the management on November 14 in various local newspapers:-

"In its statement, the management declares that the wages of Chinese employees have been increased by 25%. Supposing this be so, the wages of an employee which were \$50 formerly will now be \$63. But those workers whose pay was \$50 formerly are now paid \$51 only. Thus we can see

how the Company misleads the public.

It adds that since 1928, the Company has discharged 21.6 per cent of foreign employees and 18.1 per cent of Chinese employees. This shows that the Company has violated the agreement concluded during the handing over of the firm by the S.M.C. and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, about the security of the workers' interests. The management is not sufficiently acquainted with the methods of administering the firm to make progress in the power enterprise.

The measures regarding gratuities are truly better than those adopted by the S.M.C., but to say that the gratuities have already been paid is absolutely absurd because the workers named Vai Lih-sung, Pan Kan-lin, Nyi Wen-fu, Chang Kai-sun and Chen Pao-kan who were dismissed for opening negotiations with the Company and Ying Ping-kan, Tai Tung-mung and Sih Ah-pao recently discharged without cause have so far not received any retiring gratuities except their wages. More men among the 400 dismissed have not obtained any gratuities to date. Let us ask whether the Company is able to give evidence of the fact that the discharged men have already received the grants.

Some time ago, Vai Lih-sung, Chu Hou-sun, Chiang Tseng-min and Nyi Wen-fu represented the workers to open negotiations with the Company, but without result. When they called on the management again and made a second request, Vai Lih-sung was dismissed. The request submitted by the entire body of workmen was also ignored. On July 3 this year, Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Kai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were detailed as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over the question of the payment of superannuation fund. In consequence, these representatives were likewise dismissed. Further requests made ~~given~~ by the employees

met with no result.

At the request of the Labour Union, the local Tangpu and other political organs have twice despatched officials to make investigations and to act as mediators in the dispute. But the offer of mediations was not accepted by the management.

Chu Hanch-van, Zhao Hsu-bah and others have requested Mr. Wong Chao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung and Lee Hsin-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., to mediate. The attempt to mediate produced no result through the obstinate attitude of the management.

At the request of 200 workers, Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., then called at the Company and offered proposals to settle the dispute, which were also rejected.

The above statement reveals that we have done our utmost to avert the outbreak of the "tai-kung" which was immediately followed by a strike owing to the fact that the Company ordered their gates to be closed and refused admittance to the workers after a "tai-kung" had been declared.

MANIFESTO OF THE 4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY WORKERS UNION.

With its huge capital, the Shanghai Power Company bought over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and regarded this public utility enterprise as a private organ from which it could secure benefits. Regardless of the economic depression in the community, the Company unhesitatingly introduced its new electric meters, thereby effecting an increase in electricity charges.

Under the pretext of bad business, the Company in June last year dismissed about 130 workers but later

engaged some 100 temporary hands. Obviously, the object of the dismissals was only to deprive the workers of their superannuation fund, and yearly bonuses. Yet the workers were patient and did not argue with the Company.

More oppressive measures were adopted by the imperialistic Company which further dismissed without cause 4 hands in July this year. Relying on its imperialistic influence, the Company rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. Lee Hsin-loh, Yu Yah-ching and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., Mr. Wang Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the local Tangu and other political organs. While the Chinese members were submitting other proposals, the obstinate management again dismissed three more workers and refused to agree to the issue of superannuation fund to the workers.

In short, the imperialistic capitalists have regarded the Chinese workers as being of no importance. For the dignity of our nation and the rights of our workers, we will struggle to the bitter end. We earnestly hope that the public will give us their sympathetic assistance.

JOINT MANIFESTO OF THE S.P.C. EMPLOYEES' UNION AND THE
SOCIETY.

Relying on its immense capital and the authority of extraterritoriality, the Shanghai Power Company has monopolised the public utility electric enterprise. It has commenced an increase in electricity charges and violated the rights of our employees. From time to time, the Company attempted to discharge the employees who had been in the employ of the S.M.C. At first about 130 hands of the old plant were unconditionally discharged but owing to the intervention of lawyer Lee Jeh, the discharged men received a small amount for retiring gratuities. In 1933, about 20 staff members were discharged. The dismissed

of workers never occurred during the administration of the firm by the S.M.C.

With a view to protecting the existence of their own rights, the Workers' Union and the Staff Kuohe Association were organized. Relying on the influence of the imperialists, the Company used force to destroy the organized labour union. 4 representatives of the Union were dismissed for opening negotiations with the management. Some time ago, the Mutual Benefit Society in view of the continuous discharge of employees despatched a letter to the Company requesting it to pay attention to the stipulations of Article 14 of the agreement, but to date, no reply has been given. Later, the employees jointly submitted the demands for the protection of the employees handed over by the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and an improvement of conditions of employees. These demands were ignored by the management. Recently, the Company dismissed three more men on some pretext and attempted to misappropriate the superannuation of 5% of the total wages. The hands then went on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereby the latter refused to allow the workers to enter the premises, announced the dismissal of the entire body of workers of the new plant and disregarded the intervention of the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs. Therefore, the hands of the two plants were compelled to act in concert. Although the present dispute is between employers and employees, yet it is also a movement to resist the mighty powers and maintain the existence of justice and the existence of the whole Chinese race. We shall not be overwhelmed by force and hope that the public will give their sympathetic support to the strikers.

4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY TRADE WORKERS
UNION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

Our workers were formerly in the employ of the Electricity Department of the Council. We were given good treatment and there was sincere co-operation between the workers and the employers. Therefore, trouble seldom arose.

Since the purchase of the Department by the Shanghai Power Company, the latter has been making use of this public utility enterprise as a means of enriching a few individuals. The workers are frequently oppressed. Although the Company has been in business for about three years only, over 500 workers have already been dismissed. The workers' benefits formerly given by the Council have all been cancelled by the Company.

In April this year, four workers were unreasonably dismissed. We requested Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Zee Hsin-ich and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Tong Shao-lai of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to mediate, but the Company ignored the mediation. Furthermore, the management of the Company has dismissed two more long-service workers on the ground that they were lazy. Recently a worker was also dismissed after he had applied for three days' leave owing to serious illness. The Company is now refusing to grant a pension to the workers under the pretext that the Company had the right to alter the regulations. All these acts are unreasonable. Therefore, we have reluctantly decided to declare a "go-slow" strike. We shall strictly observe peace and order during the strike and no unlawful action will be taken. As your former employees, we request the Council to render us assistance."

REASONS FOR SUBMITTING THE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union has published the following reasons for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

The Company must comply with the issue of pensions as arranged by the S.M.C. Refer to Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. Whenever an employee is discharged, his livelihood will be difficult; therefore the Company should grant him retiring gratuities in order to enable him to meet expenses. Such measures have been adopted by other factories and cannot be considered extravagant.

2. That the rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated and notified to all employees.

Factories have the rules governing promotions, rewards and fines on employees. As the Power Company has dismissed workers of its own accord, we cannot but submit a demand for the enforcement of the rules with a view to averting future disputes.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having a full year's service with the Company.

The workers will never be able to save money if they have only sufficient to avoid starvation every month. We cannot help submitting this demand to facilitate the workers to meet their expenses during the Chinese New Year Festival. As to the workers, the bonus received by them for their one year's labour will encourage them to work more diligently. Furthermore, such measures have been adopted especially in Shanghai by various Chinese and foreign factories, such as the Chapel Waterworks & Electricity Plant, the

Shanghai Electricity Company and the British-American Tobacco factories.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

Kyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Lai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were dismissed for having acted as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over an increase of compassionate grants to a worker named Chow Kan-fah who was killed while on duty. It is absurd to dismiss them.

Tai Tung-hang was dismissed for having left work. Sih Shiao was dismissed and alleged by the Company to have voluntarily tendered his resignation when he was unable to call at the plant for an extension of his sick leave due to his serious illness. The employment of Ying Ling-kan was dispensed with by the Company on the grounds that he had slept in the Machinery Room while on duty. The allegations were regarded as untenable, because it was a physical impossibility for any worker to sleep with the machinery in operation. As the reasons for the dismissal of these seven men were not sufficient, they should therefore be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "tai-kung" and the strike be paid.

The dispute arose through the indiscriminate dismissal of workers and the refusal of the issue of pensions by the Company. As the present strike of workers of the Shanghai Power Company has been caused by the refusal of the management to allow the workers to enter the premises, the full blame should rest with the Company and undoubtedly, the wages of the workers for the period of the "go-slow" strike should also be paid by the Company.

MANIFESTO OF THE SHANGHAI CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In a manifesto, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce alleges that the Shanghai Power Company has rejected the lawful mediation of the Chinese official organs, thereby prolonging the trouble. The Chamber expresses its regret that the Company has not considered the importance of co-operation between the employers and the workers in such a public utility enterprise. The manifesto is published to draw the attention of the Company concerned.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.C.

Twenty days have passed by since the outbreak of the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. We recognise that strikes are usual occurrences but they ought to be settled either by direct consultation between the employers and employees or by the mediation of a third party. Such methods are usual even in the Chinese owned factories in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Power Company has refused to adopt either course of consultation or mediation by a third party. The Company is only desirous of treating its employees like the lowest coolies and this attitude which is adopted in other civilized countries to settle the labour troubles will not be tolerated in the Far East.

We earnestly hope that the Council would warn and correct the policy now being adopted by the Shanghai Power Company.

CHINESE RAILWAYERS ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.C.

This Association had protested against the sale of the Electricity Department by your Council, because a public utility enterprise should be controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, otherwise the public and the workers would be at a disadvantage, if the concern was

administered by a private body aiming at amassing wealth.

At the time when the firm was administered by your Council, the electricity charges were very low. The charges were increased owing to the high cost of coal, but the firm has not lowered the charges as a result of the slump in the price of coal.

According to a certain person familiar with the inner affairs of the Company, the speed of the new electric meters is much higher than that of the old ones. The management's treatment of workers is entirely wrong; it dismisses senior workers of high wages in order to curtail expenses and engages workers from other places. Recently, the Company abolished the grant of gratuities as arranged some time ago by your Council. From 1893 to 1929 when the Electricity Department was conducted by your Council, no labour disputes arose except that arising from the May 30 Incident. But since the taking over of the concern by the Shanghai Power Company, labour disputes have become common. Fortunately, the workers who were in the employ of your Council have been well-trained and are fully aware of the importance of the rights of the public. The hands have endured the fact that they are being intolerably oppressed. Unexpectedly, the Company contrary to the National Recovery Act of President Roosevelt intensified the oppression of the Chinese workers which action might have caused unprecedented incidents.

It is your duty to intervene in the dispute, and the Council should not overlook the rights of the public and shift the responsibility to others. We hereby request your immediate intervention.

CHINESE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO "GO-SLOW"
STRIKE LEADERS.

We were informed that the Shanghai Power Company had dismissed without cause the workers employed by the S.M.C. Electricity Department, refused to issue superannuation fund

and rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. Kuo Hsin-loh, Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Kong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce. We regret this contempt for the rights of the workers and for the mediators.

The hands were obliged to go on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereupon the latter declared a lock-out which undoubtedly aroused the anger of the public.

We hereby hope that the workers will regard the rights of the people and will not follow the actions of the Shanghai Power Company and go to extremes. Apart from despatching a letter to the S.M.C. to make a just settlement, we give you this reply for the information of the workers.

JOINT LETTER OF VARIOUS SHOP-OWNERS ASSOCIATIONS TO S.M.C.

The Dried Goods Shop-owners Association, the Money Exchange Guild, the Sugar Merchants Association, the Vegetable Shop-owners Association and about 20 other trade associations on November 12 sent the following letter to the S.M.C.:-

"Electricity is used by all public utility enterprises and shops. Should a settlement of the trouble in the Shanghai Power Company be delayed, trouble may arise and unrest may be felt among the citizens with a subsequent loss to the commerce. The blame should rest on the Company.

"The Council is a supreme organ established for the benefit of citizens in the International Settlement. It has the right to direct the Shanghai Power Company. It should issue a strict order to the Company to accept the lawful mediations by the Chinese Government."

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS BRANCHES OF DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION

The 17th, the 26th and ^{the} 29th Branches of District Citizens Federation have despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company requesting them to devise

ways and means to bring about an early settlement of the dispute, otherwise the Company should be held to blame if any incidents occur and cause heavy losses to business men.

LETTER FROM Y. SHUN F. LIAO, CHINESE ASSOCIATION, TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

Owing to the conduct of the management, there have been many labour disputes in the Shanghai Power Company during the past year. The recent strike is the most serious one. The situation is becoming more serious. If the strike continues, untoward incidents may be expected. For this reason, we request you to mediate in the dispute so that the interest of the public may not be endangered and the anxiety of the Chinese workers of the Company may be relieved.

JOINT STATEMENT OF VARIOUS FOREIGN PROVIDENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The electricity supply is an important public utility and therefore, the electricity enterprises in other countries throughout the world are conducted by the respective governments.

It is only four years since the Electricity Department of the S. M. C. was taken over by the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the inexperience of the latter concern in administering a public utility enterprise, disputes between the management and the workers have frequently arisen.

Of late, the dismissal of workers and the refusal of the payment of pensions by the management have caused discontent among the workers.

In the present crisis, the workers have expressed their willingness to make concessions yet the management, disregarding the rights of all subscribers, refuses to settle the dispute.

Many members of our associations are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company and should the distribution of electricity be stopped one day, all the subscribers would

be greatly affected.

We have held meetings to discuss measures to cope with the matter and we resolved to give our support to the workers if necessary. We hereby request all public bodies to submit proposals with a view to settling the dispute and maintaining peace and order in the community.

LETTER OF RESOLUTION BY THE "GO-LEAT" STRIKERS.

You have been at variance with the management of the Shanghai Power Company for about 20 days. The dispute has not been settled owing to the obstinate attitude adopted by the management. However, you have maintained the supply of electric current, which shows that you have considered the interests of the public. We are quite satisfied with your action. Besides requesting the Shanghai First and Second Special Districts Citizens Federations to discuss measures for the settlement of the dispute, we have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to continue their efforts at mediation. We hope you will continue the maintenance of the supply of electricity to the public.

LETTER FROM THE NINGPO FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION
TO THE STRIKERS.

The Shanghai Power Company has obstinately refused to consider the proposals which would be beneficial to both the Company and the labourers. Such action on the part of the Company aggravates the workers, affects the convenience of all subscribers, and constitutes a disregard of peace and order in the community. The blame should rest with the Company if any untoward incidents occur.

We hereby request you to invite Mr. Jones, Secretary of the Council, to mediate in co-operation with Messrs. Tsun Loo-tung, Wang Shao-lai, Zee Hain-loh and representatives of the local Tongpa and other political organs. Both the

management and the labourers should be entrusted to make concessions so that the dispute might be amicably settled.

LETTER FROM THE CHONGKING FELLOW PROVINCE LI ASSOCIATION
TO THE COUNCIL

According to a report from our members in the International Settlement, the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the action of the Company in disregarding the conditions of employment of workers and the failure of negotiations with the management. Fortunately, the distribution workers are still observing the order of the Union to maintain the distribution of electricity in order not to affect the peace and order in the community.

The dispute in the Shanghai Power Company has become serious and it is inevitable that a critical situation will ensue and our members will suffer heavy losses.

We hereby request you to instruct both the management and the workers to open negotiations and to bring about an early settlement. Any party which adopts an obstinate attitude cannot evade responsibility for the forthcoming losses.

LETTER FROM THE ZHANGCHOW FELLOW PROVINCE LI ASSOCIATION
TO THE COUNCIL

Of late, newspapers report that the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company arose through the frequent dismissal of workers by the management. Owing to the firm attitude adopted by the management, the labour situation has reached serious dimensions. The question of the entire mass safety of the community is at stake, and should any untoward incidents occur, the citizens would be indirectly affected.

The Council should pay attention to the matter, otherwise the Council cannot evade responsibility for any

trouble which may arise although the blame should be borne by the Shanghai Power Company.

We hereby request you to order the Company to effect an early settlement of the dispute.

ATTENTION FROM THE KANGSU CHINESE LABOR ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

Most of our members are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company. The present "go-slow" strike arose through the bad treatment of workers by the Company, and to date, the dispute which could have been easily settled, has been spreading day by day as a result of the obstinate attitude on the part of the Company.

In consideration of the rights of the subscribers, the workers are still maintaining the distribution of electricity.

The situation has been growing steadily worse owing to the insincerity of the Company, and in the event of the management failing to see reason in the near future, the hands would be compelled to abandon the maintenance of electricity distribution. Consequently, untoward incidents might occur, thereby causing our members to sustain business and other kinds of losses for which the Company should be held to blame.

The Council, being a supervisory organ, is requested to place restrictions on the unreasonable delay in a settlement by the Company so that our members may not be affected.

SUPPORT OF VARIOUS LABOR UNIONS.

About 100 labour unions, including the Shanghai Postal Workers Union, the Postal Staff Members Union, the 4th District Relled Tobacco Trade Workers Union, the Dried Goods Trade Workers Union, the 1st District Ordure Coalies Union, the 10th District Cotton Weaving Trade Workers Union, the

4th District Silk Spinning Trade Workers Union, etc.
on November 13 issued a joint manifesto emphasizing their support to the strikers.

In a letter dated September 29 to the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union stated that the postal workers will support the strikers.

At 2 p.m. October 25, the Shanghai General Labour Union held a meeting at which about 100 persons representing some 70 labour unions were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the various labour unions do their utmost to contribute funds to the "go-slow" strikers of the Shanghai Power Company and that a petition be submitted to the General Labour Union to draw up detailed measures governing the collection of the contributions.
2. That the various labour unions issue manifestos concerning the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company.

DIARY OF IMPORTANT AFFAIRS.

September 29. The 2,000 workers of the new plant became angry when the negotiations opened yesterday by six foremen with Mr. Kimer, of the plant were rejected. The workers then voluntarily commenced a "go-slow" strike from this morning.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union immediately submitted a report to the local Tangpu and other political organs, and issued a letter addressed to the workers.

The management issued a circular instructing the strikers to resume work before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but up to the evening, none of the strikers returned to duty.

September 30. The gate of the new plant was closed by the management. The workers were refused entry to the premises but informed that they had been discharged.

Next morning, the entire body of hands called at the General Office on Kiangai Road and asked for the payment of pensions, but without result. At noon, representatives were detailed to submit an appeal to the S.M.C. asking for assistance and were received by Mr. Jones, Secretary, and Mr. Ho Shih-lwei, Associate Secretary of the Council, who informed them that a reply would be given after they had discussed the matter with the Company.

In the afternoon, the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union called a meeting of chiefs of various departments of both the new and the old plants, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

October 1. About 800 workers of the old plant on Pearson Road joined the "go-slow" strike this morning, but the distribution workers of the new plant still remained to maintain the distribution of electricity.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union entertained local newspapermen and made a report on the circumstances attending the strike.

Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. gave a reply to workers to the effect that negotiations had been opened with the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the latter's firm attitude, no result had been arrived at.

October 2. The Company engaged a large number of white Russians commencing operations from to-day.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to uphold justice.

About 170 local labour unions issued a manifesto emphasizing their support of the strikers.

October 3. The strikers detailed Wyi Wen-fu, Chu Hou-sun and 4 others to submit an appeal to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai requesting assistance.

The Company notified the strikers to receive their pay at the Badge Room in Yangtszepoo. Up to 5.30 p.m. none of the strikers called for the wages.

The local Tangpu and the Social Bureau detailed officials Tai Ku-hang and Chu King-tao to call at the General Office to interview Mr. Hsiao, Assistant General Manager, and to proceed with mediations, but without result.

The Company despatched officials to request the wire-cutting workers to resume work, which proposal was accepted by the Union in consideration of the public welfare.

October 4. In view of the serious situation, we held an emergency meeting and despatched a telegram to the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters requesting it to detail officials to Shanghai to control the situation.

The entire body of foremen of the two plants resolved to join the "go-slow" strike and the staff members were also reported to have the intention of joining the movement.

October 5. We instructed the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union to order the distribution workers to maintain supply and not to participate in the movement unless they were compelled to do so.

The Company adopted an obstinate attitude and emphasized their intention to reject all proposals.

October 6. On the morning, Chu Hsueh-wan, Chow Hsueh-hsiang and Shao Hsu-bah, committee members of our

Union, called on Mr. C.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and discussed with him measures to cope with the situation.

The Company attempted to engage the workers of the Anderson Meyer Company to replace the strikers. The attempt was futile.

October 7. Apart from submitting a petition to the local Tongpu and other political organs to immediately bring about an early settlement of the dispute, we notified all labour unions to do their utmost to give financial assistance.

October 8. The entire body of Chinese staff members joined the strike this morning and a joint manifesto was issued by the Staff Members Mutual Benefit Society and the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union.

We gave an entertainment in the evening ~~at~~ to various leaders of public bodies at the Poh Si Yang Restaurant at which a report on the ~~present~~ circumstances surrounding the strike was made.

October 9. The various local bodies became indignant ~~about~~ because the management rejected the offers of mediation. Letters from the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement and the 17th Branch District Citizens Federation were sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to immediately devise ways and means to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

October 11. The entire body of Chinese staff members held a general meeting in the premises of the Youths Propaganda Group Society at Small West Gate, Kowloon, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

An English statement was published by the

Company, in which cunning refutations regarding the cause of and the responsibility for the present trouble were made.

The Zangchow Fellow Provincials Association, the Kiangsu Fellow Provincials Association, etc. despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company urging them to immediately settle the dispute, otherwise the Company would be to blame for any incidents.

October 12. The People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters despatched a telegram to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tangpu instructing them to immediately offer proposals.

More Chinese staff members were reported to have joined the strike.

The Chekiang Fellow Provincials Association and various local shop-owners associations sent letters to the S.M.C. stressing their opinions re the present trouble.

October 13. The various local fellow provincials associations yesterday evening held a joint meeting at which measures to support the strikers of the Shanghai Power Company were discussed. The Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association sent a letter to the members of the S.M.C. expressing anger over the disregard of the rights of the public, and urging them to immediately draw up measures to control the trouble.

October 14. In refuting the open letters published in the advertisement columns of various local newspapers by the Shanghai Power Company to mislead the public, a letter addressed to the public bodies was jointly signed and issued by the entire body of workers, numbering about 2,000.

October 15. The "go-slow" strike continued and the labour situation still remained serious.

October 16. The Chinese staff members who had joined the strike resumed work due to threats and inducements by the Company, but none of the workers on strike called at the plant to resume.

October 17. Messrs. Yu Yeh-ching and Yuen Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., were requested by this Union to mediate.

October 18. This Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. urging it to settle the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. Local newspapermen were entertained, a report on the strike made and a manifesto issued. The strikers detailed representatives to make appeals to parties concerned.

October 19. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to warn and correct the policy adopted by the Shanghai Power Company. The various fellow provincials associations also wrote to the S.M.C. asking for an early settlement of the trouble.

October 20. The Ministry of Industry detailed Mr. Pao Rao-hwa, Chief of the 4th Section of the Labour Department, to Shanghai to make an investigation into the S.P.C. dispute.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the S.M.C., offered proposals.

October 22. The various local fellow provincials associations issued a manifesto supporting the S.P.C. strikers. Letters to console the strikers and to the Chinese members of the Council to offer proposals were despatched.

October 23. At 2 p.m. the Social Bureau held a meeting at which Yih Sieng-keo and Shao Hsu-bah of this Union were present to interview Mr. Tso Kuo-hua, special delegate of the Ministry of Industry, and to inform him of the true facts of the strike. Measures to deal with the trouble were discussed.

October 24. At 3 p.m. Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., invited Mr. Lee Yuch-sun, member of the Council of the Chinese Municipality, to arrange measures to cope with the dispute.

October 25. At 2 p.m. we called a meeting of various labour unions to discuss measures to support the strikers. A statement requesting the public support of the S.P.C. strikers was issued.

October 26. The People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters detailed an official Lee Jan-tao to Shanghai to make an investigation. He made a detailed inquiry at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tongpu. The circumstances surrounding the labour trouble were closely investigated in an interview with Chu Hsueh-van and Shao Hsu-bah, Committee members of this Union.

October 27. The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union submitted five demands in addition with reasons to Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., through Mr. Lee Yuch-sun, thus facilitating his intervention.

October 28. Mr. Lee Jan-tao of the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters called on Mr. C.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Measures to control the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company were devised.

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The various public bodies were in
agreement with the statement made by our Union.

TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI GENERAL
LABOUR UNION RE THE STRIKE OF WORKMEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

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CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE STRIKE.

After taking over the Electricity Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Shanghai Power Company immediately devised measures to increase the electricity charges and to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers with a view to detaining the pensions which had been provided by the ... It is estimated that about 400 workers have been dismissed.

The entire body of hands became panic-stricken and commenced the organisation of a labour union which was formally inaugurated on July 25 last year. Reasonable demands that no dismissal of workers be made without cause and that the pensions be not detained were submitted to the management and rejected by it. In the meantime, the dismissal of hands continued. Van Lin-zung, a member of the Standing Committee of the Union, was discharged.

When the demands made by representatives of the workers were rejected and the discussions between the foremen of the new and the old plants and Mr. Heald, Secretary-General of the Company, ended in failure, the hands became angry and suggested that a strike to cope with the situation be called.

In view of the fact that the electricity supply is a public utility and that the suspension of the service for even one day would greatly affect the community, we did our utmost to avert a strike. Later, the Union submitted a petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs requesting them to detail officials to mediate. The workers of various departments then made a written request to the Company to accept the offer of mediation, but the request was rejected.

In July this year, a "go-slew" strike broke out when the Company refused to pay the pension of a foreman named Yang Ah-chop of the new plant, but work was eventually resumed on the advice of the General Labour Union. On July 3

The workers despatched 4 representatives named Nyl Wen-fu, Wen Lan-ling, Chen Hoo-san and Cheng Zai-sun to submit once more the lawful demands to the Company but instead of accepting them, the Company dismissed four men on the 5th. This action increased the anger of the entire body of workers and was the cause of the strike.

Chu Hsueh-van and Chao Hsu-bah, two Committee members, then requested Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Hsin-loh and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to make suggestions.

In September the Company dismissed three more workers named Sih Ah-pao, Tai Zung-han and Ying Ping-han of the new plant. Negotiations over these dismissals were opened by the foremen of the plant with Mr. ^{Flower} ~~Wong~~, the Managing-Director, but without result.

The entire body of workers could not tolerate this any longer and went on a "go-slow" strike from September 29. Thus, the labour trouble which had been brewing for more than one year finally broke owing to incessant acts of oppressions of workers on the part of the Company.

A TELEGRAM TO THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO DETAIL
OFFICIALS TO SHANGHAI TO CONTROL THE SITUATION.

The General Labour Union on October 4 sent the following ~~text~~ telegram to the People's Movement Direction Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nankings:-

"About several hundred Chinese workers of the Shanghai Power Company have been dismissed by the management on divers dates and pensions of workers provided by the S.M.C. have been detained. The workers have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs to offer suggestions, but owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the disputes existing between the employers and the workers have remained unsettled.

"The management recently dismissed 3 workers on false accusations, and the workers of the new plant, being out of patience, went on a "go-slow" strike from September 29. The stubborn attitude of the management caused the hands of the old plant to join the movement from October 2.

"In view of the fact that the electricity supply has an important connection with the community, we instructed the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to preventing untoward incidents.

"We hereby request you to detail officials to Shanghai immediately to devise measures to put an end to the dispute with the co-operation of the local Tangpu and other political organs."

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S INSTRUCTIONS TO WORKERS.

"Unable to bear the intolerable oppression of workers by the Shanghai Power Company, the entire body of workers went on a "go-slow" strike. The strikers who have some consideration for the peace and order in the community are maintaining the distribution of electricity.

"According to a report from the workers Union, the 3 shifts of workers operating the distribution of electricity have repeatedly requested permission to join the movement.

"It is true that the distribution workers are willing to act in concert because their hardships have become greater day by day. Should the distribution of electricity be stopped for one day, terror would reign in the community and it is probable that other incidents might arise.

"Apart from requesting the Central authorities, the local Tangpu and other political organs to devise ways and means immediately to cope with the dispute with a view to bringing about an early settlement, we hereby instruct the workers Union to notify the distribution workers not to

stop the distribution of electricity unless they were compelled to do so."

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES INTERVIEWED.

The General Labour Union gave an entertainment on the evening of October 8 to about 60 leaders of various public bodies, including Wong Shao-lai of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ling Keng-han of the Bankers Association, Luo Loh-ging of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, Cheng Ts-lie of the Nanking Road Street Union, Loh Nah-hoong of the Nantao Roadway Company, Liu Hoong-sung, an industrial magnate, Wong Chen-pang and Au Han-ts of the newspaper circles, etc.

Chu Hsueh-van, who presided, reported that at the beginning of the trouble, local Tangpu and other political organs and Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., had attempted to mediate, but without result, owing to the firm attitude adopted by the Company. Since the taking over of the premises by the Shanghai Power Company, about 400 hands have been dismissed. It is recalled that the Power Company when controlled by the S.M.C. seldom dismissed its employees, but general dismissals for trivial offences are now the order of the day. Recently, the dismissal of three hands without sufficient cause, incited the other employees to strike. Owing to the obstinate attitude of the management, the strike has reached its present magnitude. The workers are willing to make concessions in order to prevent the trouble from increasing, and causing serious inconvenience to the public. The leaders are expected to submit proposals which will be accepted by the General Labour Union and will be the means of ending the dispute at an early date.

Ling Keng-han of the Bankers Association in submitting his views about the present labour dispute stated that the public must first ascertain the "sincerity" of the management in conducting negotiations. If the management is at fault,

Chinese directors and shareholders should withdraw their interests from the Shanghai Power Company in order to safeguard the rights of Chinese labourers.

Cu Tse-hou states that without unity no person can exist and that it is not reliable to depend upon others. He expresses the hope that various bodies would unite and render energetic support to the oppressed Chinese workers.

Chang Tse-lien, in the course of his statement, states that the Chinese shareholders of the Shanghai Power Company should make some strong expression and that all subscribers and Citizens Federations should adopt an attitude of non-co-operation towards the Company. If a settlement cannot be arrived at, we should cease using electricity as a protest. At the same time, the Chinese ratepayers and Chinese members of the S.M.C. should give voice to their views and not make arrangements with the management in a humble manner.

CHINESE LABOUR UNION'S REPORT TO THE PUBLIC.

After the Shanghai Power Company took over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C., the Company, being anxious to amass wealth, and relying on the monopoly, planned to increase the electricity charges. It began also to dismiss long-service and meritorious workers. It is estimated that about 400 hands have been dismissed.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. adopted methods to encourage workers to remain at their duties diligently and the agreements which were drawn up by the S.M.C. for the workers when the enterprise was handed over to the Shanghai Power Company were destroyed by the management of the Company. The rights which workers had secured as a result of their merit were ignored. We detailed representatives to open negotiations with the Company and to request the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to mediate, but the representatives were dismissed for opening negotiations and the mediations by the Chinese members of the

S.S.C. had no result. Following upon the unsuccessful interventions by Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. and the representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs, the workers could not help but declare a "go-slow" strike as a warning to the Shanghai Power Company in a manner that will not affect the rights of the community.

Instead of changing its obstinate attitude, the management went so far as to close the gates of its factories and declared a lock-out.

We are fully aware that the anger of the oppressed men will result in incidents. We hereby hope that all electricity subscribers who have the right to supervise a public utility enterprise will rise and uphold justice as a warning to the obstinate management for disregarding the rights of the public and for being too anxious about amassing wealth. Ways and means to effect an immediate settlement of the dispute should be devised and both the Chinese and foreign employees should make every effort to establish a permanent foundation for co-operation.

The Electricity Department of the S.M.C. was in business for about 30 years in the course of which, with the exception of the May 30 Affair, not an incident happened.

The Shanghai Power Company has been in control of the same enterprise for four years during which period no fewer than 10 disputes have arisen and which did not become serious because of the advice given by this Union. The present tense labour situation in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the management, for had the latter been sincere about effecting a lawful settlement of the dispute during the negotiations by representatives of the workers and the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Zee Kshih-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the present situation would not have arisen. On the contrary, the

Management not only rejected the negotiations of the workers' representatives but was also ~~lack~~ insincere towards the mediation by Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung, Lee Hsin-loh, etc.

In the beginning there were no changes in the method of the administration of the Company by the Shanghai Power Company, yet the S.M.C. had operated the undertaking without any disputes, while the Shanghai Power Company has caused the present dispute to become more serious. It is evident that the trouble may also be due to mis-management.

When the plant was run by the S.M.C., any worker who completed 20 years' service was given a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment. This action of the S.M.C. removed all trouble during the past 20 years.

The present labour trouble arose through the dismissal of workers by the Shanghai Power Company. We admit that the terms of the superannuation fund of the Shanghai Power Company are better than those of the S.M.C., but the Company resorts to the use of "smoke screens" when dismissing workers. The dismissed workers are mostly those who have had several tens of years of service, and the Company brought false accusations against them so as to evade the payment of their superannuation funds. It is planning to dismiss all workers with about 15 years' service so that their superannuation fund might not be paid. The management has been dismissing workers without cause, as can be proved by the dismissal of ¹²⁰ long-service workers in May last year. The dismissed men were replaced by temporary workers with a view to curtailing the monthly wages bill.

The Company has secured extra revenues from the increase in electricity charges. According to present circumstances, it is not necessary for the Company to submit the proposal of curtailing the expenses and the meritorious

workers should be granted better treatment. For instance, foreign workers, apart from the grant of a long leave, have an annual leave of two weeks to one month, but Chinese workers are not allowed leave. Foreign workers may study without cost, but not Chinese. Foreign workers are given a retiring gratuity of 10% of the total wages received during the period of their employment while the Chinese hands have a superannuation of 5% only the payment of which the management has been planning to refuse. Apart from the General Manager, about 200 foreign employees have been engaged and the total pay roll is \$200,000 whilst the number of Chinese employees employed is estimated at about 2,500 and the total pay is \$90,000.

Being avaricious, the Company has dismissed experienced hands with long service and replaced them with new hands at a cheaper scale of wages. There is no questioning the fact that ability in the service is at a discount, and in consequence of this, all the subscribers will suffer. If, unfortunately, the refusal of the Company to comply with the lawful and just demands causes untoward incidents, the subscribers and the community would be seriously affected.

For the sake of the subscribers and the community, we have exerted every effort to advise the workers that the hands of the Distribution Department are not to go on a "tai-kung" or strike, and that they are to make concessions in their demands so that the hope of this Union for an early settlement of the dispute may be realized immediately.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to 3 months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

According to the representatives of this Union, the above demands are reasonable. With a view to respecting the rights of the public, this Union requires only a legal settlement of the dispute and will endeavour to persuade the employees not to take the law into their own hands.

GENERAL LABOUR UNION'S MANIFESTO.

We realize that the electricity supply is a public utility which is of great importance to the community. We have advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity in order that the subscribers may not be affected and have made a detailed report to the public asking for a fair trial.

Recently, the Company has engaged a large number of white Russians to replace the Chinese workers on strike. Such action aggravates the strikers, and it is evident that the Company does not intend to settle the dispute. Should the dispute remain unsettled, it is to be expected that untoward incidents will occur which will affect the prosperity and peace of the public.

The present dispute arose through the dismissal by the management of 3 workers, but many dismissals and the refusal of the Company to pay just gratuities during the past few years have induced the workers to adopt a firm attitude.

Since the electricity supply is an enterprise closely connected with the prosperity of the public and peace and order in the community, we should settle the dispute, thereby preventing the outbreak of more unfortunate incidents. Our efforts have been unsuccessful. We ask the public to give a just verdict and we will abide by it."

LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S.M.C.

Fearing that the strike in the Shanghai Power Company might seriously affect the public, this Union has made every effort to settle the trouble. Although representatives of political organisations, such as Mr. Wong Shao-wei, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yuan Lee-tung and Mr. Zee Hain-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., have submitted proposals to the Company, the Company refused to accept them and maintained a firm attitude. The Company also paid no heed to the proposals of Mr. Jones, Secretary of your Council which followed the petition of the workers. The workers were obliged to declare a "go-slow" strike as a protest to the Company's actions. The strike took place owing ^{to} the Company declaring a lock-out. In accordance with the advice of this Union, the distribution hands are still working and public order has not been affected. We cannot guarantee that distribution will be maintained. Therefore, this Union held a conference with leaders of the society and asked them to preserve peace and order. Up to the present, the Company has no definite policy and has done nothing except publish a letter containing false statements. There can be no doubt that the Company intends to ignore the advice of this Union. As the Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the Municipality, you should give your whole attention to ~~know~~ the matter, and carefully examine the letter addressed to the various bodies and the reply to the workers of this Union.

This Union has done its utmost to persuade the workers to modify their demands, and should the Company refuse to accept these it is evident that the Company refuses to consider public right and municipal administration.

Your Council for the sake of public peace should advise the head office of the Company in America to change the present management, otherwise besides ignoring the proposals of Mr. Jones, they will also ignore the authority of the Council.

We hope that the Council will help this Union in settling this dispute, and await a reply to this letter.

NOTICE REQUESTING THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC.

Twenty-nine days have already elapsed since the dispute arose in the Shanghai Power Company, which later developed into a labour strike through the oppressive act of the Company in declaring a lockout.

Before the "go-slow" strike took place, our Union had spent six months in seeking ways and means to solve the labour problem of the Company, because the workers had submitted a demand to the Company which if granted would have ensured the protection of their interests. The indiscriminate dismissal of employees had aroused discontent, and the present workers were afraid of meeting the same fate and facing the misery of unemployment.

The object of the present workers' demands is not directly concerned with superannuation. They are struggling to gain security in their livelihoods and interests. It is only just that this security should be gained after twenty years diligent service. The S.M.C. respected the workers' merits in this public utility business, and asked the Company to reward such merit. The former Chief Engineer and concurrently the General Manager of the Company knew full well

that the Chinese workers were deserving of merit and in his written statement to the Board of Directors, he emphasized article 14 of the workers' agreement which states that the security of workers positions and interests would be respected by the Company in the same manner as before. In supporting this statement, the Head Office in America had dispatched a telegram to China promising that the careers of all Chinese workers in the Shanghai Power Company would be protected. Thus we have definite proof that the Chinese workers have already secured the right to the protection of their interest and positions. Now, the present manager of the Company disregards both the promise of the Company in America and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, and has wantonly destroyed the security of the workers' interests. In the first place, some 400 workers were deprived of their livelihood by this management. Lately, four other workers have been dismissed for opening legal negotiations with the Company. Again, three workers have been discharged for discussing the question of the protection of the workers. According to these facts, it is evident that the Company should bear the responsibility of breaking its promise and disregarding the rights of the workers. The workers did not go on strike without sufficient reason, because it was only after the Chamber of Commerce, the local official and Kuomintang organ, the Chinese members of the S.M.C. and Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. had failed to find a remedy for the trouble, that the workers commenced a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the Company. The Company must not forget that several proposals were submitted beforehand, neither did the workers go on strike without first giving reasons. To state that the strikers were instigated by a few ringleaders who hoped to obtain profit from the movement is utterly false. Are the workers foolish enough not to protest when their interests are at stake? The workers

have their own interests to protect therefore the "go-slow" strike is a reasonable movement. The strikers have accepted our advice to maintain the supply of electricity for the public, and we believe that the condition of the workers is a subject for sympathy and that the obstinate attitude of the Company is maintained with a view to prolonging the strike. The Company pays no heed to public welfare and is interested only in private gain, so it ignores the mediations and good wishes of the representatives of the Kuomintang and other political organs, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese members of the S.S.C., and Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.S.C. The rejection of the workers demands is entirely unreasonable and the letter addressed by the Company to the public contains many false statements which mislead the public. Furthermore, the Company maintains an autocratic attitude and continues to dismiss workers. This attitude of the Company has prevented our Union from introducing the policy of co-operation between labour and capital and has lowered the prestige of our Union. Our endeavours to mediate in the dispute are unable to change the attitude of the management of the Company. We know full well that this oppression may have serious consequences, so, in future, if the workers indulge in acts which affect the peace and safety of society and inconvenience the subscribers to the Company, the responsibility of having caused the trouble cannot be evaded by the Company.

We know that our prestige has already been destroyed and our efforts are exhausted, so we are forced to repeat our cry for public assistance. We hope that the Kuomintang and political organs, the municipal councillors, and the enthusiastic members of the various public organisations will quickly devise measures to prevent incidents occasioned by the workers forced by circumstances to go to extremes.

Appendix.

The demands of the workers are as follows:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company should be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).
2. That the Rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated.
3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having one year's service with the Company.
4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.
5. That wages for the period of the "go-slow" strike be paid.

We hereby give the following explanation for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

In the first place, we have to declare on behalf of the workers that the dispute was not caused by the dismissal of certain workers. The strike arose through the desire of the workers to protect their livelihood and rights in the future. This can be proved by reading demand No. 4 which stipulates that seven persons out of the 400 dismissed workers be granted reinstatement.

Secondly, with a view to helping the management, the workers have abandoned the demand for reinstatement of the 400 dismissed or discharged workers with the exception of seven already mentioned. According to the demand No. 2, the workers express their willingness to observe the rules governing the dismissal of workers by the management for committing offences which constitute violations of the Rules.

This shows that this attitude of the workers is reasonable.

In the third place, the three other demands were based on the Factory Law and the circular procedure of treatment of workers; they cannot be considered unreasonable. In pursuance of the promise "We are anxious to have the employees become members of our body" promulgated by the concern in America, those employees who are considered to have been loyal and faithful to their duties by the Company are to be granted an increase in their superannuation fund and are to be treated like the foreigners.

The letter of Mr. Aldridge, the former manager, addressed to workers is appended.

"Following the purchase of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. by the Company, I know there will be many workers who fear for their positions. This fear will arise because you do not quite understand the plan of the Board of Directors of the Special Electricity Department and Article 14 of the agreement published by the Board which directs that special attention will be paid to the interests of workers and to the protection of workers positions. All workers will continue to occupy their usual positions. The representatives of the American Power Company assure me that no alteration in the conditions of workers will be made. The Power Company in America has sent a telegram to assure you that no alterations will be made."

The telegram is reproduced as follows:-

"To Mr. Aldridge,

Our International Company hereby welcome you as a member. All our members will protect the interests and positions of the employees of the Shanghai Company. We believe that the new Company in Shanghai will depend greatly on the co-operation of its workers."

Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.H.C. provides that the Shanghai Power Company should accept completely the obligations of the S.H.C., such as the payment of annual bonuses, superannuation fund and other rights of both the Chinese and the foreign employees of the Electricity Department and recognise the employment of the employees and no worker be dismissed except for inability, negligence in the execution of duty or other causes as stipulated in the agreement with the S.H.C.

In ~~such~~ conclusion, our Union has to state that we have done our best to promote mediation to settle the dispute. Following the strike of the workers, we advised the workers to maintain the distribution of electricity with a view to maintaining public safety and the rights of the subscribers. Of late, we raised funds to assist in providing livelihood for the workers in order that the trouble might not reach serious dimensions and to publish a statement to-day for the information of the public. Hereafter, we shall not publish further statements owing to lack of funds or it may be that we shall have no further opportunity of publishing them. We hereby request the public to give its support to this just cause.

WORKERS' LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC BODIES.

The 2,000 strikers of the Shanghai Power Company on November 15 issued the following letter addressed to various public bodies refuting the statement published by the management on November 14 in various local newspapers:-

"In its statement, the management declares that the wages of Chinese employees have been increased by 26%. Supposing this be so, the wages of an employee which were \$50 formerly will now be \$63. But those workers whose pay was \$50 formerly are now paid \$51 only. Thus we can see

how the Company misleads the public.

It adds that since 1928, the Company has discharged 21.6 per cent of foreign employees and 18.1 per cent of Chinese employees. This shows that the Company has violated the agreement concluded during the handing over of the firm by the S.M.C. and the statement of Mr. Aldridge, the former Chief Engineer and General Manager, about the security of the workers' interests. The management is not sufficiently acquainted with the methods of administering the firm to make progress in the power enterprise.

The measures regarding gratuities are truly better than those adopted by the S.M.C., but to say that the gratuities have already been paid is absolutely absurd because the workers named Vai Lih-zung, Pan Kan-lin, Nyi Wen-fu, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan who were dismissed for opening negotiations with the Company and Ying Ping-kan, Tai Zung-hang and Sih Ah-pao recently discharged without cause have so far not received any retiring gratuities except their wages. More men among the 400 dismissed have not obtained any gratuities to date. Let us ask whether the Company is able to give evidence of the fact that the discharged men have already received the grants.

Some time ago, Vai Lih-zung, Chu Hou-sun, Chang Tseng-min and Nyi Wen-fu represented the workers to open negotiations with the Company, but without result. When they called on the management again and made a second request, Vai Lih-zung was dismissed. The request submitted by the entire body of workmen was also ignored. On July 3 this year, Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were detailed in as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over the question of the payment of superannuation fund. In consequence, these representatives were likewise dismissed. Further requests made ~~jointly~~ by the employees

met with no result.

At the request of the Labour Union, the local Tangpu and other political organs have twice despatched officials to make investigations and to act as mediators in the dispute. But the offer of mediations was not accepted by the management.

Chu Hsueh-ven, Shao Hsu-bah and others have requested Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Yuan Lee-tung and Lee Hsin-loh, Chinese members of the S.M.C., to mediate. The attempt to mediate produced no result through the obstinate attitude of the management.

At the request of 200 workers, Mr. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., then called at the Company and offered proposals to settle the dispute, which were also rejected.

The above statement reveals that we have done our utmost to avert the outbreak of the "tai-kung" which was immediately followed by a strike owing to the fact that the Company ordered their gates to be closed and refused admittance to the workers after a "tai-kang" had been declared.

MANIFESTO OF THE 4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY
TRADE WORKERS UNION.

With its huge capital, the Shanghai Power Company bought over the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and regarded this public utility enterprise as a private organ from which it could secure benefits. Regardless of the economic depression in the community, the Company unhesitatingly introduced its new electric meters, thereby effecting an increase in electricity charges.

Under the pretext of bad business, the Company in June last year dismissed about 250 workers but later

engaged some 100 temporary hands. Obviously, the object of the dismissals was only to deprive the workers of their superannuation fund, and yearly bonuses. Yet the workers were patient and did not argue with the Company.

More oppressive measures were adopted by the imperialistic Company which further dismissed without cause 4 hands in July this year. Relying on its imperialistic influence, the Company rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. See Hsin-loh, Yu Yah-ching and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs. While the Chinese members were submitting other proposals, the obstinate management again dismissed three more workers and refused to agree to the issue of superannuation fund to the workers.

In short, the imperialistic capitalists have regarded the Chinese workers as being of no importance. For the dignity of our nation and the rights of our workers, we will struggle to the bitter end. We earnestly hope that the public will give us their sympathetic assistance.

JOINT MANIFESTO OF THE S.P.C. EMPLOYEES MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Relying on its immense capital and the authority of extraterritoriality, the Shanghai Power Company has monopolized the public utility electric enterprise. It has commenced an increase in electricity charges and violated the rights of our employees. From time to time, the Company attempted to discharge the employees who had been in the employ of the S.M.C. At first about 130 hands of the old plant were unconditionally discharged but owing to the intervention of Lawyer Leo Jah, the discharged men received a small amount for retiring gratuities. In 1933, about 20 staff members were discharged. The dismissed

of workers never occurred during the administration of the firm by the S.M.C.

With a view to protecting the existence of their own rights, the Workers' Union and the Staff Members Association were organised. Relying on the influence of the imperialists, the Company used force to destroy the organised labour union. 4 representatives of the Union were dismissed for opening negotiations with the management. Some time ago, the Mutual Benefit Society in view of the continuous discharge of employees despatched a letter to the Company requesting it to pay attention to the stipulations of Article 14 of the agreement, but to date, no reply has been given. Later, the employees jointly submitted the demands for the protection of the employees handed over by the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. and an improvement of conditions of employees. These demands were ignored by the management. Recently, the Company dismissed three more men on some pretext and attempted to misappropriate the superannuation of 5% of the total wages. The hands then went on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereby the latter refused to allow the workers to enter the premises, announced the dismissal of the entire body of workers of the new plant and disregarded the intervention of the Chinese members of the S.M.C., the local Tangpu and other political organs. Therefore, the hands of the two plants were compelled to act in concert. Although the present dispute is between employers and employees, yet it is also a movement to resist the mighty Powers and maintain the existence of justice and the existence of the whole Chinese race. We shall not be overwhelmed by force and hope that the public will give their sympathetic support to the strikers.

4TH DISTRICT WATERWORKS & ELECTRICITY TRADE WORKERS
UNION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

Our workers were formerly in the employ of the Electricity Department of the Council. We were given good treatment and there was sincere co-operation between the workers and the employers. Therefore, trouble seldom arose.

Since the purchase of the Department by the Shanghai Power Company, the latter has been making use of this public utility enterprise as a means of enriching a few individuals. The workers are frequently oppressed. Although the Company has been in business for about three years only, over 500 workers have already been dismissed. The workers' benefits formerly given by the Council have all been cancelled by the Company.

In April this year, four workers were unreasonably dismissed. We requested Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Zee Hsin-loh and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Shao-lai of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to mediate, but the Company ignored the mediation. Furthermore, the management of the Company has dismissed two more long-service workers on the ground that they were lazy. Recently a worker was also dismissed after he had applied for three days' leave owing to serious illness. The Company is now refusing to grant a pension to the workers under the pretext that the Company had the right to alter the regulations. All these acts are unreasonable. Therefore, we have reluctantly decided to declare a "go-slow" strike. We shall strictly observe peace and order during the strike and no unlawful action will be taken. As your former employees, we request the Council to render us assistance."

REASONS FOR SUBMITTING THE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union has published the following reasons for the five demands submitted by the workers:-

1. That any employee having completed one year's service upon being discharged by the Company be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to three months' pay and a superannuation of 5% of the total wages received during the period of his employment (all benefits to be forfeited if the employee is convicted of a crime by the Court).

The Company must comply with the issue of pensions as arranged by the S.M.C. Refer to Article 14 of the Memorandum of the Special Committee for the sale of the Electricity Department of the S.M.C. Whenever an employee is discharged, his livelihood will be difficult; therefore the Company should grant him retiring gratuities in order to enable him to meet expenses. Such measures have been adopted by other factories and cannot be considered extravagant.

2. That the rules governing the dismissal of Chinese employees be clearly stated and notified to all employees.

Factories have the rules governing promotions, rewards and fines on employees. As the Power Company has dismissed workers of its own accord, we cannot but submit a demand for the enforcement of the rules with a view to averting future disputes.

3. That a yearly bonus equivalent to one month's pay be granted at every year-end to those employees having a full year's service with the Company.

The workers will never be able to save money if they have only sufficient to avoid starvation every month. We cannot help submitting this demand to facilitate the workers to meet their expenses during the Chinese New Year Festival. As to the workers, the bonus received by them for their one year's labour will encourage them to work more diligently. Furthermore, such measures have been adopted especially in Shanghai by various Chinese and foreign factories such as the Chapel Waterworks & Electricity Plant, the

Nantao Electricity Company and the British-American Tobacco factories.

4. That with regard to the 400 hands who were dismissed without cause or discharged by the Company, seven be reinstated.

Nyi Wen-fu, Pan Kan-lin, Chang Zai-sun and Chen Pao-kan were dismissed for having acted as representatives to open negotiations with the Company over an increase of compassionate grants to a worker named Chow Kan-fah who was killed while on duty. It is absurd to dismiss them.

Tai Sung-hang was dismissed for having left work. Sih Ah-pao was dismissed and alleged by the Company to have voluntarily tendered his resignation when he was unable to call at the plant for an extension of his sick leave due to his serious illness. The employment of Ying Ping-kan was dispensed with by the Company on the grounds that he had slept in the Machinery Room while on duty. The allegations were regarded as untenable, because it was a physical impossibility for any worker to sleep with the machinery in operation. As the reasons for the dismissal of those seven men were not sufficient, they should therefore be reinstated.

5. That wages for the period of the "tai-kung" and the strike be paid.

The dispute arose through the indiscriminate dismissal of workers and the refusal of the issue of pensions by the Company. As the present strike of workers of the Shanghai Power Company has been caused by the refusal of the management to allow the workers to enter the premises, the full blame should rest with the Company and undoubtedly, the wages of the workers for the period of the "go-slow" strike should also be paid by the Company.

MANIFESTO OF THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In a manifesto, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce alleges that the Shanghai Power Company has rejected the lawful mediation of the Chinese official organs, thereby prolonging the trouble. The Chamber expresses its regret that the Company has not considered the importance of co-operation between the employers and the workers in such a public utility enterprise. The manifesto is published to draw the attention of the Company concerned.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

Twenty days have passed by since the outbreak of the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. We recognise that strikes are usual occurrences but they ought to be settled either by direct consultation between the employers and employees or by the mediation of a third party. Such methods are usual even in the Chinese owned factories in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Power Company has refused to adopt either course of consultation or mediation by a third party. The Company is only desirous of treating its employees like the lowest coolies and this attitude which is adopted in other civilized countries to settle the labour troubles will not be tolerated in the Far East.

We earnestly hope that the Council would warn and correct the policy now being adopted by the Shanghai Power Company.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO THE S.M.C.

This Association had protested against the sale of the Electricity Department by your Council, because a public utility enterprise should be controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, otherwise the public and the workers would be at a disadvantage, if the concern was

administered by a private body aiming at amassing wealth.

At the time when the firm was administered by your Council, the electricity charges were very low. The charges were increased owing to the high cost of coal, but the firm has not lowered the charges as a result of the slump in the price of coal.

According to a certain person familiar with the inner affairs of the Company, the speed of the new electric meters is much higher than that of the old ones. The management's treatment of workers is entirely wrong; it dismisses senior workers of high wages in order to curtail expenses and engages workers from other places. Recently, the Company abolished the grant of gratuities as arranged some time ago by your Council. From 1893 to 1929 when the electricity department was conducted by your Council, no labour disputes arose except that arising from the May 30 incident. But since the taking over of the concern by the Shanghai Power Company, labour disputes have become common. Fortunately, the workers who were in the employ of your Council have been well-trained and are fully aware of the importance of the rights of the public. The hands have endured the fact that they are being intolerably oppressed. Unexpectedly, the Company contrary to the National Recovery Act of President Roosevelt intensified the oppression of the Chinese workers which action might have caused unprecedented incidents.

It is your duty to intervene in the dispute, and the Council should not overlook the rights of the public and shift the responsibility to others. We hereby request your immediate intervention.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S LETTER TO "GO-SLOW"
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

We were informed that the Shanghai Power Company had dismissed without cause the workers employed by the S.M.C. Electricity Department, refused to issue superannuation fund

and rejected the offer of mediation by Messrs. Zee Hsin-loh, Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., and Mr. Wong Chao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce. We regret this contempt for the rights of the workers and for the mediators.

The hands were obliged to go on a "go-slow" strike to serve as a warning to the management whereupon the latter declared a lock-out which undoubtedly aroused the anger of the public.

We hereby hope that the workers will regard the rights of the people and will not follow the actions of the Shanghai Power Company and go to extremes. Apart from despatching a letter to the S.M.C. to make a just settlement, we give you this reply for the information of the workers.

JOINT LETTER OF VARIOUS SHOP-OWNERS ASSOCIATION TO S.M.C.

The Dried Goods Shop-owners Association, the Money Exchange Guild, the Sugar Merchants Association, the Vegetable Shop-owners Association and about 20 other trade associations on November 12 sent the following letter to the S.M.C.:-

"Electricity is used by all public utility enterprises and shops. Should a settlement of the trouble in the Shanghai Power Company be delayed, trouble may arise and unrest may be felt among the citizens with a subsequent loss to the commerce. The blame should rest on the Company.

"The Council is a supreme organ established for the benefit of citizens in the International Settlement. It has the right to direct the Shanghai Power Company. It should issue a strict order to the Company to accept the lawful mediations by the Chinese Government."

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS BRANCHES OF DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION

The 17th, the 26th and ^{the} 29th Branches of District Citizens Federation have despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company requesting them to devise

ways and means to bring about an early settlement of the dispute, otherwise the Company should be held to blame if any incidents occur and cause heavy losses to business men.

LETTER FROM VARIOUS FELLOW PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS TO
CHINESE BOARD OF THE S.M.C.

Owing to the conduct of the management, there have been many labour disputes in the Shanghai Power Company during the past year. The recent strike is the most serious one. The situation is becoming more serious. If the strike continues, untoward incidents may be expected. For this reason, we request you to mediate in the dispute so that the interest of the public may not be endangered and the anxiety of the Chinese workers of the Company may be relieved.

JOINT MANIFESTO OF VARIOUS FELLOW PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The electricity supply is an important public utility and therefore, the electricity enterprises in other countries throughout the world are conducted by the respective governments.

It is only four years since the Electricity Department of the S. M. C. was taken over by the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the inexperience of the latter concern in administering a public utility enterprise, disputes between the management and the workers have frequently arisen.

Of late, the dismissal of workers and the refusal of the payment of pensions by the management have caused discontent among the workers.

In the present crisis, the workers have expressed their willingness to make concessions yet the management, disregarding the rights of all subscribers, refuses to settle the dispute.

Many members of our associations are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company and should the distribution of electricity be stopped one day, all the subscribers would

be greatly affected.

We have held meetings to discuss measures to cope with the matter and we resolved to give our support to the workers if necessary. We hereby request all public bodies to submit proposals with a view to settling the dispute and maintaining peace and order in the community.

LETTER OF CONCILIATION TO THE "GO-DOWN" STRIKERS.

You have been at variance with the management of the Shanghai Power Company for about 20 days. The dispute has not been settled owing to the obstinate attitude adopted by the management. However, you have maintained the supply of electric current, which shows that you have considered the interests of the public. We are quite satisfied with your action. Besides requesting the Shanghai First and Second Special Districts Citizens Federations to discuss measures for the settlement of the dispute, we have requested the Chinese members of the S.M.C. to continue their efforts at mediation. We hope you will continue the maintenance of the supply of electricity to the public.

LETTER FROM THE NINGPO FELLOW PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION TO THE S.M.C.

The Shanghai Power Company has obstinately refused to consider the proposals which would be beneficial to both the Company and the labourers. Such action on the part of the Company aggravates the workers, affects the convenience of all subscribers, and constitutes a disregard of peace and order in the community. The blame should rest with the Company if any untoward incidents occur.

We hereby request you to invite Mr. James, Secretary of the Council, to mediate in co-operation with Messrs. Yuen Lee-tung, Wong Shao-lai, Zee Hain-leh and representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs. Both the

management and the labourers should be instructed to make concessions so that the dispute might be amicably settled.

LETTER FROM THE CHEKIANG FELLOW PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

According to a report from our members in the International Settlement, the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company was caused by the action of the Company in disregarding the conditions of employment of workers and the failure of negotiations with the management. Fortunately, the distribution workers are still observing the order of the Union to maintain the distribution of electricity in order not to affect the peace and order in the community.

The dispute in the Shanghai Power Company has become serious and it is inevitable that a critical situation will ensue and our members will suffer heavy losses.

We hereby request you to instruct both the management and the workers to open negotiations and to bring about an early settlement. Any party which adopts an obstinate attitude cannot evade responsibility for the forthcoming losses.

LETTER FROM THE ZANGCHOW FELLOW PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.M.C.

Of late, newspapers report that the "go-slow" strike in the Shanghai Power Company arose through the frequent dismissal of workers by the management. Owing to the firm attitude adopted by the management, the labour situation has reached serious dimensions. The question of the entire ~~large~~ safety of the community is at stake, and should any untoward incidents occur, the citizens would be indirectly affected.

The Council should pay attention to the matter, otherwise the Council cannot evade responsibility for any

trouble which may arise although the blame should be borne by the Shanghai Power Company.

We hereby request you to order the Company to effect an early settlement of the dispute.

LETTER FROM THE KINOWU FELLOW PROVINCIAL L. ASSOCIATION
TO THE S.P.C.

Most of our members are subscribers of the Shanghai Power Company. The present "go-slow" strike arose through the bad treatment of workers by the Company, and to date, the dispute which could have been easily settled, has been spreading day by day as a result of the obstinate attitude on the part of the Company.

In consideration of the rights of the subscribers, the workers are still maintaining the distribution of electricity.

The situation has been growing steadily worse owing to the insincerity of the Company, and in the event of the management failing to see reason in the near future, the hands would be compelled to abandon the maintenance of electricity distribution. Consequently, untoward incidents might occur, thereby causing our members to sustain business and other kinds of losses for which the Company should be held to blame.

The Council, being a supervisory organ, is requested to place restrictions on the unreasonable delay in a settlement by the Company so that our members may not be affected.

SUPPORT OF VARIOUS LABOUR UNIONS.

About 100 labour unions, including the Shanghai Postal Workers Union, the Postal Staff Members Union, the 4th District Rolled Tobacco Trade Workers Union, the Dried Goods Trade Workers Union, the 1st District Ordure Coolies Union, the 10th District Cotton Weaving Trade Workers Union, the

4th District Silk Spinning Trade Workers Union, etc.
on November 13 issued a joint manifesto emphasizing their support to the strikers.

In a letter dated September 29 to the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union states that the postal workers will support the strikers.

At 2 p.m. October 25, the Shanghai General Labour Union held a meeting at which about 100 persons representing some 70 labour unions were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the various labour unions do their utmost to contribute funds to the "go-slow" strikers of the Shanghai Power Company and that a petition be submitted to the General Labour Union to draw up detailed measures governing the collection of the contributions.
2. That the various labour unions issue manifestos concerning the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company.

DIARY ON IMPORTANT AFFAIRS.

September 22. The 2,000 workers of the new plant became angry when the negotiations opened yesterday by six foremen with Mr. Elmer, of the plant were rejected. The workers then voluntarily commenced a "go-slow" strike from this morning.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union immediately submitted a report to the local Tangpu and other political organs, and issued a letter addressed to the workers.

The management issued a circular instructing the strikers to resume work before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but up to the evening, none of the strikers returned to duty.

September 30. The gate of the new plant was closed by the management. The workers were refused entry to the premises but informed that they had been discharged.

Next morning, the entire body of hands called at the General Office on Kiangsai Road and asked for the payment of pensions, but without result. At noon, representatives were detailed to submit an appeal to the S.M.C. asking for assistance and were received by Mr. Jones, Secretary, and Mr. Ho Tuh-kwei, Associate Secretary of the Council, who informed them that a reply would be given after they had discussed the matter with the Company.

In the afternoon, the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union called a meeting of chiefs of various departments of both the new and the old plants, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

October 1. About 200 workers of the old plant on Fearon Road joined the "go-slow" strike this morning, but the distribution workers of the new plant still remained to maintain the distribution of electricity.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union entertained local newspapermen and made a report on the circumstances attending the strike.

Mr. Jones of the S.M.C. gave a reply to workers to the effect that negotiations had been opened with the Shanghai Power Company, but owing to the latter's firm attitude, no result had been arrived at.

October 2. The Company engaged a large number of white Russians commencing operations from to-day.

The 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to uphold justice.

About 100 local labour unions issued a manifesto emphasizing their support of the strikers.

October 3. The strikers detailed Hui Wen-fu, Chu Housun and 4 others to submit an appeal to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai requesting assistance.

The Company notified the strikers to receive their pay at the Badge Room in Yangtszepoo. Up to 5.30 p.m. none of the strikers called for the wages.

The local Tangpu and the Social Bureau detailed officials Tai Yu-hang and Chu King-tao to call at the General Office to interview Mr. Heald, Assistant General Manager, and to proceed with mediations, but without result.

The Company despatched officials to request the wire-cutting workers to resume work, which proposal was accepted by the Union in consideration of the public welfare.

October 4. In view of the serious situation, we held an emergency meeting and despatched a telegram to the People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters requesting it to detail officials to Shanghai to control the situation.

The entire body of foremen of the two plants resolved to join the "go-slow" strike and the staff members were also reported to have the intention of joining the movement.

October 5. We instructed the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union to order the distribution workers to maintain supply and not to participate in the movement unless they were compelled to do so.

The Company adopted an obstinate attitude and emphasized their intention to reject all proposals.

October 6. On the morning, Chu Housun, Chow Housiang and Shao Hsu-bah, committee members of our

Union, called on Mr. C.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and discussed with him measures to cope with the situation.

The Company attempted to engage the workers of the Anderson Meyer Company to replace the strikers. The attempt was futile.

October 7. Apart from submitting a petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs to immediately bring about an early settlement of the dispute, we notified all labour unions to do their utmost to give financial assistance.

October 8. The entire body of Chinese staff members joined the strike this morning and a joint manifesto was issued by the Staff Members Mutual Benefit Society and the 4th District Waterworks & Electricity Trade Workers Union.

We gave a entertainment in the evening ~~at~~ to various leaders of public bodies at the Dah Si Yang Restaurant at which a report on the ~~present~~ circumstances surrounding the strike was made.

October 9. The various local bodies became indignant ~~because~~ because the management rejected the offers of mediation. Letters from the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement and the 17th Branch District Citizens Federation were sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to immediately devise ways and means to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

October 11. The entire body of Chinese staff members held a general meeting in the premises of the Youths Propaganda Group Society at Small West Gate, Nantao, at which it was resolved to form a "Go-slow" Strike Committee.

An English statement was published by the

Company, in which cunning refutations regarding the cause of and the responsibility for the present trouble were made.

The Zangchow Fellow Provincials Association, the Kiangsu Fellow Provincials Association, etc. despatched letters to the S.M.C. and the Shanghai Power Company urging them to immediately settle the dispute, otherwise the Company would be to blame for any incidents.

October 12. The People's Movement Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters despatched a telegram to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tangpu instructing them to immediately offer proposals.

More Chinese staff members were reported to have joined the strike.

The Chekiang Fellow Provincials Association and various local shop-owners associations sent letters to the S.M.C. stressing their opinions re the present trouble.

October 13. The various local fellow provincials associations yesterday evening held a joint meeting at which measures to support the strikers of the Shanghai Power Company were discussed. The Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association sent a letter to the members of the S.M.C. expressing anger over the disregard of the rights of the public, and urging them to immediately draw up measures to control the trouble.

October 14. In refuting the open letters published in the advertisement columns of various local newspapers by the Shanghai Power Company to mislead the public, a letter addressed to the public bodies was jointly signed and issued by the entire body of workers, numbering about 2,000.

October 15. The "go-slow" strike continued and the labour situation still remained serious.

October 16. The Chinese staff members who had joined the strike resumed work due to threats and inducements by the Company, but none of the workers on strike called at the plant to resume.

October 17. Messrs. Yu Yah-ching and Yuan Lee-tung, Chinese members of the S.M.C., were requested by this Union to mediate.

October 18. This Union despatched a letter to the S.M.C. urging it to settle the labour trouble in the Shanghai Power Company. Local newspapermen were entertained, a report on the strike made and a manifesto issued. The strikers detailed representatives to make appeals to parties concerned.

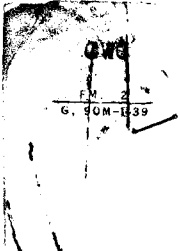
October 19. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it to warn and correct the policy adopted by the Shanghai Power Company. The various fellow provincials associations also wrote to the S.M.C. asking for an early settlement of the trouble.

October 20. The Ministry of Industry detailed Mr. Pao Kuo-hwa, Chief of the 4th Section of the Labour Department, to Shanghai to make an investigation into the S.P.C. dispute.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the S.M.C., offered proposals.

October 22. The various local fellow provincials associations issued a manifesto supporting the S.P.C. strikers. Letters to console the strikers and to the Chinese members of the Council to offer proposals were despatched.

D5 364/65



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1, Special S. B. Registry

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject A. Shornik, applicant for enrolment in the Jewish Company, S.V.C.

Made by D.S. Pavloff

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

*Copy sent
to Staff Office
S.V.C.*

*R.
9/3*

Alexander Borisovitch SHORNIK, Russian Jew, was born on October 15, 1920 in Harbin, Manchuria. According to his own statement, he left Harbin for Tientsin together with his parents in 1922 and resided in that city until November 1939 when he came to Shanghai. His father, who was a Soviet citizen, left China for the U.S.S.R. in 1936 and is still residing in that country.

Whilst in Tientsin, the applicant also became a Soviet citizen, but at present intends to apply for emigrant papers. Upon his arrival in Shanghai on November 6, 1939, he worked for his brother, V. Shornik, who is a partner in the business known as General Transportation Company, 128/531 Museum Road.

On February 13, 1940 he secured a position as a salesman with the Mercury Press.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records detrimental to his character.

RECEIVED BY
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 11/3/40

A. G. Pavloff -
D. S.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. C. 111/59.



SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS
180 FOOCHOW ROAD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
VOLUNCORPS SHANGHAI

Shanghai Municipal Council.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO HEADQUARTERS, S.V.C. AND NOT TO
INDIVIDUALS.

23rd February, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
S. M. P.

Subject: APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT -
JEWISH COMPANY, S.V.C.

With reference to the attached application for enlistment in the Jewish Company, S.V.C., I should be obliged if the usual investigations could be made and a report forwarded in due course.

H. S. Barclay
Major,
Staff Officer (A. & Q.),
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Encl: S.V.C. Form 1.

CPA

D. S. Barclay
Q 2 1/2

D 5377

D 5378

D 5383

202-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5377
15-6-36

Section 2, Special Branch *Stefich*,

REPORT

Date June 15, 1936

Subject Mustafa Osman Bey alias S.M. Osmand Bey.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

J. H. C. S. I.

Mustafa Osman Bey, 36, Turkish citizen, first came to notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police on October 26, 1933 following his arrival in Shanghai in the s.s. "Rokko Maru" together with his wife, Rukiye Haimun, as deportees from Japan for being destitute and alleged communists. According to information from the local Japanese Consulate he arrived in Japan from Singapore via Shanghai on August 14, 1933, to claim payment of a loan of Y.9,662 from ex-Prince Abdul Karim of Turkey to whom, he claimed, the sum was loaned by him during February 1933 in Singapore.

Prince Abdul Karim denied the alleged debt and left for Africa on September 11. On October 13 Osman Bey was detained by the Police on a charge of begging from foreign residents.

According to "Maksham", a Turkish newspaper, Osman Bey became a member of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party in 1919 during his detention in Moscow as a war prisoner, and participated in the work of propagating communism amongst Turks in Caucasus. He returned in Turkey in 1924 and was employed with the Turkish Consulate in Syria, but was later dismissed for having misappropriated a sum of money.

During his first sojourn in Shanghai M. Osman Bey resided at the Iseiman Pension, No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, for two days and from 28.10.33 to 30.12.33 at House 6, Terrace 15, Carter Road. He then left for Singapore.

On May 28, 1936 Mustafa Osman Bey reappeared in Shanghai arriving from Hongkong in the s.s. "Radershire". In the Alien Declaration Form he stated that he was a Turkish citizen who was born in 1900 at Itanbul. He gave his home address as Istanbul, Kadi Keni, and his address in Shanghai as Park Hotel.

* File H. 1088

FILE
710

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

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

Osman Bey holds Turkish passport No. 18/649 issued at Cyprus by Turkish Consul. According to him he arrived here from "London, Antwerp, Middlesboro" via Port Said, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. He stated that he would stay in Shanghai for one month and that his destination was U. S. A. His baggage consisted of 4 pieces. Upon his arrival he resided at House 6, Terrace 15, Carter Road, until June 6, when he removed to No. 1027 Avenue Joffre, a boarding house belonging to a Turkish Armenian, who is also the owner of the "Constantinople" Restaurant at the same address.

On 13.6.36 M. Osman Bey left Shanghai for Singapore in the s.s. "D'Artagnan."

G. Icheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to Mr. Barton

D. 32

October 28 33

Dear Steptoe,

I have to inform you that S.M. Osmand Bey, alleged Communist, and his wife, Rukiye Hamun, who were deported from Japan, arrived in Shanghai from Yokohama by the s.s. "Rokko Maru" at 3.30 p.m. October 26. They are at present staying at the Iseiman Pension, No.126 Bubbling Well Road.

Yours sincerely,



H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.
M. R. Sarly.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch, S. 2 ~~Section~~

Date October 27, 1933.

Subject (in full) Arrival of S.M. Osmand Bey and his wife on October 26.

Made by D. S. Unemoto.

Forwarded by *[Signature]*

S. M. Osmand, ^{Bay} alleged communist, accompanied by his wife, Rukiye Hamun, 30, who were deported from Japan for being destitute, arrived in Shanghai from Yokohama by the s.s. "Rokko Maru", which berthed at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf at 3.30 p.m. October 26.

They are at present staying at the Iseiman Pension, No. 126 Bubbling Well Road.

[Signature]

D. S.

[Signature]
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S. 2 Station,

REPORT

Date October 25, 1933

Subject (in full) Expected arrival in Shanghai from Japan of S.M. Osmand Bey,
alleged communist, and his wife on October 26, 1933.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by *[Signature]*

Information has been received from the local Japanese Consulate to the effect that a Turk named S.M. Osmand Bey, 34, teacher, accompanied by his wife, will leave Yokohama for Shanghai by the s.s. "Rokko Maru", which is scheduled to arrive here on October 26.

The Bey couple went to Japan on August 14 from Singapore via Shanghai to claim payment of a loan of Yen 9,662.00 from ex-Prince Abdora Calim of Turkey, to whom, it is claimed, the sum was loaned during February 1933 in Singapore. The ex-Prince denied this debt and left Tokyo for Africa on September 11. The couple became destitute and on October 13 Bey was detained in the custody of the Police on a charge of begging from foreign residents.

According to a certain correspondent of the "Haksham" newspaper published in Turkey, Osmand Bey became a member of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party in 1919 during his detention in Moscow as a prisoner of war. He participated in the work of propagating communism amongst Turks in Causasia. He returned to Turkey in 1924 and was in the employ of a Turkish Consulate at Syria but was later dismissed for having misappropriated a sum of money.

Ab. (Sikho)
Information not please return.
J.H.S.

[Signature]
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]
25/10.

Supb. Tan
Please inform Chinese Authorities in confidence. *[Signature]*

Informed confidentially
Tan 27/10
British and French Consular authorities informed. *[Signature]*

OCT 27 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5.178

SECTION 2 Station,

REPORT

Date October 26, 1933

Subject (in full) Mrs E.A. Manjosova alias Mrs D. Manjosova.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *W. J. J. J.*

With reference to the attached memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated October 11, 1933 on the subject of Mrs D. Manjosova residing at No 22-C Route Pere Robert, discreet enquiries regarding the antecedents and character of this individual reveal the following information:-

Mrs Eudoxia A. Manjosova alias Mrs D. Manjosova, Russian, born March 1, 1892, at Blagoveschensk, Amur province, Siberia. She arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on March 12, 1929, together with her daughter, Miss O.P. Manjosova. When registering with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No 6-A Hongkong Road, she stated that she had resided in Harbin since 1921, and that she was a masseuse by occupation.

Places where she has resided in Shanghai include No 602 Avenue Joffre, 687 Avenue Joffre, 76 Route des Soeurs, No 350 Avenue Joffre, Apt 95, No 102 Rue Marcel Tillot and No 22-C Route Pere Robert.

It was in connection with her occupation that Mrs Manjosova came to the notice of the Municipal Police during the summer of 1930. An extract from the police report dated June 28, 1930, on the subject of massage establishments reads as follows:-

" No 76 Route des Soeurs is occupied by Mrs Manjosloff, aged 37, Russian. She conducts a massage business there and her hours of business are from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Inquiries show that she is not a masseuse and conducts this affair in order to attain acquaintances with men for immoral purposes" (File D.1345).

It is reported that some time in 1930 or 1931 a complaint was made to the French Police by a Portuguese that certain property had been stolen from him while he was in com-

x 42
Massage
Establishment

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

ct (in full)

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

pany with Mrs Manjosova. The police considered the complaint as being unfounded, but the details of the affair as far as the police officer concerned can remember, were such as would suggest disorderly character of Mrs Manjosova's life at that time.

Enquiries show that since 1931 Mrs Manjosova, who is a widow, cohabited with one G.P. Virth, Russian, jeweller and optician by occupation, who conducted his own business at No 51 Nanking Road and whose wife and children resided in Harbin. She lived with him until March 31, 1933 when he died suddenly. Mr. Virth's business, it is reported, was almost a complete failure about the time of his death and the rumour has it that Mrs Manjosova was to a certain extent responsible for his financial ruin.

In June 1933 she went to reside at No 22-C Route Pere Robert at which address she conducts a boarding-house.

G. P. Virth

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extra Commissioner of Police

Sir,

This is the woman who is alleged to solicit by telephone.

Thanks - I have no doubt in the matter
27/10

File

J. L. Smith

OFFICER i/c SP. BR.

OCT 26 1933

Mrs J. Manjoseva.

220 Pontiere Robert

71943

\$2,

For very discreet
inquiries regarding the
character of the above
named and report please.

JW

D.S. Prokofiev.

SRH 11/10

* Forward in C.S.S. Reg. 666 7/10

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

On October 20, the Ministry of Education promulgated the following revised Regulations governing private schools:-

Chapter One: General Rule.

Art. 1. Schools established by private individuals or bodies are private schools. This applies also to schools established by foreigners.

Art. 2. The foundation, alteration and closure of a private school shall be subject to sanction by the control educational administration organ. The Ministry of Education is the control organ of private colleges and higher grade educational institutions. A private middle school (including that established by a private college or a higher grade educational institution) takes the educational administration organ in a province or municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) as a control organ. The educational administration organ in a municipality (comprising that under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) or hsien is the superior organ of private primary schools and other similar schools. (This also applies to private primary schools and other similar schools established by private middle schools and higher grade educational institutions.)

Art. 3. A private school shall be registered with the control educational administration organ and be subject to its supervision and direction. The organization, course of lessons and other affairs of the school shall be dealt with in accordance with ^{the most recent} orders dealing with education.

Art. 4. A private school is not allowed to establish a branch school.

Art. 5. Unless absolutely necessary, a private college or a higher grade educational institution shall not establish a middle school or a primary school.

Art. 6. Foreigners are not allowed to establish in Chinese territory primary schools for Chinese children.

Art. 7. A president of a private school shall devote himself to his duties and shall not concurrently perform other duties. The presidents or principals of private middle schools or higher grade educational institutions founded by foreigners must be Chinese.

Art. 8. Lessons on religion shall not be included as an obligatory course for study in a private school nor is religious propaganda allowed. If a religious ceremony is to be held in a private school established by a religious body, the school authorities must not compel by force or induce students to participate in such ceremony. No religious ceremony is to be held in primary schools or similar schools.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 9. Whenever the management of a private school is found to be not good or it acts contrary to Government mandates, the control educational administration organ may cancel its registration with the organ or order it to suspend operations. The control educational administration organ may order a private school to cease functioning and cancel the registration of its Board of Directors when it is discovered that it has been established for three years without applying for registration.

Art. 10. The nomenclature of a private school shall be such that clearly defines the class to which it belongs. The names of provinces, municipalities, hsiens and places shall not be used for private schools. The name must be preceded by the word "private."

Chapter Two : Board of Directors.

Art. 11. The Board of Directors of a private school represents the founders. The first Board of Directors shall be organised by a certain number of persons appointed by the founders who are also Directors as a matter of course.

Art. 12. The number of persons serving on the Board of Directors of a private school shall not exceed 15 and a chairman of the Board must be appointed.

Art. 13. Regulations governing the Board of Directors of a private school shall embody stipulations concerning the organization and authority of the Board, the period of office of the Directors and the measures for the re-election of new Directors.

Art. 14. At least, one-fourth of ^{the} members of the Board of Directors shall be persons who have studied education or who have dealt with educational affairs. Members of the staff of a control educational administration organ or other organs which are superior to it must not act concurrently as Directors of private schools. Foreigners may be appointed as Directors of a private school in special circumstances, but the number of foreign Directors must not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors. The chairman of the Board, however, must be a Chinese.

Art. 15. Upon its formation, the Board of Directors shall apply to the control educational administration organ for registration with the following particulars attached:-

- a) Name.
- b) Aim.
- c) Address of the office of the Board.
- d) Regulations governing the Board.
- e) Funds, etc.
- f) Names, ages, native ^{places}, occupations and addresses of the Directors.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any changes in items c, e and f must be reported within one month to the control educational administration organ for record purposes.

Art. 16. The Board of Directors of a private college or a higher grade educational institution shall apply to the educational administration organ in the province or municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) for registration and the latter will then apply to the Ministry of Education to be dealt with. The Board of Directors of a private middle school shall ask the educational administration organ in the hsien or municipality concerned for registration, while the latter will ask its superior organ for action. The registration of the Board of Directors of a private primary school and other similar schools will be dealt with by the educational administration organ in the municipality (including that under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) or the hsien.

Art. 17. The educational administration organ in a province or a municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) shall ask the Ministry of Education for registration on behalf of the Board of Directors of a registered private middle school.

Art. 18. Middle schools established by a college or a higher grade educational institution as well as primary schools established by a middle school or a higher grade educational institution shall have a separate Board of Directors. The procedure of registration of the Board of Directors is the same as that for the Board of Directors of a common middle school.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 19 - The duties of the Board of Directors, except in cases in which sanction has been given by the educational administration organ, are as follows:-

1. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors regarding monetary matters.

- a. Plans to raise funds.
- b. Examination of budget and expenses of the past year.
- c. Custody of funds.
- d. Supervision over monetary matters.
- e. Other monetary matters.

2. The principal or president elected by the Board of Directors is responsible for the school administration, and no direct participation in it by the Board is permitted. The school master or principal thus elected should be approved by the authorities of the educational administration. In cases of neglect of duty by the school master or principal, the Board of Directors can elect another one at any time to replace him. Should the newly elected principal also fail in his duty, the school master or principal should be appointed by the educational administration organ for the time being. Should any trouble arise in the Board of Directors and a deadlock is reached, the educational administration organ can order a reorganization of the Board within a given period. If necessary, the Board may be organized by the administration organ. The Principal of the middle school of a private college or of the primary school of a private middle school, or of a school of the same standard, should be elected by the Board of Directors.

Art. 20 - The Board of Directors should, within one month of the end of a school term, submit a report on the following items to the educational administration organ:-

1. Progress of school.
2. Important work performed during the previous year.
3. Receipts and disbursements of the previous year.
4. List of school faculty and students.

Art. 21 - An examination must be made once a year by the educational administration organ into the monetary and other matters handled by the Board of Directors. If necessary, the examination can be held at any time.

Art. 22 - In case a private school ceases to operate, a petition should be submitted to the educational administration organ by the Board of Directors within 10 days of the closing of the school for the liquidation of the affairs of the school. After the liquidation, a report is to be submitted by the liquidator to the educational administration organ for record purposes.

Art. 23 - Private schools and their property can not be taken over by the educational administration organ, but when the school ceases to operate and consequently the Board of Directors loses its status, the property of the school can be disposed of by the educational administration organ.

Art. 24 - In case of trouble arising from the monetary matters of the Board of Directors, the law court should be asked to settle it.

(To Be Continued.)

October 26, 1933.

Morning Translation.

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

(Continued from yesterday's translation)

Art. 25 - The dissolution of the Board of Directors at its own request can be carried out with the permission of the educational administration organ.

CHAPTER 3 - Private Colleges and Higher Grade Educational Institutions.

Art. 26 - The founding of private colleges and higher grade educational institutions should conform with the following procedure.

1. Schools should open after the Board of Directors has been registered. No advertising for students is allowed if the schools have not been passed by the educational administration organ. In applying for permission to establish a school, the following particulars with a plan of the school and description should be submitted.

- a. Name of school in Chinese and foreign language if any and its nature.
- b. The location of the school.
- c. School ground and dormitories.
- d. Budget and source of income.
- e. Organization and curriculum.
- f. Reference books and text books.
- g. Catalogues of books in the library, lists of scientific apparatus in the laboratory and schedule of specimens and their value.
- h. Biographies of the Principal and the faculty.

2. An application for registration should be made one year after the founding of a school has been completed. In applying for registration, the following information should be provided.

- a. Progress since the opening of the school.
- b. Items Nos. 4 to 8 of preceding article.
- c. School regulations.
- d. List of students.
- e. Progress of instruction.

Art. 27 - When applying for registration, the Board of Directors of a college or of a higher grade educational institution should submit the application, with the necessary documents, to the educational administration organ in the jurisdiction of which the school is located, to be forwarded to the Ministry of Education. In forwarding the application the educational administration organ should make an investigation to confirm the statements made therein and draw up its views for the consideration of the Ministry.

Art. 28 - A private college or a higher grade educational institution must have fulfilled the following conditions before permission for its opening can be applied for.

- a. If it is a university or an independent college, the funds for its establishment and for its current expenses should be available in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulations governing the establishment of universities.
- b. If it is a technical institution, the funds for its establishment and its current expenses should be provided in accordance with Article 10 of the amended regulations governing the establishment of

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

technical institutions (Remarks - Funds for capital expenditure and current expenses for the first year should be deposited in a bank.)

Art. 29 - A private college or a higher grade educational institution must satisfy the following conditions before registration can be granted to it.

1. The statements made in the application have been found correct.
2. All educational laws have been observed and the school regulations strictly enforced.
3. The faculty and office staff have been found qualified for their work and two-thirds of its faculty are whole time teachers.
4. Standard of new students and undergraduates is fairly graded.
5. Adequate appliances for the use of the institutions have been provided.
6. The interest on the principal and income from its property and other sources (tuition fees excepted) are sufficient for its current expenses.

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER IV

Private Middle Schools, Primary Schools and Other
Similar Schools

Article 30: Any person establishing a private middle school, primary school or a school of a similar grade should observe the following regulations:-

- (1) The application should be made after the Board of Directors has been registered with the Educational Organ. No advertising for students is permitted before sanction for the establishment of the school has been given by the superior Educational Administration Organs. A picture of the school premises together with an explanation must be forwarded with the application for registration, which should give the following details:-
 - (a) The name of the school (foreign name to be given if there be one.)
 - (b) The address of the school.
 - (c) The condition of the school site and premises.
 - (d) The source of the funds and the preliminary budget of the opening and other expenses.
 - (e) The organization system and the curriculum.
 - (f) A list of text books and reference books.
 - (g) The stock of apparatus, furniture, athletic and sanitary articles and their cost.
 - (h) Statements on the experience of the Principal and teachers.
- (2) The application for the registration of the school should be made after the school has been established for one year. The following matters should be mentioned in the application:-
 - (a) The condition of the school since the opening.
 - (b) The matters referred to in items (d) and (h) of the previous Article.
 - (c) The various school regulations and bye-laws.
 - (d) The names of the students.
 - (e) The teaching conditions.

Article 31. The application for permission to open a private middle school and the application for registration must be submitted by the Board of Directors of the school to the district educational administration organ of the local Hsien Government who will transmit the applications to the Education Department of the Provincial Government or to the District Educational Administration Organ under the control of the District Executive Council, for consideration.

Article 32. A private middle school, primary school or other similar school should have the following qualifications before they are allowed to open:-

- (1) Those middle schools or secondary professional schools, high schools, elementary middle schools, must have at least the following opening and current expenses on hand:-

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation.

<u>Kinds of schools</u>	<u>Opening Expenses</u>	<u>Current Expenses</u>
Secondary Middle school	(a) construction fund \$30,000 (b) equipment fund \$20,000	\$30,000
Elementary middle school	(a) \$20,000 (b) \$15,000	\$20,000
Secondary Agricultural school	(a) \$20,000 (b) \$10,000	\$30,000
Secondary industrial school	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$20,000	\$40,000
Secondary Commercial school	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$10,000	\$20,000
School of Journalism	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$15,000	\$20,000

Two-thirds of the first year's current expenses must be in cash. Each of the above mentioned schools should not have more than three grades of 6 classes. Those schools which have only three classes for three grades may reduce their current expenses to one-third of the sum as above estimated. The opening expenses may be reduced with the approval of the superior organ when a middle school is established jointly with a primary school. (Note: Cash for the opening expenses and the first year current expenses should be deposited in a bank.)

- (2) Primary professional schools which have a fixed capital or property the interest on which is sufficient to cover the annual expenses, or which possess other fixed income which can cover the annual expenses, and which have the necessary equipment such as playing grounds, school land property, experimental rooms, educational apparatus, library etc.
- (3) Those primary schools and other similar schools which have a certain fixed income to cover the annual expenses and which possess land, buildings, libraries, educational apparatus etc.

Article 33. The registration of a private middle school should include the following informations:-

- (1) Particulars given in the application have been investigated and found to be true.
- (2) The applicant will comply with the educational laws and regulations now in force and will strictly enforce the school regulations.
- (3) The number, duties and qualifications of teachers which are specified for middle schools, and professional schools.
- (4) The number and qualifications of students.
- (5) The school is equipped with the necessary appliances.
- (6) The interest on the school property to cover the annual expenses of the school.

Article 34. The registration of a primary school or a similar school should be made after the following measures have been taken.

- (1) An investigation into the particulars in the application.

October 25, 1933.

5
Morning Translation.

(2) The number and qualification of teachers have been found fit for a primary school.

(3) The school has the necessary equipment.

Article 35. The registration of a private middle school is to be completed after sanction has been issued by the District Educational Administration Organ under the direct control of the District Executive Council.

Article 36. The application for registration of a high school or a college for technical courses or of a school supplementary to the above mentioned schools, will be the same as the application for a middle school. The registration procedure is also the same.

CHAPTER V

Article 37. Students who have graduated from a non-registered private school will not be treated equally as those who have graduated from a legally registered private school.

Article 38. These regulations come into force from the day of promulgation.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers;

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

On October 20, the Ministry of Education promulgated the following revised Regulations governing private schools:-

Chapter One: General Rule.

Art. 1. Schools established by private individuals or bodies are private schools. This applies also to schools established by foreigners.

Art. 2. The foundation, alteration and closure of a private school shall be subject to sanction by the control educational administration organ. The Ministry of Education is the control organ of private colleges and higher grade educational institutions. A private middle school (including that established by a private college or a higher grade educational institution) takes the educational administration organ in a province or municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) as a control organ; The educational administration organ in a municipality (comprising that under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) or hsien is the superior organ of private primary schools and other similar schools. (This also applies to private primary schools and other similar schools established by private middle schools and higher grade educational institutions.)

Art. 3. A private school shall be registered with the control educational administration organ and be subject to its supervision and direction. The organization, course of lessons and other affairs of the school shall be dealt with in accordance with orders dealing with education.

Art. 4. A private school is not allowed to establish a branch school.

Art. 5. Unless absolutely necessary, a private college or a higher grade educational institution shall not establish a middle school or a primary school.

Art. 6. Foreigners are not allowed to establish in Chinese territory primary schools for Chinese children.

Art. 7. A president of a private school shall devote himself to his duties and shall not concurrently perform other duties. The presidents or principals of private middle schools or higher grade educational institutions founded by foreigners must be Chinese.

Art. 8. Lessons on religion shall not be included as an obligatory course for study in a private school nor is religious propaganda allowed. If a religious ceremony is to be held in a private school established by a religious body, the school authorities must not compel by force or induce students to participate in such ceremony. No religious ceremony is to be held in primary schools or similar schools.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 9. Whenever the management of a private school is found to be not good or it acts contrary to Government mandates, the control educational administration organ may cancel its registration with the organ or order it to suspend operations. The control educational administration organ may order a private school to cease functioning and cancel the registration of its Board of Directors when it is discovered that it has been established for three years without applying for registration.

Art. 10. The nomenclature of a private school shall be such that clearly defines the class to which it belongs. The names of provinces, municipalities, hsien and places shall not be used for private schools. The name must be preceded by the word "private."

Chapter Two : Board of Directors.

Art. 11. The Board of Directors of a private school represents the founders. The first Board of Directors shall be organized by a certain number of persons appointed by the founders who are also Directors as a matter of course.

Art. 12. The number of persons serving on the Board of Directors of a private school shall not exceed 15 and a chairman of the Board must be appointed.

Art. 13. Regulations governing the Board of Directors of a private school shall embody stipulations concerning the organization and authority of the Board, the period of office of the Directors and the measures for the re-election of new Directors.

Art. 14. At least, one-fourth of ^{the} members of the Board of Directors shall be persons who have studied education or who have dealt with educational affairs. Members of the staff of a control educational administration organ or other organs which are superior to it must not act concurrently as Directors of private schools. Foreigners may be appointed as Directors of a private school in special circumstances, but the number of foreign Directors must not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors. The chairman of the Board, however, must be a Chinese.

Art. 15. Upon its formation, the Board of Directors shall apply to the control educational administration organ for registration with the following particulars attached:-

- a) Name.
- b) Aim.
- c) Address of the office of the Board.
- d) Regulations governing the Board.
- e) Funds, etc.
- f) Names, ages, native ^{places}, occupations and addresses of the Directors.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any changes in items c, e and f must be reported within one month to the central educational administration organ for record purposes.

Art. 16. The Board of Directors of a private college or a higher grade educational institution shall apply to the educational administration organ in the province or municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) for registration and the latter will then apply to the Ministry of Education to be dealt with. The Board of Directors of a private middle school shall ask the educational administration organ in the hsien or municipality concerned for registration, while the latter will ask its superior organ for action. The registration of the Board of Directors of a private primary school and other similar schools will be dealt with by the educational administration organ in the municipality (including that under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) or the hsien.

Art. 17. The educational administration organ in a province or a municipality (under the direct control of the Administrative Yuan) shall ask the Ministry of Education for registration on behalf of the Board of Directors of a registered private middle school.

Art. 18. Middle schools established by a college or a higher grade educational institution as well as primary schools established by a middle school or a higher grade educational institution shall have a separate Board of Directors. The procedure of registration of the Board of Directors is the same as that for the Board of Directors of a common middle school.

October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 19 - The duties of the Board of Directors, except in cases in which sanction has been given by the educational administration organ, are as follows:-

1. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors regarding monetary matters.

- a. Plans to raise funds.
- b. Examination of budget and expenses of the past year.
- c. Custody of funds.
- d. Supervision over monetary matters.
- e. Other monetary matters.

2. The principal or president elected by the Board of Directors is responsible for the school administration, and no direct participation in it by the Board is permitted. The school master or principal thus elected should be approved by the authorities of the educational administration. In cases of neglect of duty by the school master or principal, the Board of Directors can elect another one at any time to replace him. Should the newly elected principal also fail in his duty, the school master or principal should be appointed by the educational administration organ for the time being. Should any trouble arise in the Board of Directors and a deadlock is reached, the educational administration organ can order a reorganization of the Board within a given period. If necessary, the Board may be organized by the administration organ. The Principal of the middle school of a private college or of the primary school of a private middle school, or of a school of the same standard, should be elected by the Board of Directors.

Art. 20- The Board of Directors should, within one month of the end of a school term, submit a report on the following items to the educational administration organ:-

1. Progress of school.
2. Important work performed during the previous year.
3. Receipts and disbursements of the previous year.
4. List of school faculty and students.

Art. 21 - An examination must be made once a year by the educational administration organ into the monetary and other matters handled by the Board of Directors. If necessary, the examination can be held at any time.

Art. 22 - In case a private school ceases to operate, a petition should be submitted to the educational administration organ by the Board of Directors within 10 days of the closing of the school for the liquidation of the affairs of the school. After the liquidation, a report is to be submitted by the liquidator to the educational administration organ for record purposes.

Art. 23 - Private schools and their property can not be taken over by the educational administration organ, but when the school ceases to operate and consequently the Board of Directors loses its status, the property of the school can be disposed of by the educational administration organ.

Art. 24 - In case of trouble arising from the monetary matters of the Board of Directors, the law court should be asked to settle it.

(To Be Continued.)

October 20, 1933.

Morning Translation.

REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

(Continued from yesterday's translation)

Art. 25 - The dissolution of the Board of Directors at its own request can be carried out with the permission of the educational administration organ.

CHAPTER 3 - Private Colleges and Higher Grade Educational Institutions.

Art. 26 - The founding of private colleges and higher grade educational institutions should conform with the following procedure.

1. Schools should open after the Board of Directors has been registered. No advertising for students is allowed if the schools have not been passed by the educational administration organ. In applying for permission to establish a school, the following particulars with a plan of the school and description should be submitted:

- a. Name of school in Chinese and foreign language if any and its nature.
- b. The location of the school.
- c. School ground and dormitories.
- d. Budget and source of income.
- e. Organization and curriculum.
- f. Reference books and text books.
- g. Catalogues of books in the library, lists of scientific apparatus in the laboratory and schedule of specimens and their value.
- h. Biographies of the Principal and the faculty.

2. An application for registration should be made one year after the founding of a school has been completed. In applying for registration, the following information should be provided.

- a. Progress since the opening of the school.
- b. Items Nos. 4 to 8 of preceding article.
- c. School regulations.
- d. List of students.
- e. Progress of instruction.

Art. 27 - When applying for registration, the Board of Directors of a college or of a higher grade educational institution should submit the application, with the necessary documents, to the educational administration organ in the jurisdiction of which the school is located, to be forwarded to the Ministry of Education. In forwarding the application the educational administration organ should make an investigation to confirm the statements made therein and draw up its views for the consideration of the Ministry.

Art. 28 - A private college or a higher grade educational institution must have fulfilled the following conditions before permission for its opening can be applied for.

- a. If it is a university or an independent college, the funds for its establishment and for its current expenses should be available in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulations governing the establishment of universities.
- b. If it is a technical institution, the funds for its establishment and its current expenses should be provided in accordance with Article 10 of the amended regulations governing the establishment of

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

technical institutions (Remarks - Funds for capital expenditure and current expenses for the first year should be deposited in a bank.)

Art. 29 - A private college or a higher grade educational institution must satisfy the following conditions before registration can be granted to it.

1. The statements made in the application have been found correct.
2. All educational laws have been observed and the school regulations strictly enforced.
3. The faculty and office staff have been found qualified for their work and two-thirds of its faculty are whole time teachers.
4. Standard of new students and undergraduates is fairly graded.
5. Adequate appliances for the use of the institutions have been provided.
6. The interest on the principal and income from its property and other sources (tuition fees excepted) are sufficient for its current expenses.

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER IV

Private Middle Schools, Primary Schools and Other
Similar Schools

Article 30: Any person establishing a private middle school, primary school or a school of a similar grade should observe the following regulations:-

- (1) The application should be made after the Board of Directors has been registered with the Educational Organ. No advertising for students is permitted before sanction for the establishment of the school has been given by the superior Educational Administration Organs. A picture of the school premises together with an explanation must be forwarded with the application for registration, which should give the following details:-
- (a) The name of the school (foreign name to be given if there be one.)
 - (b) The address of the school.
 - (c) The condition of the school site and premises.
 - (d) The source of the funds and the preliminary budget of the opening and other expenses.
 - (e) The organization system and the curriculum.
 - (f) A list of text books and reference books.
 - (g) The stock of apparatus, furniture, athletic and sanitary articles and their cost.
 - (h) Statements on the experience of the Principal and teachers.
- (2) The application for the registration of the school should be made after the school has been established for one year. The following matters should be mentioned in the application:-
- (a) The condition of the school since the opening.
 - (b) The matters referred to in items (d) and (h) of the previous Article.
 - (c) The various school regulations and bye-laws.
 - (d) The names of the students.
 - (e) The teaching conditions.

Article 31. The application for permission to open a private middle school and the application for registration must be submitted by the Board of Directors of the school to the district educational administration organ of the local Hsien Government who will transmit the applications to the Education Department of the Provincial Government or to the District Educational Administration Organ under the control of the District Executive Council, for consideration.

Article 32. A private middle school; primary school or other similar school should have the following qualifications before they are allowed to open:-

- (1) Those middle schools or secondary professional schools, high schools, elementary middle schools, must have at least the following opening and current expenses on hand:-

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation.

Kinds of schools	Opening Expenses	Current Expense
Secondary Middle school	(a) construction fund \$30,000 (b) equipment fund \$20,000	\$30,000
Elementary middle school	(a) \$20,000 (b) \$15,000	\$20,000
Secondary Agricultural school	(a) \$20,000 (b) \$10,000	\$30,000
Secondary industrial school	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$20,000	\$40,000
Secondary Commercial school	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$10,000	\$20,000
School of Journalism	(a) \$30,000 (b) \$15,000	\$20,000

Two-thirds of the first year's current expenses must be in cash. Each of the above mentioned schools should not have more than three grades of 6 classes. Those schools which have only three classes for three grades may reduce their current expenses to one-third of the sum as above estimated. The opening expenses may be reduced with the approval of the superior organ when a middle school is established jointly with a primary school. (Note: Cash for the opening expenses and the first year current expenses should be deposited in a bank.)

- (2) Primary professional schools which have a fixed capital or property the interest on which is sufficient to cover the annual expenses, or which possess other fixed income which can cover the annual expenses, and which have the necessary equipment such as playing grounds, school land property, experimental rooms, educational apparatus, library etc.
- (3) Those primary schools and other similar schools which have a certain fixed income to cover the annual expenses and which possess land, buildings, libraries, educational apparatus etc.

Article 33. The registration of a private middle school should include the following informations:-

- (1) Particulars given in the application have been investigated and found to be true.
- (2) The applicant will comply with the educational laws and regulations now in force and will strictly enforce the school regulations.
- (3) The number, duties and qualifications of teachers which are specified for middle schools, and professional schools.
- (4) The number and qualifications of students.
- (5) The school is equipped with the necessary appliances.
- (6) The interest on the school property to cover the annual expenses of the school.

Article 34. The registration of a primary school or a similar school should be made after the following measures have been taken.

- (1) An investigation into the particulars in the application.

October 25, 1933.

Morning Translation.

2

(2) The number and qualification of teachers have been found fit for a primary school.

(3) The school has the necessary equipment.

Article 35. The registration of a private middle school is to be completed after sanction has been issued by the District Educational Administration Organ under the direct control of the District Executive Council

Article 36. The application for registration of a high school or a college for technical courses or of a school supplementary to the above mentioned schools, will be the same as the application for a middle school. The registration procedure is also the same.

CHAPTER V.

Article 37. Students who have graduated from a non-registered private school will not be treated equally as those who have graduated from a legally registered private school.

Article 38. These regulations come into force from the day of promulgation.

D 5 3 8 5
D 5 3 8 8
D 5 3 9 0

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 - ~~Station~~

Date October 28, 1933

Subject (in full) Enquiry from the Netherlands Consulate-General re:
Miss E. Lovreglio.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

[Signature]

With reference to the letter dated October 26, 1933, from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of Miss Eleuterio Lovreglio, I have to state that this individual was one of the party of ten foreigners of either French or Italian nationality who under the leadership of one H.M. Chauve, arrived in Shanghai on July 25, 1933 by the s.s. "Triton". They travelled 1-st class from Marseilles and their passports bear a visa of the Chinese Consulate of that port issued on June 1, 1933. They appeared to be of a respectable class and each declared that the sole object in making the journey to China was to fulfil a desire to embrace the Buddhist faith and later to become monks and nuns under the direction of Ignatius Trebitch Lincoln alias Chao Kung (*[initials]*). The latter, accompanied by some thirty Chinese members of the China Buddhist Monastery, personally welcomed the members of the party.

Miss E. Lovreglio, 33, travelled on Italian passport No A.781402, Reg. No 7174-19, issued on June 18, 1930, by the Italian Consulate at Nice, France. She gave her home address as No 20 Rue Michel Ange, Nice and stated that she was a pianist by profession. Miss Angela Stavolone Lovreglio, 35, believed to be the sister of Miss E. Lovreglio, was also among the party which arrived by the s.s. "Triton".

According to our information they resided at No 131 Great Western Road until August 26, when they removed to Mrs Pashe's boarding-house, No 47 Rue Amiral Courbet, their present address.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding Miss E. Lovreglio.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr. Gao,
Please
and note
saying that
nothing is
known about
this lady, and
a copy of the
report is
being sent.
[Signature]
29/10.*

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

No. 3179.

SHANGHAI, 26 October 1933.

Sir,

*x See also
No. 5607/26*

I have the honour to inform you that I received an application for a visé to Netherlands India from: Eleuterio LOVREGGIO, of Italian nationality, born at Naples, 22 February 1900, a composer, temporarily residing at Rue Amiral Courbet No. 47, holding a passport issued by the Italian Consulate General at Nice on 18 June 1933, No. A. 781402, Reg. No. 7174-19, made valid for travelling to Netherlands India by the local Italian Consulate General on 16 October 1933.

I would be much obliged to know whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For subcommittee please



W. P. Rogers

208 29/10/33

November 2, 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No.3229 of November 1, and to inform you that should any information be received to the detriment of Mr. Lovreglio you will be notified immediately.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg Esq.,

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

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

No. 3229.

SHANGHAI, 1st November 1933.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 30 October 1933, No. D.5385 I have the honour to inform you that I had a visit from Mr. (not Miss) Lovreglio, who stated that he found life in Chao Kung's monastery unsuitable for him although he made two attempts to conform himself to the discipline established there. His wife, with whom he has been married for nine years, however appears to have absolutely broken with him and her own family and intends to stay in China.

Lovreglio makes the impression of being a serious person, who has stated that he never has had anything to do with politics and that he has always entertained good relations with the officials of his own country. I have advised him however not to proceed to Netherlands India before I have consulted the Immigration authorities in Batavia on the desirability of his admission there.

Should in the mean time any information to his detriment come to your knowledge, I should be very grateful, if I could be informed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

*Reg.
Have acknowledge
and say we
will do so
9/11/33*

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

October 30 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3179 dated October 26, and to forward herewith for your confidential information a copy of a report regarding Miss E. Lovreglio. There is nothing in the Police records against this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
Civil S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5588
S.2.	XXXXXX
Date	1/11/33
Date November 1, 1933	

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda among Foreign Naval and Military
Forces in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

D.S. Jones

With reference to the attached translation of an item taken from the French Police Intelligence Report of October 26, 1933 concerning communist propaganda conducted among American marines and seizure on American warships in Shanghai of subversive literature, enquiries show that there is very little truth in this report.

When I interviewed Mr Sarly of the French Political Section about the matter and asked him where he got the information from he informed me that he thought it came from us, which it certainly did not.

It is quite correct that subversive pamphlets have recently been thrown into various camps in Shanghai occupied by the U.S. Marine Corps, but the statement that numerous copies of subversive propaganda have been seized on American warships is incorrect.

Lieutenant-Commander Moore and Lieutenant Wenger of the U.S.S. Houston were interviewed in regard to the foregoing. They declared that so far as they were aware no subversive pamphlets had been seized on any American ship in Shanghai.

The undersigned also approached the Officer i/c U.S. Navy Patrol and enquired whether any case of disseminating subversive propaganda had come to his notice. He informed me that none ever had. Furthermore the naval police were positive that pamphlets of this nature had not been disseminated in cabarets or other pleasure resorts patronised by U.S. sailors and marines.

As to the concluding sentence of the attached translation asserting that the American naval authorities had ordered the Military Police to keep a watch on the pleasure resorts in question, I have to state that this is not supported by the facts.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D.S. Jones
D.S.

*File
J.H.
NOV.
2/11*

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

53 88

SPEC

JURY
October 26, 1933.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENTS OF THE KOMINTERN
AND OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Communist Propaganda among American Warships.

We are informed that the Commander of the American naval forces in China is paying close attention to the communist propaganda which has been systematically conducted of late among the American marines.

Numerous copies of subversive propaganda literature have been seized on the various American warships in harbour in Shanghai. It has been ascertained that this literature is being distributed among the marines at the various pleasure resorts in Shanghai. The American naval authorities have ordered the Military Police to keep a watch on these establishments.

S2,
Reax verify and
report. JH.

St. On...
28/10/33

Fr. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 8. REGISTRY.

SECTION 2

No. D 5 26

18th Nov 1934

Date November 6, 1934

Subject (in full)..... V. A. Yakhontoff, author of the book entitled "The Chinese Soviets".

Made by..... D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by..... *S. S. Kim*

*X. Copy detailed
for filing
in 'S' 3.
(No. 600)*

With reference to the endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) on the attached copy of "The PEOPLE's TRIBUNE" dated November 1, 1934, I have to state that V.A. Yakhontoff, author of the book, reference to which is made in the article entitled "Fiction About Communism" appearing in the above mentioned publication, forms the subject of file D-5390 in connection with his pro-Soviet leanings.

** See D. 6000*

The book in question entitled "The Chinese Soviets" is on sale at the Chinese American Publishing Co., 78 Nanking Road, where another book by the same author, entitled "Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East", is also available.

48

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*File
7/11/34*

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.

REPORT

SECTION 2 XXXXX,
Date

Date November 1, 1933

Subject (in full) Departure of V.A. Yakhontoff, Alleged Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D.S. Prokofiev

V.A. Yakhontoff, who forms the subject of file D.5390,
left Shanghai for Seattle on October 31, 1933 by the s.s. "President
Jefferson".

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

MP
1/11
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao

*Please send a further
note to parties named*

*copies of both reports sent to
Messrs. Clifton, McHugh, Lally,
Capt. Secker, Lieut. Comdr. Hopkinson
& Chinese authorities.*

File

*Yzyao
3/11/33*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. *St 4/4/4/4*

Date October 31, 1933.

Subject (in full) V. A. Yakhontoff, alleged Soviet agent.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *D.S. Prokofiev*

With reference to the attached translation of article from the "Mainichi" dated October 28, 1933, on the subject of a Russian named "Yapon Koff," who is alleged to be a Soviet agent, I have to state that the article evidently refers to V.A. Yakhontoff who arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on September 27, 1933. He stayed at the Astor House until October 19 when he left for Japan by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru." On October 24 he returned in the s.s. "Asama Maru" and is at present residing at the Astor House, Room 235.

Particulars of this individual, as known to this office, are as follows :-

Victor Alexeevitch Yakhontoff, Russian, 52 years of age, native of Warsaw. He holds passport No. 4967 issued by the German Consulate-General at New York on June 3, 1933 which bears a visa issued by the Chinese Consulate-General at that city on June 28, 1933. In explanation of his national status he stated that he was a former Russian, and that he was very soon to become a naturalized citizen of the U.S.A., having already taken out his first papers. He gave his address as No. 552 Riverside Drive, New York, and his profession as that of a "lecturer and writer on foreign affairs." Further he stated that the object in his coming to Shanghai was "to see several members of the China Institute of Pacific Relations" and mentioned Messrs. L.T. Chen and Liu Yu Wan of the said Institute as references.

Following Yakhontoff's return from Japan on October 24, rumours spread in Shanghai to the effect that he had been refused permission to land in Japan on the ground that he was a Soviet agent. The rumours culminated in the publishing by the "Mainichi" on October 28, of the article above referred to. The article was

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by

Forwarded by

followed by Yakhontoff's letter to the Editor of the "China Press" which appeared on October 29 (copy attached).

During the early part of ^{the} current month a lengthy article which had appeared in the "Harbin Times," a Japanese semi-official newspaper published in the Russian language in Harbin, was reprinted by the local Russian newspaper "Slovo." It appears from the article that Yakhontoff arrived at the Manchuli Station from the U.S.S.R. on September 17. An examination of his luggage by the customs and police officers revealed a quantity of Soviet publications which were banned in Manchukuo. The literature was confiscated. The fact that Yakhontoff, formerly a general in the Russian Army, had travelled unmolested through the U.S.S.R. on a passport issued by the German Consulate at New York, was also much commented upon. In this connection, according to "Harbin Times", it is mentioned that Yakhontoff took part in the preparation of the revolution in Russia in February 1917, on instruction of certain American circles, and that for this purpose he joined the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party. Under Kerensky's regime he made a rapid career and was promoted to the rank of general. Following the Bolshevik revolution in October 1917 he was taken prisoner by the Red Army, but managed to escape death, and with the permission of the Soviet government left the U.S.S.R. for America via Vladivostock. While in America he resided in New York where he organized conferences on Russian affairs. During the first period of his activity he did not openly express his pro-Soviet attitude owing to the hostile feeling which existed in America against the U.S.S.R. at that time. From America he visited Berlin on several occasions where he was in touch with certain circles connected with Moscow. In Berlin he was involved in an

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____ - 3 - _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

obscure affair in connection with Soviet counterfeit banknotes, as a result of which he had to leave Germany. He returned to America and soon became known there as the author of books on foreign affairs, a lecturer in colleges and a collaborator of the Political Research Institute in New York. His books, ostensibly of non-communist nature, contained a subtle propaganda of Soviet ideas. The popularization of the Soviet Five Years Plan in the American business circles was one of the services he rendered to the U.S.S.R. He published a number of books on the "proletarian" country, eulogising, under the mask of impartiality, the much discussed "achievements" of the Soviet Government in the U.S.S.R. The fact that a "Tsarist general" ~~praised~~ the Soviet regime strongly impressed the American society and facilitated the propaganda conducted by the Soviet Trade Mission in 1930-1931. The naive Americans did not know that all data for his books and lectures Yakhontoff received direct from Skvirsky, Soviet representative in America, with whom he was connected. In this manner Yakhontoff became prominent as a responsible worker of the pro-Soviet group in America, which includes Senator Bora, Abel and Jenkins and others, the activity of which is directed towards the support of the U.S.S.R. Yakhontoff claims to have been charged by a certain publishing company with the task of collecting materials relating to the Soviet movement in China. It would be logical for him to go to China in order to accomplish his task. Instead, he went to the U.S.S.R. where he remained for some considerable time and where he received a large quantity of the Soviet publications. It is said that in Moscow, apart from collecting materials relating to the Soviet movement in China, he was in touch with the Red General Staff, of which he is a member

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19____

Subject (in full) _____

- 4 -

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

in addition to his duties in America.

Yakhontoff's letter to the Editor of the "China Press", apart from allegations regarding the inquisitiveness of the Japanese police and their "White Russian collaborators", which may or may not be true, contains corroboration of the above report of the "Harbin Times" regarding his revolutionary career and the circumstances under which he arrived at the Manchuli Station. At the same time ~~it~~ does not explain the circumstances under which he left Russia following the Bolshevik revolution, and how it was possible for a former general of the Russian army, who is an emigrant, not only to travel unmolested through the U.S.S.R., but to be allowed to conduct a party of English and American tourists in that country. It would seem that the Soviet government has a certain amount of confidence in Yakhontoff and that, therefore, the Japanese police had good reasons for their distrust towards this individual.

According to our information Yakhontoff intends to leave Shanghai for the United States within a few days.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Ind
1/11

J.H.S.

NOV 7 1934

JAPANESE INQUISITION

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—May I ask you kindly to give space in your paper for the following:

Today I learned through several parties, (including some mysterious voice over the telephone, advising me to write this) that in one of the local Japanese papers appeared a note to the effect that former Russian general V.A. Yakhontoff was deported from Japan for being a Soviet agent etc. "I have not seen myself this insinuation, but even without it there is ample reason to protest and apply to the public opinion about the activities of certain Japanese and their hirelings, as one can see from the following:

The undersigned, formerly a general in the Russian army, Military Attache at the Imperial Russian Embassy at Tokyo, and then Assistant Secretary of War in the Kerensky Cabinet, now for more than 15 years is living in the U.S.A., where he is lecturing on the Far East, and writing. His latest book "Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East" published in New York and in London, was almost with no exception, proclaimed as very fair and impartial expose of a rather involved topic.

Last July I sailed from New York with a group of Americans via England to the U.S.S.R., and conducted that tour in order to pay my way to Moscow, where I wanted to gather material for the new book, which I am commissioned to write by my publishers, namely on the Soviet movement in China. From Moscow I went by the Trans-Siberian to the Orient to continue accumulation of the material required for that book.

On my arrival to Manchuli my baggage was examined with an unusual severity (by the Russians employed at that custom-house), who, apparently disapproved my going to U.S.S.R. and the books printed in U.S.S.R. and all on Communism Sovietism and related subjects in English and other languages, were declared confiscated as "not allowed for import to Manchukuo," in spite of my request to send them "in bond" directly to Peiping for I did not intend to stay in Manchukuo at all. Fortunately I had with me a letter from the Japanese Consul-General at New York to the all-

passports no Japanese visa is required). But this was not the point: there was something else they wanted to find out; they undoubtedly came to examine me, not the passengers in general. Of course they knew who I was, what was my attitude towards the Japanese aggression in China, as expressed in my lectures all over the U.S.A., but apparently, they were informed by their White-Russian collaborators that "because I visited U.S.S.R. I must be a Soviet agent;" there are people who explain everything in terms of gold! Anyhow the rest of the voyage was a real inquisition: I was asked all sort of questions, mostly irrelevant, and advised that "it would be much better if I would join the White movement!" The agent also made me understand that, being a "man without a country," I was at the mercy of the Japanese police! Quite cheering! Knowing what is the Japanese respect to the International law, one could expect anything.

On the arrival to Kobe I was advised that the authorities there considered that I could proceed to Yokohama, but they wanted confirmation of that by still higher authorities. In about two hours I was informed that I can land and go by rail to Yokohama. Now was my turn to ask for documentation. No, they were not able to give me any paper, this being not customary. Then, I said, I cannot land for who can guarantee that I will have no more recurrences of the experience I underwent while on the boat, and which was on the border of torture, very polite, of course, but irritating and annoying to the limit.

Besides, the agent of the N.Y.K. Line, who came to meet me, declared that all of my baggage had to be examined, which was against the written promise of their Shanghai Office, which induced me not to go by the Empress of Asia, as I wanted in order to avoid the red-tape of Japan, and they succeeded in it by including my transportation by rail and hotel expenses, while waiting the boat for America, in the price of the ticket, and expressly undertaking to send my heavy baggage "in bond" directly to that boat at Yokohama. Considering that the change was due to the "curiosity" of the police, and preferring not to repeat the experience of Manchuli, I

the impression that he was in a shop, walked out into the street, after having drawn a blank in the office, the thief, he open a press in the same room (where the blade had been to the morgue keeper (Comptable Pender) and in attempt to the morgue round a nickel-plated surgical knife, which had been placed in the dark house of a windy night it is a weird interior of the morgue, even in broad daylight is not an evidence of a hastily retreat. fact that nothing was disturbed after his gruesome discovery. When he was confronted with three marble slabs shroud- for a shop, a thief broke in, and his shock can be seen in the morgue. Apparently mistaking the Night Worker Misses Morgue For Shop

of Prokudin
S.L.
I believe
the known
I can't say
a cutting
from Japanese
newspaper
translation
about him

newspaper translations of October 28, 1933

STRANGE RUSSIAN RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

A Russian named Yapon Koff, 52, who was a cavalry officer in the time of Russian Empire, came to Shanghai some time ago and was collecting secret informations by employing a number of informers. He stayed at the Astor House. A few days ago he suddenly left for Japan. He is of Russian origin and a naturalized German. He is in possession of a German passport issued two years ago but the passport has now expired.

Suspicion was aroused owing to his strange activities when staying at the Astor House and the Japanese Consular authorities sent a telegram to the Kobe Water Police instructing them to make an investigation. Acting upon these instructions, the Kobe Water Police made a search of articles belonging to him and found a quantity of inflammatory documents. Consequently he was not permitted to disembark. He returned to Shanghai on October 24 by the S.S. Asama Maru. He is reported to be a communist.

NICHI-NICHI.

OVER ONE THOUSAND RUSSIANS LEAVE HARBIN

27 reports that during August and September about 700 White Russians and 400 Soviet Russians have left Harbin due to the rumour of Russo-Japanese war. About 40 Russians are leaving Harbin every day.

\$2,17

For comment please



OCT 29 1933

Dr. Pradip

3/11/83

October 28, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 5390 Morning Translation 16/33

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

STRANGE RUSSIAN RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

4 5390

A Russian named Yapon Koff, 52, who was a cavalry officer in the time of the Russian Empire, came to Shanghai some time ago and was collecting secret information by employing a number of informers. He stayed at the Astor House. A few days ago he suddenly left for Japan. He is of Russian origin and a naturalized German. He is in possession of a German passport issued two years ago but the passport has now expired.

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YAKHONTOFF, Victor Alexeevitch

Author of "The Chinese Soviets".
Address: No. 552 Riverside Drive, New York.
Came to Shanghai "to see several members of the China
Institute of Pacific Relations"
Was collaborator of the Political Research Institute in New York.
Aided Soviet Trade Mission in 1930-1931.

SMP

SMP: No. D 5390
7 Nov. 1934

SKVIRSKY
Soviet representative in America.

KOFF, Yapon - Soviet

D5386

FLASH

NO.

1

D5386

Form 1

JOHNS HENRI POLICE
C. & D. L. REGISTRY.

No. 5376

Report sent with a big bundle of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Ferry Road near Macao Road	Time found	8:50 p.m.	Date	14.11.38
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	A piece of vacant ground.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Near factories.				
How distributed? (If known).	Abandoned on the ground.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Nil.				

*Regulation 18 - subits
similar to 200.7
contained in file 5376
Communist*

+2
For attention
please. *MAH*

Date 16.11.38.

Signed *22 V. Robinson*
for C. L. etc. i/c. *P. R. O.* Station.

Report sent with <u>Communist</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Connaught & Ferry Road corner.</u>	Time found	<u>2 a.m.</u> Date <u>14/11/33</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential ^Y respectable.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>4th U.S.M.C. Military Camp. Factory</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		Found on road.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Anti-Government and Communistic.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil. ^{Register} <i>These leaflets advocate the commemoration of the "November 7 Anniversary". Already</i>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		Nil. <i>Scath with vide said file. (Spare copies detached)</i>	
Charged under what Section of C. C. Code?		- <i>Kuh Tao-hua 14/11</i>	

*Reg: side records
S.S. P. 1000-2-33
attain to file
1000-2-33*

Date November 14, 1933.

Signed *[Signature]* ^{ass.}
for C. I. etc. i/c. London Road Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
No.

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch Station

Date November 9, 1933.

Subject (in full) 16th anniversary of the Soviet Rule in Russia.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

OB Ru S.I.

About 1000 people attended special services in memory of victims of the Red terror, which were held in Russian churches at No. 55 Rue Paul Henry and No. 19 Rue Corneille between 7 and 8 p.m. on November 7.

At 9 p.m. public addresses were delivered at the Cossack's Home, No. 311 Route Vallon, by members of the Russian Nationalist Youth Union on the following subjects:

1) Nationalism, 2) The Spirit of the Union and 3) The necessity and ways of struggle. Prior to the commencement of the lectures Mr. Popoff, President of the Russian Nationalist Youth Union, announced that the special one-day newspaper entitled "For Russia", which the Union had intended to publish on November 6, the proceeds from which would have gone to the fund of the Brotherhood of Russian Truth, could not be distributed for sale as the authorities of the French Concession had not given yet the necessary permission.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

File
NOV 13 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. E. REGISTRAR
No. <i>D</i>
Date <i>11/8/33</i>

Extract from Intelligence Report of 8-11-33.

Soviet Anniversary passes quietly

Nothing untoward occurred on November 7, apart from surreptitious distribution of communist literature bearing on the anniversary of the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, both of which occur on that date.

Reg.
Please attach to file.
SBH:q

S.2, Special Branch.

DRAFT

November 8, 1933.

Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution and the
Establishment of the Central Provisional
Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic--
November 7.

Attempts by local "Reds" to commemorate the
November 7 Anniversaries were confined to the following :-

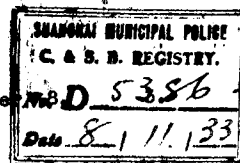
At 7.05 p.m. communist handbills bearing on the
anniversaries were thrown from a motor truck while
proceeding along Pingliang Road near Ford Lane.

At 7.30 p.m. some 40 persons of the student type
gathered in the vicinity of 1440 Avenue Edward VII and
South Chengtu Road. After setting off a few firecrackers,
they dispersed.

At 9.40 p.m. anti-Kuomintang pamphlets were found
at the junction of Nanking and Chekiang Roads.

Communist literature bearing on the occasion was
obtained from various parts of the Settlement on the
eve of November 7.

November



Political (6)

- b) Commence guerilla warfare to support the refusal to pay taxes and to oppose oppression by corrupt gentries, landlords and Kuomintang warlords !
- c) Cease all work, study, post duty and drill and stage demonstrations in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary !
- d) Elect representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives to be held on December 11 !
- 9) Leaflet containing the following slogans :-
 - a) Raise subscriptions in support of the Red Armies !
 - b) Enforce the China-U.S.S.R. Fraternal Alliance !

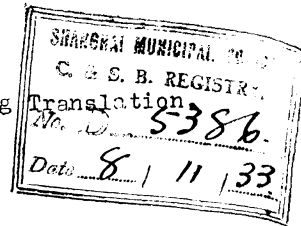
Soviet Anniversary Passes Quietly

Nothing untoward occurred on November 7, apart from surreptitious distribution of communist literature bearing on the anniversary of the Russian Soviet revolution and the anniversary of the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, both of which occur on that date.

II. 5386

November 8, 1933.

Morning



POLITICAL

Chen Pao (Nanking telegram):

DEPARTURE OF WANG CHING WEI FOR KIANGSI.

Owing to a desire to discuss certain important affairs with Mr. Wang Ching Wei, President of the Administrative Yuan, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, commissioned his secretary Lou Ching Ziang to fly to Nanking on November 6 to welcome President Wang and request his presence at Kiangsi.

After attending the conference of the Administrative Yuan on the morning of November 7 and the meeting held at the Russian Embassy to commemorate the anniversary of the success of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia, Mr. Wang Ching Wei boarded the Sikorsky aeroplane at 2 p.m. He stated that he would stay for one night in Kiangsi after which he would return to the Capital by the same plane.

Chen Pao (Nanchang telegram):

Mr. Wang Ching Wei arrived here at 5.20 p.m. November 7 by the Sikorsky aeroplane. He immediately proceeded to General Hsiung Shih Hui's residence by motor car. At 6 p.m. President Wang arrived at General Chiang's residence.

Chen Pao (Nanking telegram):

ZING FENG APPOINTED VICE-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

At a meeting of the Administrative Yuan held at 9 a.m. November 7, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That Mr. Tseu Ling, Vice-Minister of Finance, who has tendered his resignation, be persuaded to remain at his post.
- 2) That Li Tiao Seng, Vice-Minister of Finance, be permitted to resign and that Zing Feng be appointed as his successor.
- 3) That the Provisional Regulations governing the punishment of robbers and bandits be enforced for a further period of six months.

COMMUNISM

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

Yesterday (November 7) was the 16th Anniversary of the success of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia. To guard against reactionary elements becoming active on this anniversary, Colonel Wen Hung An, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, yesterday instructed the police stations of the Bureau to adopt special precautionary measures.

Similar precautions were taken yesterday by the S.M.P. and the French Police.

5386

D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
November 6, B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5386
Date 7 / 11 / 33

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 6 :-

Yu Yeu-jen, President of Supervisory Yuan.

From Nanking

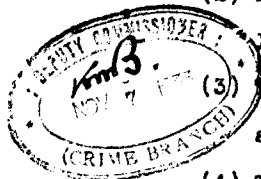
Arrived at 2.26 p.m. November 6 :-

Madam Waung Ching-wei.

Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917)
and the Establishment of the Central Provisional
Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931) -
November 7 : Possible happenings

Information contained in communist leaflets and other sources obtained by the Municipal Police during the past week indicates that local communist elements plan to commemorate the Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, November 7, as follows :-

- (1) To hold a demonstration at the junction of Ferry and Macao Roads between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. when fire-crackers will be let off, communist literature distributed and slogans shouted.
- (2) To form into groups and proceed along Macao, Gordon, Ichang, Tonquin and Mokanshan Roads.
- (3) To stage a demonstration at the junction of Pingliang and Thorburn Roads between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
- (4) To send groups to distribute communist literature in the vicinity of the Sun Sun, Wing On and Sincere departmental stores, Nanking Road near Chekiang Road





Political (2)

during the evening.

Specimens of twelve different kinds of communist handbills, intended for distribution on November 7, have come into the possession of the Municipal Police. Apart from outlining the significance of the anniversary, these handbills urge the general public to carry out the following activities in observance of the occasion :-

- a) Declare a general strike and hold street demonstrations !
- b) Join the Red Armies; organize "Red Army Friendly Societies" and "Labourers' Self-Defence Armies"; oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang and raise subscriptions to support the Red Armies.
- c) To drive out the Japanese and other imperialistic troops by force of arms, to start a revolutionary war, to recover the lost territories, to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign !
- d) Organize among unemployed workers, "Unemployment Committees" and lead jobless workers to demand work, food and relief from the Social Bureau of the Kuomintang !
- e) Oppose the reduction of wages, closing down of factories and dismissal of workers; demand improved working conditions and oppose the Fascist doctrine.
- f) To elect representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives to be convened at Juikin, Kiangsi, on December 11, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
November 7, 1935.
No. D
Date ____/____/____

Political (3)

D 5386
Confidential
The local "White" Russians will observe the following programme in commemoration of the "November 7 Anniversary" :

a) To issue a one-day newspaper containing articles on the significance of the 16th Anniversary of the Communist Yoke in Russia.

b) To hold special services in memory of the victims of the Red Terror in various Russian churches between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. November 7.

c) To deliver a series of speeches under the auspices of the "National Union of Russian Youth" in the premises of the Cossacks' Home, No.331 Route Vallon, at 9 p.m.

The following Communist propaganda bearing on the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1913), November 7 was obtained on November 2 :-

- (1) Circular entitled "Resolutions in connection with work on the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This document urges the mobilization of the youth masses in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the imperialistic Kuomintang and to carry out, in white districts, the following activities :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE		
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.		
November	7,	3.
No.	D	
Date	/	/

Political (4)

- 75386
(Canton)
- a) To conduct an extensive propaganda campaign regarding the great success of socialistic construction, the improved living conditions of labouring, peasant and youth masses in Soviet districts and the oppression of the youth masses under the imperialistic Kuomintang.
 - b) To impress upon the minds of the youth masses that the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. is the army which will secure emancipation for China and disclose to the youth masses the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists.
 - c) To strengthen the activities of League branches in northern provinces among the youth ranks of anti-Japanese armies and Volunteer Corps, to incite anti-Japanese racial and revolutionary wars and ~~murders~~ among the Manchukuo and Japanese troops.
 - d) To convene, by all possible means, mass meetings of celebration, lecture meetings, "flying" meetings and factory conferences, also the staging of dramatic performances, the issue of "wall" papers, factory mosquito papers, cartoons and special issues and to disseminate handbills etc.
 - e) To foster League activities among transportation and communication workers in military and industrial areas in White districts and to make arrangements for the holding of mass demonstrations to commemorate the Double-Anniversary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
November 7, 3.
No. D
Date / /

Political (5)

- 115386
Circular
- (2) Circular entitled "General Principles of Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from giving an account of the significance of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia, this document urges the carrying out of the following work :-
- a) To lead the daily struggles of workers in factories, villages, barracks, etc. and to organize numerous "Soviet Friendly Societies" in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang, to support the Soviet Union and to protect the Chinese Soviet Republic.
 - b) To secure complete control over youths, and to further anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movements among young workers, female workers, soldiers, unemployed workers and juveniles and to urge them to participate in revolutionary struggles, also to join the Red Armies and to organize Self-Defence Units.
 - c) To accelerate propaganda among railway and wharf workers and to urge them to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the campaign against the Red Armies.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
November 7, 34
No. D
Date _____ / _____ / _____

Political (6)

d) To carry out propaganda bearing on the breaking of strikes by "White Russians" and to launch a movement aiming at the expulsion of White Russians from the country.

- (3) Handbill entitled "Open letter to youths throughout the country in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary", issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from denouncing the corrupt practices of the Kuomintang authorities and the aggression of the various foreign imperialists, this document calls for the declaration of a general strike to oppose the closing down of factories, to demand increases of pay and to drive out the White Russian running dogs, and to intensify the inspection of Japanese goods and the staging of demonstrations in commemoration of the anniversaries.

ST.	DATE
C. A. R. G. I.	
No. D	
Date	

November 8

33.

Dear

I send herewith for your information
summarised translations of nine Communist
handbills bearing on the anniversary of the
October Revolution, November 7, which were
obtained by a police agent in Chapel on
November 6, 1933.

Yours sincerely,

J.H.G.

To Messrs. Steptoe,
Sarby,
Koketsu,
Dicker,
Warren,
McHugh.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2.

Date November 7, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECEIVED
No. D
Date

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda bearing on the "Anniversary of the October Revolution" obtained in Western Chapei on 6-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

D. I. Kuh

I forward herewith copies of nine communist handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution - November 7 - which were obtained by Agents A-2275, A-3364 and A-3132 in Western Chapei on November 6, 1933. These handbills were intended for distribution to-day.

Summarized translations of the contents of these documents are attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. Attention is drawn in our daily S.R. No. 7 to the possibility of distribution of Communist and Anti-Sovietist Propaganda in the Settlements. Very.

J. J. J.

Mr. Yao,

Please obtain copies of summary translations of handbills and send with a covering letter to the usual authorities.

J. J. J.

7/11/33

Special Branch 3.2.

November 7, 1933.

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of nine communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 6 :-

- 1) Circular dated November 7, 1933, entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document deals at length with the October Revolution in Russia 16 years ago and the success of the First Five Year Plan. It also mentions the establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic two years ago, the acts of aggression directed at China by foreign imperialists, and the failure of the four attempts of the Kuomintang to suppress the Red Army. In conclusion, it urges labourers to demand increase of pay, betterment of working conditions; it advises peasants to refuse to pay taxes, to commence guerilla warfare and to refuse to supply even a grain of rice to the Kuomintang militarists; it counsels revolutionary students to oppose Fascist education, to demand freedom of speech, press and assembly and to proceed to soviet districts to undertake literary activities.
- 2) Handbill dated October 1 entitled "Manifesto in celebration of the October Revolution", purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It contains a brief account of the significance of the anniversary in Russia 16 years ago and urges the labouring and toiling masses to celebrate the occasion by declaring a general

strike, by joining the Red Armies, by organizing "Red Army Friendly Societies", by organizing "Labourers' Self-Defence Armies" and by opposing the 5th Anti-Red Campaign of the Kuomintang.

- 3) Handbill dated October 21 entitled "General Principles of Propaganda in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial ~~Communist~~ Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document urges that the following work be carried out :-

- a) To conduct an extensive propaganda campaign among the masses exhorting them to oppose the 2nd World War of the imperialists for the partitioning of China, to arm themselves and drive from the country the Japanese and other imperialist troops and to start revolutionary wars to effect the recovery of the lost territories.
 - b) To lead the labourers to declare strikes, to organize factory conferences, to stage demonstrations to celebrate the victories of the Red Armies, to join the Red Armies and to raise subscriptions to support the Red Armies.
 - c) To accelerate propaganda among railway workers and seamen urging them to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the campaign against the Red Armies.
- 4) Handbill dated October 15 entitled "Outline of report opposing the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign launched by the imperialistic Kuomintang", issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist ~~Party~~ Youth League. Apart from denouncing the treacherous acts of the Kuomintang

officials and mentioning victories recently gained by Red Armies over the Kuomintang forces, this handbill outlines the following activities :-

- a) To exhort railway men and seamen not to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign.
 - b) To organize, among unemployed workers, "Unemployment Committees" and lead jobless workers to demand work, food and relief from the Social Bureau of the Kuomintang.
 - c) To collect funds for the purchase of aeroplanes and machine guns to be presented to the Red Army who are fighting the Kuomintang to secure the independence and emancipation of China.
- 5) Handbill entitled "The Truth of Youth", Issue No. 24, dated October 29, 1933 (Special issue to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Drive of the Kuomintang), containing allegations of barbarism on the part of the Kuomintang towards the people and reports of victories gained by Red Armies in Szechuen.
- 6) Handbill entitled "The Truth of Youth", Issue No. 25, dated October 29, 1933 (Special issue on the Anniversary of the October Revolution), containing, among other matters, an open letter addressed to the toiling masses in Kiangsu urging them to celebrate the occasion by refusing to pay taxes to the Kuomintang, to oppose the imperialistic attack on the U.S.S.R. which is the motherland of the world proletariat, to commence revolutionary wars to fight for the success of the Chinese Soviet, to declare a general strike and to stage demonstrations in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary.

7) Leaflet containing the following slogans :-

- a) Oppose the 5th campaign launched by the imperialistic Kuomintang against the Red Armies !
- b) Oppose the partitioning of China and the attack on the Soviet Union by the imperialists !
- c) Oppose the Second World War of the imperialists !
- d) Oppose the reduction of pay, the closing down of factories and the dismissal of workers ! Declare general strikes to resist the attack of the capitalists !

8) Leaflet containing the following slogans :-

- a) Demand of the Kuomintang to appropriate the proceeds of the Wheat-Cotton Loan for the relief of unemployed workers, famine sufferers and refugees !
- b) Commence guerilla warfare to support the refusal to pay taxes and to oppose oppression by corrupt gentries, landlords and Kuomintang warlords !
- c) Cease all work, study, post duty and drill and stage demonstrations in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary !
- d) Elect representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives to be held on December 11 !

9) Leaflet containing the following slogans :-

- a) Raise subscriptions in support of the Red Armies !
Join the Red Armies !
- b) Enforce the China-U.S.S.R. Fraternal Alliance !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch, ~~XXXXXX~~.

Date November 7, 1933

Subject (in full) Demonstration planned to take place in Sinza District this evening -- November 7.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

J. B. Ku

According to information obtained from the French Police, a number of local Chinese communist adherents have planned to hold a demonstration in the vicinity of the Kwang Hwa (光華) Cinema, 1440 Avenue Edward VII, near South Chengtu Road, (Sinza District), between 7 and 8 p.m. to-day, November 7, to commemorate the Anniversary of the October Revolution.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Sinza informed.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir.

*A.D.B., Linna, & B'well informed
through C.C.R.*

File
MB

NOV. 7 1933

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

No. *D*

Date

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933

White Red Russians To Commemorate Today

Today, the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, will be fittingly observed at the local Soviet Consulate.

The same occasion, however, will be observed in an entirely different spirit by the local white Russians, most of whom will turn out at the St Gabriel Church on Route Paul Henry this evening for a special prayer meeting for those who died in fighting against the Red revolution 16 years ago.

As a sign of their dislike for Soviet institutions, 2 gangs of what is believed to be White Russian yesterday afternoon drove by the Russian Consulate here and hurled ink-filled bottles and eggs at the building, breaking a window and bespattering the exterior.

SSR
7/11

\$2 MG

Reg: Please attach to file.

SSR 8711

7

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

No. D

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

Date November 7, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda bearing on the "Anniversary of the
October Revolution" obtained in Western Chapei on 6.11.33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

DBR

I forward herewith copies of seven communist
handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution--
November 7 - and the Second National Congress of Soviet
Representatives to be convened at Ju-king, Kiangse, on
11.12.33, which were obtained by Agents A-2251, A-2146 and
A-4227 in Western Chapei on November 6, 1933.

Summarized translations of the contents of these
documents are attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

dir.

The attached can be covered in S. R. 9.11.33.

*File
JH*

*per
4/11*

Special Branch S.2.

November 7, 1933.

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of seven communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 6 :-

- 1) Handbill dated November 7, 1933, entitled "Open letter to the people of Kiangsu in connection with the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Besides dealing at length with the significance of the anniversary, this document exhorts the masses to observe the following slogans :-
 - a) Cease all work, study, farming and military drill !
Stage demonstrations !
 - b) Overthrow the Kuomintang and the Fascists who are
butcher Chinese labourers and peasants !
 - c) Protect the Soviet Union by force of arms !
- 2) Handbill dated November 7 entitled "Slogans in commemoration of the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic", issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, exhorting the general public to observe the following slogans :-
 - a) Render assistance to the Anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps !
 - b) Oppose the White Terror and Fascism ! Overthrow the Blue Shirt Society of Chiang Kai Shek!

- 3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto in commemoration of the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic", issued by the Chinese Leftist Writers League. Apart from mentioning the significance of the double incidence, this document urges all revolutionary writers, literati and artists to employ their "mouths and pens" to propagate the significance of the socialistic reconstruction in Soviet Russia and to frustrate all propaganda detrimental to the Soviet.
- 4) Handbill dated November 6, 1933, entitled "Open letter to labour friends opposing the anti-revolutionary and arbitrary propaganda conducted by the Kuomintang in its 5th Anti-Communist Campaign", issued by the Shanghai General Labour Federation (Old Labour Union), urging the workers (1) to overthrow the Kuomintang which has betrayed Manchuria and North China, and (2) to support the victories of the Soviet Red Armies.
- 5) Handbill dated November 6 entitled "Open letter to the people of Kiangsu opposing the Bandit Suppression Propaganda Week of the Kuomintang", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This handbill calls on the 800,000 Shanghai workers and the people of Kiangsu to carry out the following activities :-
 - a) To organize "Dog-Beating Groups", "Picketing Groups" and "Slogan Groups" for the purpose of breaking the "Bandit Suppression Propaganda Week" movement of the Kuomintang.
 - b) To oppose the Yellow Labour Unions which are breaking up the strikes.

- 6) Slip of paper containing the following slogans :-
 - a) Support by force of arms the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives !
 - b) Cease work to attend the Congress and demand usual pay for the period of the suspension of work !
 - c) Welcome the delegates of NorthEast Volunteers to attend the Congress !
- 7) Slips of paper, emanating from the Shanghai General Labour Federation (Old Labour Union), containing the following slogans :-
 - a) Overthrow the Kuomintang who are butchering the labouring, peasant and toiling masses !
 - b) Overthrow the Kuomintang who have surrendered to the Japanese Imperialism and who have betrayed national interests !

Fm. 2
G. 3519-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2.

Date. November 6, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. R. C. I. A.
No. D.
Date. 11/6/33

Subject (in full) Reported demonstration in Yangtszepoo district on November 6.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S. B. R. C. I. A.

Mr. Liu Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch, Public Safety Bureau, telephoned this office that he has just received a report to the effect that some 400 radical elements will hold a demonstration in the vicinity of the Sung Sing No. 6 Cotton Mill, Lay Road, at about 6 p.m. to-day (November 6).

In connection with the foregoing no confirmation has been received from our agents.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Yangtszepoo informed.

S. B. R. C. I. A.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Telephoned to Yangtszepoo, Wayside, Yuhin Road, S. O. S., S. O. S. "D" and Armed Reserve. Please file.

J. H. G.

NOV. 6 1933

Special Branch,
November 6, 1933.

Sub-Inspector i/c C.C.R.

Please telephone the following message to
Yangtzepoo, Wayside and Yulin Road Stations, D.O. "D",
D.D.O. "D" and Armed Reserve :

"According to information received from
the Public Safety Bureau, radical elements
are planning to hold a demonstration in
the vicinity of the Sung Sing No. 6 Cotton
Mill, Lay Road, about 6 p.m. today,
November 6. Four hundred people are expected
to take part in the demonstration"

MS
Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
MS
1933

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with <u>one</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Y'poo Road near Sungpan Road.	Time found	6 a.m. Date 8/11/33.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Mill	
How distributed? (If known).		---	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communist	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		--- <i>Register has been dealt with.</i>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		--- <i>Vide I. R. 8. 11. 33</i>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		--- <i>Kuh 17/11</i>	

J. J. Kul
S. B. R. 8. 11. 33
Date *8 Nov 1933*

Signed *Haricegose*
for C. I. etc. i/c. *J. Poo* Station.

File No. 12/33.
Political.

Yulin Road Station,

REPORT

Date **Nov. 7th,** 19 **33.**

Subject (in full). Distributing of Communistic Pamphlets.

Made by D. S. White,

Forwarded by

Sir,

At about 7.05.p.m. on the 7-11-33 a telephone message was received from F.S. Wilson (attached to Wayside), residing at 209 Ford Lane, reporting that at that time a M/truck apparently travelling East to West on Yulin Road and containing 10-12 persons had turned into Ford Lane proceeding North to South and the occupants had thrown about 200 pamphlets onto Ford Lane, the truck was travelling about 25-30 m.p.h. and upon arriving at Pingliang Road had turned East into that road.

F.S. Wilson was unable to obtain the number of the truck because it had no rear light, as far as he could make out the truck was of the usual 3 ton freight type with wood slat sides.

Enquiries made in the vicinity failed to find any other person who had witnessed the distribution.

The following is the factory which is at the point where the pamphlets were thrown.

"Dah Yih Offset Printing Factory", 210 Ford Lane.

No one in this factory saw any of the pamphlets and knew nothing of the occurrence.

F.S. 252 Davies on M/cycle patrol scoured the district but
could find no trace of the truck.

Copies of the pamphlets are hereto attached.

I am, Sir.

Yours obedient servant,

S. D. 1/a

D. S. 24.

D. D. O. "D"

O. i/o Sp. Beh.

Registry.

Already salt with.

vide I.R. 8. 11. 33.

8/11

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with <u>Eight copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	Ford Lane.	Time found	7.10. pm.	Date	7-11-33.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Industrial.			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Printing Factory.			
How distributed? (If known).		See Pol. Report No.12/33.			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communistic.			
Arrests or not, if so how many?		--			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		--			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		--			

Date November 7th, 1933.

Signed _____
for C. I. etc. i/c. Vulin Rd. Station.

F. 28F
G. 40000-9-33.

Officer in Charge
S/L. B.R.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

LOUZA STATION
485/33.
7-11-33.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A"
..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:—	Nature of Offence:—
7-11-	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
	7-11-33.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

COMMUNIST PAMPHLETS FOUND AT MANKING
AND CHEKIANG ROADS, SINCERE COMPANY.
7-11-33.

At 9.11 a.m. 7-11-33 a telephone message was received from P.D. Crowther to the effect that a quantity of communist pamphlets had been thrown from Sincere Company at corner of Manking and Chekiang Roads.

On receipt of this information the undersigned accompanied by C.D.C.17 immediately proceeded to above corner, and on arrival there P.D. Crowther handed over a quantity of pamphlets which he had picked up from the roadway.

Enquiries were made at the Sincere Company Hotel and Roof Garden but no information could be found, that would in any way, assist detectives in tracing the person or persons responsible for the throwing of same.

Copies of all pamphlets are attached for information.

Message circulated to C.G.R. at 9.50p.m. 7-11-33.

Detectives were on duty at all roof gardens on the evening of Nov. 7 but observed nothing unusual

John Bayliss
D. S. 17.
C.D.C.17.

D.I. Kuh.

Included in I.R. 8. 11. 33.
Kuh 7/11

COPY OF EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF 8.11.33

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Yesterday (November 7) was the 16th Anniversary of the success of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia.

To guard against reactionary elements becoming active on this anniversary, Colonel Wen Hung An, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, yesterday instructed the police stations of the Bureau to adopt special precautionary measures.

Similar precautions were taken yesterday by the S.M.P. and the French Police.

SECRET - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

November 7, 1933.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 6:-

Yu You Jen, President of Supervisory Yuan.

From Nanking

Arrived at 2.25 p.m. November 6:-

Madam Maung Ching Wei.

Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the
Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of
the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931) - November 7:

Possible happenings

Information contained in communist leaflets and other sources obtained by the Municipal Police during the past week indicates that local communist elements plan to commemorate the Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution, and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, November 7, as follows:-

1. To hold a demonstration at the junction of Ferry and Macao Roads between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. when fire-crackers will be let off, communist literature distributed and slogans shouted.
2. To form into groups and proceed along Macao, Gordon, Ichang, Tonguin and Mokanshen Roads.
3. To stage a demonstration at the junction of Pingliang and Thorburn Roads between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.
4. To send groups to distribute communist literature in the vicinity of the Sun, Sun, Wing On and Sincere departmental stores, Nanking Road near Chekiang Road during the evening.

Specimens of twelve different kinds of communist handbills intended for distribution on November 7, have come into the possession of the Municipal Police. Apart from outlining the significance of the anniversary, these handbills urge the general public to carry out the following activities in observance of the occasion:-

- A) Declare a general strike and hold street demonstrations!
- B) Join the Red Armies; organize "Red Army Friendly Societies" and "Labourers' Self-Defence Armies"; oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang and raise subscriptions to support the Red Armies.
- C) To drive out the Japanese and other imperialistic troops by force of arms, to start a revolutionary war, to recover the lost territories, to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign!
- D) Organize among unemployed workers, "Unemployment Committees" and lead jobless workers to demand work, food and relief from the Social Bureau of the Kuomintang!

November 7, 1933.

- E) Oppose the reduction of wages, closing down of factories and dismissal of workers; demand improved working conditions and oppose the Fascist doctrine.
- F) To elect representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives to be convened at Juilin, Kiangsi, on December 11, 1933.

The local "White" Russians will observe the following programme in commemoration of the "November 7 Anniversary":

- a) To issue a one-day newspaper containing articles on the significance of the 16th Anniversary of the Communist Yoke in Russia.
- b) To hold special services in memory of the victims of the Red Terror in various Russian churches between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. November 7.
- c) To deliver a series of speeches under the auspices of the "National Union of Russian Youth" in the premises of the Cossacks' Home, No. 331 Route Vallon, at 9 p.m.

The following communist propaganda bearing on the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1913), November 7 was obtained on November 2:-

1. Circular entitled "Resolutions in connection with work on the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This document urges the mobilization of the youth masses in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the imperialistic Kuomintang and to carry out, in white districts, the following activities:-
 - a) To conduct an extensive propaganda campaign regarding the great success of socialistic construction, the improved living conditions of labouring, peasant and youth masses in Soviet Districts and the oppression of youth masses under the imperialistic Kuomintang.
 - b) To impress upon the minds of the youth masses that the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. is the army which will secure emancipation for China and disclose to the youth masses the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists.
 - c) To strengthen the activities of League branches in Northern provinces among the youth ranks of anti-Japanese armies and Volunteer Corps, to incite anti-Japanese racial and revolutionary wars and mutinies among the Manchukuo and Japanese troops.
 - d) To convene, by all possible means, mass meetings of celebration, lecture meetings, "flying" meetings and factory conferences, also the staging of dramatic performances, the issue of "wall" papers, factory mosquito papers, cartoons and special issues and to disseminate handbills, etc.
 - e) To foster League activities among transportation and communication workers in military and industrial areas in White districts and to make arrangements for the holding of mass demonstrations to commemorate the Double-Anniversary.
2. Circular entitled "General Principles of Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from giving an account of the significance of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia, this document urges the carrying out of the following work:-

- a) To lead the daily struggles of workers in factories, villages, barracks, etc. and to organize numerous "Soviet Friendly Societies" in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang, to support the Soviet Union and to protect the Chinese Soviet Republic.
 - b) To secure complete control over youths, and to further anti-imperialistic and anti-Kuomintang movements among young workers, female workers, soldiers, unemployed workers and juveniles and to urge them to participate in revolutionary struggles, also to join the Red Armies and to organize Self-Defence Units.
 - c) To accelerate propaganda among railway and wharf workers and to urge them to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the campaign against the Red Armies.
 - d) To carry out propaganda bearing on the breaking of strikes by "White Russians" and to launch a movement aiming at the expulsion of White Russians from the country.
3. Handbill entitled "Open Letter to Youths throughout the Country in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary" issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from denouncing the corrupt practices of the Kuomintang authorities and the aggression of the various foreign imperialists, this document calls for the declaration of a general strike to oppose the closing down of factories, to demand increases of pay and to drive out the White Russians running dogs, and to intensify the inspection of Japanese goods and the staging of demonstrations in commemoration of the anniversaries.

Bandit Suppression Movement

In connection with the Bandit Suppression Movement Propaganda Week, a general meeting of representatives of local public bodies was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, at 10.45 a.m. November 6, when some 400 persons were present. Doong Ying Pei (董行佩), who was a member of the presidium, in his address to the attendance stated that the object of the meeting was to acquaint the public of the evil-doings of the "Communist bandits" who aim at betraying the Chinese nation to the 3rd International. He added that for the welfare of the China nation, the National Government had determined to use every means in its power to extirpate this evil. Similar speeches were made by O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary to the Shanghai Municipality, Chu Hsueh Fen (朱学范), representing the General Labour Union and several others. The meeting concluded by with the shouting of slogans bearing on the occasion.

According to the programme, prominent Chinese, including Mayor Wu Tieh Chen, will broadcast lectures to-day, November 7, from various local radio stations.

Interference by Peace Preservation Corps with Municipal Police on extra-Settlement Roads

* On November 5, a C.P.C. on duty outside Jessfield Park stopped a ricksha which was proceeding along Yu Yuen Road, without a Settlement Licence. The passenger of the ricksha abused the constable for stopping the ricksha and proceeded to obtain the assistance of three armed members of the Peace Preservation Corps nearby. Two of the latter held the arms of the C.P.C. while the ricksha passenger slapped the C.P.C. across the face. The members of the Paoantui then left the scene.

COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE

6.11.33.

From Officer i/c Special Branch

Please circulate :

" A supplement to the Special Branch
Daily Report is being circulated to-night
giving details of possible incidents which
may occur on 7.11.33."

C.D.I. Prince.

COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE

6.11.33.

C.C.R.

Please telephone the following message to Y'poo, Wayside and Yulin Road Stations, D.O. "D", D.D.O. "D" and Armed Reserve.

"According to information received from the Public Safety Bureau, radical elements are planning to hold a demonstration in the vicinity of the Sung Sing No.6 Cotton Mill, Lay Road, about 6 p.m.to-day, November 6. 400 people are expected to take part in the demonstration."

Special Branch,

November 6, 1933.

Supplement to the Daily Intelligence Report

Double Anniversary of the October Revolution
(1917) and the Establishment of the Central
Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931)
-- November 7

No organized demonstrations, processions, etc.
which may result in a breach of public peace are
likely to take place, but it is probable that
irresponsible elements of the White Russian will
surreptitiously distribute anti-communist handbills
and a remote possibility exists that some extremists
may insult or assault Soviet officials or throw stones
at Soviet Official buildings.

Soviet Russians will suspend business on
November 7 and 8 in celebration of the Anniversary
and are expected to pass their time in private
feasting and rejoicing.

J. H. Evans
Officer i/c Special Branch

Distribution:

Same as Morning Report.

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

November 6, 1933.

Communists Plan Demonstration on November 7.

We are informed that the Committee of the Western District of Shanghai of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to organize demonstrations in front of the Nagai Wata No. 7 Mill between 6 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. November 7, the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

As Rub.

LibR 7/11

Translation of a confidential despatch, character
Tseng (張), No.75, dated November 6, 1933, from
the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Major F. J. Gerrard,
Commissioner of Police,
S. A. P.

Sir,

The following secret information has been
received :

"November 6 being the Anniversary of the
October Revolution, the Communist Party is reported
planning to convene to-morrow (November 7) open air
meetings in Yangtszepoo, the Western and the
Central Districts of the International Settlement, and
to hold celebrations in the Soviet Russian Consulate-
General. These celebrations will possibly be
attended by Chinese communist elements."

In this connection, I forward herewith
copy of a manifesto issued by the Central Committee
of the Chinese Communist Party. Apart from
instructing my subordinates to adopt precautionary
measures, I would request you to order your
men to exercise vigilance.

General Wen Hung En
Commissioner of the Shanghai Public
Safety Bureau.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

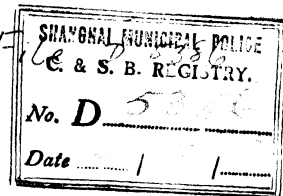
Shanghai, November 7, 1933.

To _____

Letter No.75 from Public Safety
Bureau dated November 6, 1933.

Subject: Conveying information
that communists plan to stage
demonstrations in the Eastern,
Western and the central districts
in the Settlement to-day, November
7.

52
For immediate
S. I. Kuhl. attention. J/K
SBR 7/11



November 6 33.

Dear

I send herewith for your information translations of three Communist handbills which were obtained by a police agent in the Western District of Shanghai on November 2, 1933. These handbills were issued in the name of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and contain propaganda in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution (November 7, 1933).

Yours sincerely,

To Messrs Dicker,
Warren,
McHugh,
Koketsu,
Steptoe,
Sarby,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
K. & B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date November 6, 1933.

Subject (in full). Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931) -- November

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S. B. Kim S. I.

Agents A-2235 and A-3657 report that between 9 and 10am November 3, 1933 certain workers of the Mei Yah (美亞) Silk Weaving Factory and N.W.K. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Cotton Mills held a meeting at No. 26 Fu Nyeu Li (福豫里), Robison Road, C.O.I., under the auspices of a communist agent named Siao Lan (小蘭), member of the Organization Department of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That "flying" meetings be held between 6 and 7 p.m. November 7 in the vicinity of the Ferry Road Market and on Ichang Road near the Dah Yeu (大有) Oil Factory, to commemorate the aforementioned Double-Anniversary.
- 2) That representatives from each of the Propaganda and Organization Departments of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee and the Eastern District Committee of the ^{local} Chinese Communist Party be appointed to proceed to Kiangse in company with representatives of various industrial concerns in the Eastern and Western Districts to participate in the Second National Congress of Chinese Soviet Representatives to be convened at Juking, Kiangse, on December 11, 1933.
- 3) That opposition be raised against the 5th Anti-Communist War launched by the Kuomintang.

A record card in respect of Siao Lan, whose description is not yet available, has been compiled for future reference.

It is learned that in view of the insufficient number of participants from the labouring masses to stage demonstrations as experienced during previous anniversaries, the local Chinese Communist Party has decided to give early publicity of possible communist activities concerning future anniversaries.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Attached herewith are copies of three communist circulars bearing on the anniversaries in question, issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, together with a summarized translation of each. These pamphlets were obtained by Agent A-1385 in Western Chapei on November 2.

Reh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Db. (Djins)

*Information and former of
passing to D.D.S. A memorandum
on the programme of the extremists
for to-morrow, November 7, the
anniversary of the Soviet revolution,
will be sent out this afternoon.*

J. H. Jones

0. H. Sp. Br.

NOV 6 1933

Special Branch S. 2.

November 6, 1933.

Communist propaganda bearing on the Double Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931) - November 7.

Hereunder is a summarized translation of three communist circulars which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 2 :-

- (1) Circular entitled "Resolutions in connection with work on the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This document urges the mobilization of the youth masses in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the imperialistic Kuomintang and to carry out, in white districts, the following activities :-
 - a) To conduct an extensive propaganda campaign regarding the great success of socialistic construction, the improved living conditions of labouring, peasant and youth masses in Soviet districts and the oppression of the youth masses under the imperialistic Kuomintang.
 - b) To impress upon the minds of the youth masses that the proletariat in the U.S. S.R. is the army which will secure emancipation for China and disclose to the youth masses the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists.
 - c) To strengthen the activities of League branches in northern provinces among the youth ranks of anti-Japanese armies and Volunteer Corps, to incite anti-Japanese racial and revolutionary wars and munitions among the Manchukuo and Japanese troops.

- d) To convene, by all possible means, mass meetings of celebration, lecture meetings, "flying" meetings and factory conferences, also the staging of dramatic performances, the issue of "wall" papers, factory mosquito papers, cartoons and special issues and to disseminate handbills etc.
 - e) To foster League activities among transportation and communication workers in military and industrial areas in White districts and to make arrangements for the holding of mass demonstrations to commemorate the Double-Anniversary.
- (2) Circular entitled "General Principles of Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from containing an exaggerated account of the significance of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia, this document urges the carrying out of the following work :-
- a) To lead the daily struggles of workers in factories, villages, barracks, etc. and to organize numerous "Soviet Friendly Societies" in order to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang, to support the Soviet Union and to protect the Chinese Soviet Republic.
 - b) To secure complete control over youths, and to further anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movements among young workers, female workers, soldiers, unemployed workers and juveniles and to urge them to participate in revolutionary struggles, also to join the Red Armies and to organize Self-Defence Units.
 - m) To accelerate propaganda among railway and wharf workers and to urge them to refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the campaign against the Red Armies.

- d) To carry out propaganda bearing on the breaking of strikes by "White Russians" and to launch a movement aiming at the expulsion of White Russians from the country.
- (3) Handbill entitled "Open letter to youths throughout the country in commemoration of the October Revolution Anniversary", issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from denouncing the corrupt practices of the Kuomintang authorities and the aggression of the various foreign imperialists, this document calls for the declaration of a general strike to oppose the closing down of factories, to demand increases of pay and to drive out the White Russian running dogs, and to intensify the inspection of Japanese goods and the staging of demonstrations in commemoration of the anniversaries.

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST CIRCULAR ENTITLED
"RESOLUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH WORK ON THE 16TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION", ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE
(DATED OCTOBER 10)

November 7 of this year is the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia as well as the Second Anniversary of the Establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic. To commemorate the occasion, it should be the principal task of the League to mobilize the youth masses to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Drive of the imperialistic Kuomintang and to carry out, in white districts, the undermentioned activities :-

- 1) To conduct an extensive propaganda regarding the great success of socialistic construction, the results of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the great improvement in the living of labouring, peasant and toiling youth masses in Soviet districts and the cruel oppression suffered by the youth masses under the imperialistic Kuomintang regime.
- 2) To impress upon the minds of the youth masses that the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. is the strong allied army which will secure emancipation for China and that they should support the U.S.S.R. in order to avert being colonized. The League should also disclose to the youth masses the intrigues of the Japanese imperialists in arresting Soviet employees of the C.E.R. and should urge all youth organizations to issue manifestoes and send circular telegrams of protest to the Japanese Consulate.
- 3) It should be the special duty of the League branches in northern provinces to strengthen their activities among the youth ranks of Anti-Japanese Armies and Volunteer Corps, to incite anti-Japanese racial and revolutionary wars and mutinies among the troops of Manchukuo and Japan.
- 4) To convene, by every possible public or semi-public means, mass meetings of celebration, lecture meetings,

"flying" meetings, and factory conferences, to stage dramatic performances, to publish "wall" papers, factory mosquito papers, cartoons and special issues, to disseminate handbills, etc.

- 5) To enlarge the movement for the support of the Soviet Red Armies in the following manner as decided by the "Central" of the League :-

a) By convening general meetings of representatives of youth masses.

b) By instituting League activities in and around transportation, communications, military and industrial areas in White districts.

c) By mobilizing unemployed workers to join the Guerilla Corps of the Red Army, by instigating workers to go on strikes and by calling upon young soldiers to refuse to transport munitions for the imperialistic Kuomintang to be used in the campaign against the Red Army.

d) By strenuously carrying out ~~the~~ movements to raise funds for the purchase of aeroplanes, machine guns, etc. to be presented to the Red Army.

6) The above movements should be carried out in conjunction with the Party. Arrangements should be made to stage mass processions and demonstrations to commemorate the Anniversary of the October Revolution.

Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Youth League.

October 10.

Handbill entitled "General Principles of Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the October Revolution", dated October 19, 1933, purporting to emanate from the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. A summarized translation of this document is as follows :-

Besides exaggerating the significance of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia, the document tells about the world economic crisis and the invasion of China by imperialistic countries. It states that Japan is attempting to occupy the whole of North China, Great Britain has her eye on Thibet and Szechuen, France looks longingly on Yunnan and Kweichow. France and Japan have occupied the islands in the South Seas and are threatening South China. The Kuomintang is then accused of having betrayed the nation. It points out that the salvation of China will depend upon the success of the Chinese soviet movement.

The following work is then recommended on the Anniversary of the October Revolution :-

- 1) To lead the daily struggles in factories, villages, barracks, etc. and to organize large numbers of "Soviet Friendly Societies" to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang, to support the Soviet Union, and to protect the Chinese Soviet Republic.

- 2) To secure control of the mass of youths; to extend the anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movement of the huge number of young workers, female workers, soldiers, unemployed workers, and children, and to urge them to participate in revolutionary warfare, to join the Red Armies and to organize self-protection corps.

- 3) To accelerate propaganda among railway and wharf workers and to urge them to refuse to transport arms and munition for Kuomintang troops engaged in the fight against Red Armies.

- 4) To extend the mass organizations such as the "Red

- 2 -

Army Friendly Societies" and the "Soviet Friendly Societies".

5) To carry out propaganda bearing on the breaking of strikes by "White Russians" and to conduct a movement for the expulsion of White Russians.

Summarized translation of a communist circular entitled
"Open letter to the youths throughout the country in
commemoration of the Anniversary of the October Revolution",
issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist
Youth League dated October 19, 1933.

To the youths throughout the country :

November 7 is the Anniversary of the October Revolution
in Russia. It is also the Second Anniversary of the Establish-
ment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese
Soviet Republic.

On this date, the Russian proletariat rose to power
and effected the emancipation of the entire body of toiling
labourers and peasants in Russia. It was also on this date
that the Soviet of China, having an area of one-sixth of
China with one-sixth of the whole population, broke away
from the rule of the imperialistic Kuomintang.

During the past sixteen years, the U.S.S.R. has made
considerable progress and at present ranks as the first free
and productive nation of the world. It has improved the
living conditions of the workers, abolished unemployment,
elevated the standard of education, etc.

The economic crisis confronting the capitalistic world
is growing more serious. Vast labouring, peasant and toiling
youth masses are homeless and faced with poverty. With the
approach of this year's Anniversary of the October Revolution,
the downfall of capitalism becomes imminent.

This year's anniversary can be said to have been
recognized by the imperialists as the most pressing problem
moment of the ~~movement~~ and has led them to attack the Soviet Union
and to partition China, as witness the occupation by Japan
of Manchuria and her advance into Mongolia, the annexation
of Thibet and Sinkiang by Great Britain to prepare for an
offensive against the Soviet Union, and French domination

in Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces.

The corrupt Kuomintang, the running dog of the imperialists, is shamelessly signing treacherous agreements, contracting loans and giving up territory. Furthermore, after the failure of its 4th Anti-Communist Drive, the Kuomintang has enlisted thousands of Fascist butchers to be used in the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign and by means of an "economic blockade" it is attempting to starve out the revolutionary masses in the Soviet districts.

Toiling youths throughout the country! The 5th Anti-Communist Campaign is the decisive struggle between the Chinese Soviet and colonized China!

Young brothers, celebrate the Anniversary of October Revolution! Arise and arm yourselves to participate in the racial revolutionary war against the Kuomintang's surrender to the imperialists, against the imperialist attack on the Soviet Union and against the 5th Anti-Communist Drive of the Kuomintang!

Young labourers, declare a general strike to oppose the closing down of factories, to demand an increase of pay and to drive out the White Russian running dogs!

Young peasants, refuse to pay taxes and organize guerilla warfare against the imperialistic Kuomintang!

Young soldiers, object to your pay being in arrears, demand betterment of living conditions and refuse to fight against the Red Armies!

Toiling young brothers, inspect Japanese goods, raise subscriptions to support the Anti-Imperialist movement and drive out the White Russians who are the running dogs of imperialists to attack the Soviet Union and to partition China!

Stage demonstrations and celebrate the Anniversary of the October Revolution!

- 3 -

Long live the success of the Soviet Socialism!

Struggle for Soviet China!

Long live the success of the October Revolution!

Long live the Chinese Soviet Government!

Central Committee

of the

Chinese Communist Youth League.

October 19, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RECEIPT
No. <i>D 5386</i>
Date <i>7 11 33</i>

Special Branch,

November 6, 1933.

Supplement to the Daily Intelligence Report

Double Anniversary of the October Revolution
(1917) and the Establishment of the Central
Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931)
-- November 7

No organized demonstrations, processions, etc.
which may result in a breach of public peace are
likely to take place, but it is probable that
irresponsible elements of the White Russian will
surreptitiously distribute anti-communist handbills
and a remote possibility exists that some extremists
may insult or assault Soviet officials or throw stones
at Soviet Official buildings.

Soviet Russians will suspend business on
November 7 and 8 in celebration of the Anniversary
and are expected to pass their time in private
feasting and rejoicing.

J. H. Evans

Officer i/c Special Branch

Distribution:

Same as Morning Report.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. <u> </u>
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>November 6, 1933</u>

Date November 6, 1933

Subject (in full) Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution (1917) and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931) -- November 7; Possible happenings

Made by D.I. Kih Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

D. I. Kih Pao-hwa

Agents A-2267 and A-3371 report that members of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Communist Party have contemplated to observe the celebration of the Double-Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, November 7, as follows :-

- 1) To hold a demonstration at the junction of Ferry and Macao Roads between 6 and 7 p.m. when fire-crackers will be let off, communist literature distributed and slogans shouted.
- 2) To form into groups and proceed along Macao, Gordon, Ichang, Tonquin and Mokanshan Roads.
- 3) To stage a similar demonstration at the junction of Pingliang and Thorburn Roads between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.
- 4) To send groups to distribute communist literature in the vicinity of the three departmental stores on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road during the evening.

Specimens of twelve different kinds of communist handbills in white, yellow and pink colours, intended for distribution on November 7, have come into the possession of the Municipal Police. Apart from outlining the significance of the anniversaries, these handbills urge the general public to carry out the following activities in observance of the occasion :-

- a) Declare a general strike and hold street demonstrations!
- b) Join the Red Armies; organize "Red Army Friendly Societies" and "Labourers' Self-Defence Armies"; oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang; raise subscriptions to support the Red Armies!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

c) Drive out the Japanese and other imperialistic troops by force of arms; start a revolutionary war to restore the lost territories; refuse to transport munitions for the Kuomintang troops engaged in the 5th Anti-Communist campaign!

d) Organize, among unemployed workers, "Unemployment Committees" and lead jobless workers to demand work, food and relief from the Social Bureau of the Kuomintang!

e) Oppose the reduction of wages, closing down of factories dismissals of workers; demand improved working conditions and oppose the Fascist doctrine!

f) Elect representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives to be convened at Ju-king, Kiangse, on December 11, 1933!

Kuh Tso-hua

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

msd
8/10

File

NOV 7 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

SECTION 2 ~~XXXXX~~,

Date November 3, 1933

Subject (in full) 16-th Anniversary of the Soviet Rule in Russia.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D.S. Prokofiev

With reference to the 16-th Anniversary of the Soviet Rule in Russia which falls on Tuesday, November 7, enquiries have been made with a view to the ascertaining, as far as possible, the manner in which both the local Russian emigrants and the Soviet circles intend to mark the occasion.

From a series of interviews with responsible representatives of various "White-Russian" organizations it would appear that nothing will be done on their part which could be interpreted as an encouragement of any activities likely to result in a breach of the public peace. Apart from articles on the subject of the significance of the anniversary of the communist yoke in Russia which will be published in local Russian newspapers, a special one-day newspaper entitled "For Russia" will be published on November 6 on the initiative of the local branch of the "National Union of Russian Youth" to mark the day of national mourning. Members of this union also intend to deliver public addresses in the premises of the Cossack's Home, No 311 Route Vallon, at 9 p.m., November 7 on the following subjects: 1) "Nationalism," 2) "The Spirit of the Union" and 3) "The ^{ex} necessity and ways of struggle". The proceeds from the sale of the newspaper and admission tickets for the lectures will go to the fund of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth", a Russian anti-communist organization. Special services in memory of victims of the red terror and civil war will take place in various Russian churches during the evening of November 7, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

While no organized demonstrations, processions etc., which may lead to some untoward incidents, are likely, there seems to be more reasons than ever since November 1927, when the local Soviet consulate was attacked by "Whites" on a similar

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

occasion, to expect an outbreak of undesirable activities on the part of irresponsible elements, which include local rowdies as well as individuals of the patriotic type liable to act on impulse rather than on the solid ground of reflection. Apart from the surreptitious distribution of anti-communist handbills, this activities may include acts calculated to annoy the local Soviet officialdom as well as acts of violence against Soviet officials and institutions. Although no definite information bearing on this has been received, the following incidents, which took place recently, are symptomatic:- Mr. Bogomoloff, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to China, was insulted on August 3, at Tsingtao, by a local Russian youth of a doubtful reputation, and on August 4 another three Russian youths, this time of the patriotic type, brutally assaulted Mr. Veiss, acting editor of the "Shanghai Zaria" for publishing information derogatory to the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth".

Finally, the possibility, however remote it may seem, of deliberate acts of hooliganism on the part of Soviet agents-provocateurs with a view to the discrediting the local "White-Russians" before the public opinion, should not be overlooked. Publicity given by the local Russian newspapers to the case of V.A. Morison, former employee of the Centrosojus, to his "revelations" regarding the alleged subversive activities of employees of local Soviet commercial institutions and regarding certain details of their private life- could not fail to have an irritating effect on the local Soviet officialdom. To counteract the unfavourable impression created by this scandal, Markov, manager of the local branch of the Centrosojus, gave a lunch to representatives of the Chinese press on September 2, 1933 at the Metropole Hotel,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

-3-

Made by Forwarded by

e/
during which he made reference to the intrigues of the local
"White-Russians". Another sign of annoyance on the part of the
Soviet circles in Shanghai is the "Tass" Agency telegram dated
September 17, 1933 (copy attached) in which the "Whites" are
blamed for using the "Whiteguardist " Morison and the "notorious
agent-provocateur whiteguardist Kedrolivansky" for their efforts
"to discredit the business prestige of the Shanghai branch of
the Centrosojus". The above would seem to indicate that the pos-
sibility of some counterplot on the part of the Soviet circles
is not unlikely.

As regards the "Red" sector of the Russian community in
Shanghai, no definite information is yet available regarding the
manner of the celebration of the anniversary of the October Re-
volution, except that the local Soviet institutions will be clo-
sed on November 7 and 8. It must be stated, however, that since
the establishment of the offices of the Soviet Embassy at Shang-
hai in April 1933, nothing has been done by the Soviet represen-
tatives here to make themselves conspicuous in any way.

Enquiries are being continued, and any information of in-
terest will be immediately reported.

Attached herewith is a list of Russian churches in Shang-
hai as well as a list of Soviet establishments.

D.B. (Dimes)
Information and A. Prokoziev
forward of passing to D.S.
D.O. 2.

J. H. G. G. G.

O. 1/c Sp. Br.
NOV 3 1933

Officer 1/c Special Branch.

hwp
3/11

LIST OF RUSSIAN CHURCHES IN SHANGHAI

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. St.Gabriel's Church | 55 Rue Paul Henry |
| 2. St.Nicolas Church | 19 Rue Corneille |
| 3. St.Andrew's Church | 220 Route Vallon |
| 4.Church of the Ressurrection | 14 Kungping Road |
| 5.St.Sophia's Church | 295 Route Cardinal Mercier |
-

LIST OF SOVIET ESTABLISHMENTS IN SHANGHAI.(Intern.Settl.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Soviet Embassy and Consulate-General | No 1 Whangpoo Road |
| 2. Centrosojus (England), Ltd | No 2 Peking Road,
Glen Line Bldg. |
| 3. Far Eastern Bank(Dalbank) | No 3 Foochow Road |
| 4. United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R.
(Soyouzneft) | No 2 Canton Road
Rooms 504/5 |
| 5. Chinese Eastern Railway,
Commercial Agency | No 3 Canton Road,
Robert Dollar Bldg. |
| 6. Tass News Agency | No 38 Avenue Ed.VII |
| 7. Black Sea and Baltic General Insurance Co | No 33 Szechuen Road. |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 20 5381
Date: 9 / 10 / 33

SPECIAL INQUIRY

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

October 29, 1933

FAR EASTERN BANK
(Dalbank)

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of the 16th Anniversary of the Union of the Soviet Socialistic Republics, this bank will be closed to business on Tuesday, Wednesday, November 7 and 8, 1933. 2785

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information

[Signature]
S. r.
29/10.

S2, Please ascertain what plans have been made regarding the celebration of the 16th anniversary of the U. S. S. R. Is it likely that local "white" Russians will make any counter demonstrations? *[Signature]*

Dr. P. P. [Signature]
20/10/33

OCT 29 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D-55868
No. 2
S.2, Special Br. [redacted]
Date November 2, 1933.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Labour agitation among workers of the N.W.K.Nos. 1 & 2
Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

[Signature]

With reference to the attached "Special Enquiry," dated 1.11.33 relating to the labour agitation among workers of the N.W.K. Nos.1 & 2 Cotton Mills, I have to state that the meeting in question was held on the afternoon of October 25 and not on October 27 as reported in the French Police Intelligence Summary.

A report on the meeting was submitted by the undersigned on October 26.

Wang Ah-dah (王阿大), age 26, native of Kompo, employee of the N.W.K. Nos. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road, O.O.L., who played a prominent part in the proposed organization of a Strike and who was arrested by the Chinese authorities inside the mill premises at 7 p.m. October 26, is at present detained in the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Head pending investigation.

A record card in respect of this labour agitator has been made out by this office for future reference.

In view of the fact that the principal agitator is now under arrest and the mill management are taking adequate precautions, it is unlikely that the strike movement will gain any fresh impetus.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

md
2/11

Reg.

Please put again in a week.

NOV - 2 1933

SPECIAL INQUIRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date 11/11/33

Translation of Extracts from the French Police
Intelligence Report dated 28/10/33.

Wang Ah Dah, Wang Han-zeng and Sio Liu, with other employees of the No.1 and No.2 Factories of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, 100 Brenan Road, O.O.L., were instrumental in organizing a union and have formed a Preparatory Committee for this purpose.

At 3 p.m. yesterday (October 27), some 20 members of this committee held a meeting at No.1, 6th alley of Yung Hwa Li, Robison Road, Chapel. Sio Liu presided and the following demands were proposed for presentation to the managements:

1. A regular six-monthly increase of 2% be made in the employees' pay.
2. An eight-hour day be instituted.
3. Employees not to be badly treated or dismissed without due cause.
4. Wages to be paid to employees for all holidays.
5. Two months' leave on full pay to be granted to female employees during their period of confinement.
6. That this Preparatory Committee receive recognition and be granted a subsidy.

The management of the N.W.K. learning that this Preparatory Committee was of communistic origin, informed the Bureau of Public Safety, who sent their agents to No.1, 6th alleyway, Ying Hwa Li, where the meeting was in progress. The worker Wang Ah-dah was arrested and his colleagues dispersed forthwith.

S2
Any further information
please.

S2. Kuz 11/11/33

W. H. Ling 11/11/33

Report sent with <u>11</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found	Ichang Road
Time found	1 a.m.
Date	29.10.33
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Near Mills
How distributed? (If known).	Discarded
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

*Registry
Spare copies detached.
Handbill attached has been
sent with vide report forwarded
on October 30. 1933.
Hui Tso-hua*

Date 29th October 1933

W
NOV 6 1933

Signed J. J. H. Robinson
for C. I. etc. i/c. P.Rd. Station.

82.3/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5286

REPORT

S. 2, Special Branch Station,

Date October 30, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the
October Revolution -- November 7, 1933.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

SSD. Guersb.

I forward herewith a copy of a communist handbill bearing on the double anniversary of the October Revolution and the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, which falls on November 7. This handbill, of which a single copy only was obtained by Agent A-1826 in Western Chapei on October 28, is addressed to "Young Labourers throughout the Province of Kiangsu" and is issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League.

A summarized translation of the contents of the handbill is attached herewith.

I have now in possession of 6 further copies of this handbill.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Copies of translations to Steptoe, Methuen, Roberts, Sackley, Dickes, Warren, Van der Berg, Kutsen, Josselyn, and copies of the original handbill in Chinese to the first four. Copies sent to above authorities.
y84ao 31/10/33

OCT. 30 1933

*IV
SSD. Kuh Pao-hwa
10/30/33*

*III
20/10/33
Returned for use when submitting several reports in my assignments made.*

The following is a summarized translation of a communist handbill entitled "Letter to Young Labourers throughout Kiangsu in connection with the Anniversary of October Revolution (November 7)", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League.

To young labourers throughout Kiangsu,

The 16th anniversary of the October Revolution is approaching. This anniversary falls on November 7 and on this date in 1917 the proletariat in Russia overthrew the reactionary government of landlords and capitalists, and established their own Soviet rule. The October revolution was not only a success to the Soviet proletariat, but is a success to the proletariat throughout the world who should therefore commemorate the anniversary.

The U.S.S.R. - the land of the proletariat - has made considerable progress during the past sixteen years. She has not only accomplished the First Five Year Plan, but has secured significant success in industry, farming, social constructions, politics and diplomatic relations in her pursuit of the Second Five Year Plan.

In the meantime the capitalist and imperialistic nations of the world are facing an economic crisis. Owing to the failure of the Economic Conference, the various imperialistic nations are resorting to warfare to settle the economic crisis and are making a joint attack on the U.S.S.R. which is the only country making rapid progress. Of late, the Japanese imperialists in the Far East and the German fascists in Europe are openly challenging Soviet Russia and, with the ^{pp}approach of the anniversary of the October Revolution, an attack on the U.S.S.R. is [.]imminent.

The anniversary of the October Revolution this year is also the Second Anniversary of the Establishment of the Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The general and juvenile masses in Soviet areas, under the leadership of the Communist Party,

(2)

and their Central authorities, are waging struggles against the imperialistic Kuomintang and have this year crushed the 4th Anti-Communist Campaign. Calamities and famines are frequent occurrences in districts under the Kuomintang rule.

The imperialistic Kuomintang and other reactionary cliques have exercised the utmost mean and deceitful measures to insult the Chinese Red Army and to inveigle young men into the melancholy whirlpool of warfare. Simultaneously, they are utilizing tyrannic capitalists to oppress workers.

All young labourers throughout Kiangsu must unite and overthrow the reactionary rule of the imperialistic Kuomintang. The Chinese Communist Youth League exhort you to observe the following slogans :-
Arise, refuse to carry firearms for the imperialistic Kuomintang, refuse to pay taxes and refuse to fight for the Kuomintang!

Oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign and oppose the attack on the Soviet Union!

File
Elect your own representatives to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives which will be convened on December 11!

Arm yourselves and commence a racial revolutionary war in order to secure the victory of Soviet China!

Overthrow the Kuomintang, the running dogs of the Imperialists!

Oppose the oppression of workers by the capitalists!

Workers, students and soldiers declare a general strike and stage demonstrations to commemorate the Anniversary of the October Revolution!

Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Communist Youth League.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date 2 October 26, 1933

Subject (in full) Labour agitation among certain workers of N.W.K. Nos. 1 & 2
Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *Old Everest*

Agent A-2527 reports that between 4 and 5.30 p.m.

October 25, 1933 some twenty radically inclined workers of the N.W.K. Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills held a meeting in an unnumbered house off Robison Road, O.O.L., following the circulation of a rumour that the mill management intended dismissing 180 workers within the next few days. The following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That preparations be made to organize a "Strike Committee" with a view to bringing about the achievement of the following demands :-

- (a) That a general increase in wages be effected.
- (b) That working hours be reduced.
- (c) That no workers be dismissed without cause.
- (d) That workers be not ill-treated.
- (e) That an eight-hour working day be enforced.
- (f) That Sundays be observed as holidays with full pay.
- (g) That support be given to the "Strike Committee".

(2) That the "Strike Committee" be composed of the following sub-committees:-

- (a) General Affairs.
- (b) Organization.
- (c) Propaganda.
- (d) Picketting.
- (e) Subscription Canvassing.
- (f) Publication.
- (g) Despatching.
- (h) Struggle.
- (i) Supervising.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(3) That the following auxilliary organizations be established :-

(a) Youth Vanguard Groups

(b) Youth Defence Groups

(c) Youth Anti-Japanese Societies.

(d) Anti-Japanese Societies of Juvenile Workers.

(4) That a demonstration be staged between 6 and 7 p.m.

November 7, 1933, in the vicinity of Ichang, Macao and

Ferry Roads to comemorate the Double-Anniversary of the

Soviet Revolution in 1917 and of the Establishment of the

Central Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet

Republic in 1931.

The meeting was presided over by an active member of the
Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local

Chinese Communist Party named Siao Lieu (小刘) whose duty
is to supervise communist activities among mill workers. A

description of Siao Lieu is as follows :-

Age 23, native of Haichow (海州), Kiangsu, height 5'5",
stout build, short cropped hair, usually wears a light grey
cotton long gown. (Particulars recorded).

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information and name of
forwarding S.D.O. "B"

81 OCT. 1933 J. H. Miers

O. H. Sp. Br.
OCT. 28 1933

D 5391

D 5392

D 5393

Em 2
35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5391.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. 10. 33
Date October 30, 1933.

Subject (in full) V.V. Voloshin, candidate for position of Police Watchman.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by *SSA [signature]*

With reference to the attached application by Vladimir Vassilievitch Voloshin for a position as a Police Watchman, I report hereunder certain information concerning this individual as known to this office :-

Voloshin arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin during August 1928. Here he was employed with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., from September 1928 till November 1932 when he left the service of his own accord and with a good service certificate. Since that time he has been without a fixed employment.

On August 4, 1933, Voloshin and two other Russian youths were arrested by the French Police for having assaulted Mr. A.J. Veiss, of the editorial staff of the "Shanghai Zaria." The circumstances of this affair are as follows :-

About a week prior to the assault the "Shanghai Zaria" published an article on the subject of the activities of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth," an active Russian anti-communist organization. It is reported that the article contained incorrect information derogatory to the above organization.

Voloshin and his associates decided, on their own initiative, to punish Mr. Veiss, acting editor of the "Shanghai Zaria" for malicious misrepresentation of facts relating to the activities of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth." The assault was unanimously condemned by representatives of various Russian organizations, but at the same time it was pointed out that the "Shanghai Zaria" was to blame for publishing incorrect information and that the three youths acted under great provocation and out of patriotic motives. In view of such attitude towards the affair on the part of certain Russian organizations, Mr. Veiss withdrew his charge and the case against the three accused was

x 05292.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) Page 2.

Made by Forwarded by

dismissed by the Second Shanghai Special District Court on August 16, 1933.

With the exception of the above nothing detrimental is known by this office against the applicant.

Ischermehansky
D. S.

Copy of report attached for Sir. Reade, Officer i/c S.C. (Armed Reserve).

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Ans
20/10*

II
S2

The copy should be signed in full by Sir. Ischermehansky.
[Signature]

III
Reg.

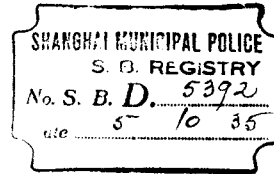
Please check form and forward a copy of this report to Sir. (Duns).

IV
Sir

Instructions completed with Sir. 3/10.

File

[Signature]
OCT. 31 1933



October 4 35.

Sir,

Further to my letter of September 7,
1935, I have the honour to inform you that Mr.
R. D. Tidy left Shanghai on October 2 for Hongkong
where he will visit a friend named Stone. Miss
Beck did not accompany him on this occasion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

W. H. Childs, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,
Sydney,
New South Wales.

W.H.C.

C.K.Y. (c)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. 5392
S. 2, Special Branch, Station
Date October 3, 1935

Subject Richard David Tidy.

Made by D.S. Poole.

Forwarded by D.S. Poole

Richard David Tidy left Shanghai for Hongkong by
the N.Y.K. steamer "Tatsuta Maru" on October 2, 1935. He
was not accompanied by Miss Beck, but is meeting an old
Shanghai friend by the name of Stone in Hongkong.

Stone left Shanghai by the Blue Funnel Steamer
"Diaman" on September 10, 1935.

b.b.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REC'D
S. B. D. 5392
9 9 35

September 7 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter
No. NA10791/2048 of November 17, 1933, and to inform
you that Miss Beck and Mr. Tidy returned to Shanghai
from Moscow on September 3, 1935.

An entry on Miss Beck's Alien Declaration
Form is to the effect that she intends proceeding
to Australia in the near future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

W. H. Childs, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,
Sydney,
New South Wales.

HR

202
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REC
N. S. B. D. 5392
Date 5-7-35
Date September 5, 1935.

Subject..... Richard David Tidy and Dora Alice Beck (Absconded nurse from
Isolation Hospital, Shanghai.). Further to information supplied.

Made by D. S. Poole.

Forwarded by D. S. I. Poole.

Miss Beck, who left Shanghai for Vladivostok on 30th August 1934 accompanied by R. D. Tidy, arrived back in Shanghai on 3rd September 1935 aboard the s.s. "Sever" of the State Transport Coy., a Soviet firm. She is now staying in Shanghai but will continue her journey to Sydney where her parents live.

The Chinese Passport Office was visited with regard to the particulars of these two persons and the following information was obtained:-

Richard David Tidy, aged 34, British subject (Australian)
Shanghai address: c/o Thomas Cook & Sons.
Home address: 37 Mill Hill Road, Sydney.
British passport No. 1391866, issued on 27th July 1933 in Sydney. Visaed for China at the Chinese Legation at Moscow during August 1935.

Friends in Shanghai: W. Powell, c/o China Weekly Review.

Doris Alice Beck, aged 28, British subject.
Home address: 18 Abbot Street, Coogee, Australia.
Profession: Nurse.

British passport No. A141374, issued 25th October 1933 in Sydney. Visaed for China at the Chinese Legation at Moscow during August 1935.

Friends in Shanghai: W. Powell, c/o China Weekly Review.

The office of Thomas Cook & Sons was visited in an endeavour to trace the Shanghai address of these persons, but were unable to give any information except that Tidy had yesterday called for two letters which had been addressed to their office and which had come from Moscow.

A further report will be submitted in due course.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Br.)

D. S.

This reason
for visiting
Russia is at
present unknown.

D. 5392.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
A. B. REG. F. I.	
No. D	5392
Date	5/9/34

September 3 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. NA10791/2048 of November 17, 1933 and to state that Miss Doris Alice Beck resigned her post as probationary Staff Nurse at the Municipal Isolation Hospital on August 28 without giving any reason or prior notice.

Enquiries made at local shipping offices elicit the information that Miss Beck and R.D. Tidy sailed for Vladivostock, U.S.S.R., on August 30 by the San Peh Company's s.s. "Huashan". It is also learned that Miss Beck and Mr. Tidy did not register at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, nor did they make application there for marriage banns.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. O'neill

Commissioner of Police.

W. H. Childs, Esq.,

Commissioner of Police,

Sydney,

New South Wales.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date. September 1, 1934.

Subject (in full).....Richard David Tidy and Dora Alice Beck. Further to.....
.....information supplied.....

Made by.....D.S. Poole.....Forwarded by.....*D.S. Poole* D.S.

Miss Beck left the Isolation Hospital on August 29, 1934, and left a note addressed to one of the sisters saying that she was leaving and not returning (a copy of which is attached). Dr. Smith (Superintendent of Hospitals) has been interviewed and states that the Public Health Department wish no police action taken as there is no financial indebtedness on either side.

Enquiries at H.B.M. Consulate on the 30th August, 1934, show that Miss Beck and R.D. Tidy have not registered or applied for marriage banns.

From enquiries at shipping offices it was learned that both Miss Beck and R.D. Tidy sailed on a "San Peh" Company's steamer "Huashan" on the 30th August 1934 bound for Vladivostok.

D.S. Poole
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy of a letter left by Miss Dora Alice Beck
addressed to Miss Brown c/o Municipal Isolation
Hospital.

29-8-34.

Dear Miss Brown,

Would you please take my keys
over to the mental ward as I will not be
returning.

You could let Miss Davies
know if you wish, but I will be seeing Dr.
Smith.

Cheerio.

D. Beck.

TELEGRAPH NEMESIS, SYDNEY.
TELEPHONE: B 030. 10.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL	
S. R. REGISTER	
No. D	5392
Date	8 1 8 1934

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

BOX 45A. G.P.O..

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
19th July, 1934.

(WHEN REPLYING, PLEASE QUOTE NO.)

The Commissioner of Police,
International Settlement,
Municipal Council Chambers,
Shanghai,
C H I N A.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo, relative to Doris Alice Beck and Richard David Tidy and note that their marriage has not taken place and the reason given therefor.

I appreciate very much your interest in the matter and will be grateful if you will advise me if the marriage takes place.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Childs,
Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5392
Date	21 / 6 / 34

June 20 34.

W. H. Childs, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,
Sydney,
New South Wales.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. NA10791/2048 of November 17, 1933, and to state that the marriage of Deris Alice Beck and Richard David Tidy has not yet taken place owing to the inability of the latter to secure regular employment in Shanghai, his present source of income being limited to fees obtained from a few pupils to whom he gives tuition in surveying work.

Miss Beck is at present a probationary Staff Nurse at the Municipal Isolation Hospital, 41 Range Road, Shanghai, to which post she was appointed on April 1, 1934.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. GERRARD

Commissioner of Police.

Fm.
G. 35/11-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

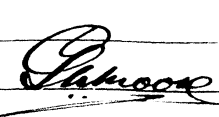
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5392
S. B. REGISTRY.
Special Branch Registry.
No. D. 3000
Date June 20, 1934

Subject (in full) R.D. Tidy and Miss A.D. Beck. Enquiry re from
Commissioner of Police, Sydney.
Made xx and Forwarded by D. S. I. Moore

With reference to the attached request of the
Commissioner of Police, Sydney, to be advised of the marriage
in Shanghai of Richard David Tidy and Doris Alice Beck, I
have to report that the marriage has not yet taken place owing
to the inability of R.D. Tidy to find regular employment in
this city.

Miss Beck, who is a nurse by profession, is at present
a probationary Staff Nurse at the Municipal Isolation Hospital,
No. 41, Range Road, where she has been since April 1, 1934.

Tidy is living in a boarding house, No. 9 Park Lane,
where he is registered as an Engineer and Teacher. His
present source of remuneration is tutor in surveying to
occasional pupils.


D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

TELEGRAPH: NEMESIS, SYDNEY.
TELEPHONE: B 6941.

16.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D. 5392	5709
Date 1/11/33	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOX 45A, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

17th November, 1933.

(WHEN REPLYING, PLEASE QUOTE NO. NA10791/2048.)

The Commissioner of Police,
International Settlement,
Municipal Council Chambers,
Shanghai,
C H I N A.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your cablegram of the 7th instant, which reached me in the country, as under:-

"Police, Sydney - Dick Tidy unknown here.

Police, Shanghai."

The facts of the matter are that the man referred to, whose full name is Richard David Tidy, left here in July last per the "Atsuto Maru" in company with a man named Ernest George Ross, both having been licensed Surveyors in this State. Since receipt of your cablegram I have seen the young lady, Doris Alice Beck, who is proceeding to Shanghai by the "Kamo Maru" leaving here on the 25th instant for the purpose of being married on arrival. I have seen a letter from Mr. Tidy who gives his address as c/o Thomas Cook and Son, Nanking Road, Shanghai, and states in the letter that he has a large class which he is coaching in his own profession. He also states he is doing private work for an Australian firm at 16 Central Arcade.

From what the young lady tells me I feel satisfied the matter is genuine but I would ask that you might be good enough to advise me of her marriage, etc., after her arrival. Apart from her being an Australian girl the matter is of further interest to me as her father and I were school mates.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Childs
W. H. Childs,
Commissioner of Police.

mt
192

(1933-130,000) Sh.



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BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, TEL. 17419

27 PEKING ROAD, TEL. 12234

FORM FOR

CABLEGRAM

No. Charge:	Words..... Date..... Time..... This telegram is to be forwarded <i>Via Eastern</i>	Line No. Service Instructions
	S	

To (Receiver's Name)..... **POLICE**
(Address)..... **SYDNEY**

DICK TIDY UNKNOWN HERE.

Police Shanghai.

I request that the above telegram may be forwarded subject to the conditions printed on the back of this form, by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and address of sender.....
(not to be telegraphed)

W. Guens
Shanghai Municipal Police.

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the contract on the back.

Nov. 7, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. R. C.
No. 4 D
Date November 6, 1933

Subject (in full) Cable from Sydney Police re. one Dick Tidy, Surveyor.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

With reference to the attached cablegram from the Sydney Police regarding one Dick Tidy, Surveyor, Shanghai, enquiries at local surveyors' offices, shipping offices, hotels and boarding houses etc. have failed to trace this person in Shanghai.

D. S. I. Moore
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

R. A.

Information.
JAG

O 4c. L. R.

Please cable

reference.

1st.

R. A.

(E. E. 3) Shing Printing Co.



局 信 電 際 國 部 通 交

紙 報 來 報 電 綫 水

TEL. 17419

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS, 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED

Via Eastern

Time recd.
15.31

Delivery No.

10185

30 10 33 LPC 0J63/CJ

SYDNEY 24 30 1645

LC POLICE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT SHANGHAI

LADY LEAVING HERE MARRY DICK TIDY SURVEYOR SHANGHAI

IS THIS GENUINE CABLE LADYS NAME ALSO TIDYS CHARACTER

STANDING

POLICE

Please produce this form in connection
with any enquiry respecting this telegram

詢查便以局到電此携須問疑有知內文電

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. _____

No. D 5293

Special Branch-S.2 Station 1

Date October 30, 1935

Subject (in full) Anti-War Congress - "Foreign Languages Research Society."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

R.S. Loversick

The 'Foreign Languages' Research Society, or as it is often known, the Shanghai Foreign Languages College, came into existence about ten weeks ago following, and as the result of, several discussions held by certain prominent Chinese.

The person responsible for the inauguration of this society is a young Chinese male named Newton Mei (梅耐冬), who describes himself as Dean of the Shanghai Foreign Languages College. Mr. Mei is a former student of the Peiping University, through which institution he graduated in 1929. This individual, it is said, together with Wang Chen Ting (Dr. C.T. Wang) (王正廷), ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ma Siang Pah (马相伯), the doyen of Chinese scholars and educationalists, Zau Tung Hsiang (曹雲祥), a former president of the Ching Wah Government University at Peiping, and Liu Hwa Zai (刘华瑞), an ex-Secretary to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva, who returned from Europe during the current year, conceived the idea of establishing throughout China clubs where interested Chinese might study foreign languages and eventually be prepared for entry into foreign business circles in the Far East.

Following this it was decided to establish a school in Shanghai, which, while teaching general subjects, would pay special attention to the study of foreign tongues.

In the early part of August of this year, a small room in the Asia Middle School, which is adjacent to the Japanese Public School, North Szechuen Road, was employed for nearly three weeks by representatives of the Shanghai Foreign Languages College for purposes of advertising their aims and objects in the vernacular press and for enrolling pupils.

Fm. 2
G. 55

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

-- 2 --

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

In the latter part of August, premises situated at Nos. 17, 18 and 19 Magnolia Terrace, North Szechuen Road were leased by this institution for the accomodation of the newly established school, which then commenced to function.

At present there are between 170 and 180 Chinese pupils, male and female, attending this college, which in addition to teaching general subjects such as mathematics, Chinese, history and geography, specialises in the study of the English, German, French, Japanese, Russian and Esperanto tongues.

Of the total number of pupils, some 65 or 70 are boarders. The school is divided into three grades - Primary, Middle, and Higher - students paying \$15, \$25 and \$30 per term as fees according to the grade in which they study. In addition, the resident pupils pay \$48 per quarter for board and lodging.

Six scholars are at present studying Russian under the tutorship of one Wang Chi Kyuin, a Chinese male who formerly was a merchant in Harbin, where during a stay of seven years, he learnt Russian. It issaid that this person was previously connected with the "World's Students' Club" situated in Chinese Territory and that formerly he was a teacher in a Russian school in the French Concession.

A portuguese subject named A.M. Ritchie is employed at the college as an overseer or an inspector, his duties consisting of supervising the cleansing of the premises, observing that the scholars pay due attention to all school rules and maxims, and teaching English to the younger and more backward pupils.

Another foreigner, an American lady whose name has not been ascertained, is also employed at this institution to teach English to the senior students. The remainder of the teachers

Fm. 2
G. 3. 4. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

-- 3 --

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

are Chinese and they are responsible for the teaching to the students of German, French, Japanese, Esperanto and Russian.

According to information received the authorities of this college, which will later be registered with the Ministry of Education, have a very ambitious programme for its future development. Larger and more commodious premises, including playing grounds, will later be acquired, and it is intended in the near future to employ several foreign teachers to instruct the scholars in the above mentioned languages. Attempts will also be made to interest foreign and Chinese notables in this institution and later to induce them to visit the college for the purpose of addressing the pupils on various subjects.

Enquiries indicate that the management of this college aver that no political ideals at all are entertained and that the students are discouraged from holding such beliefs. This, however, is thought to be the natural outcome of the arrest of the late treasurer of the school - Zung Pih Tien (陳碧天) - on October 18, 1933 by officers of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety on a charge of being a member of a communistic organisation.

Ja. Jones

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Just
File
J. H.
OCT. 31 1933

Special Branch,
October 18, 1933.

S.2

Please make inquiries regarding the
"Foreign Languages Research Society" and report.

A Chinese who is alleged to be an official
of this organization was arrested in Magnolia
Terrace on October 18.

D.S. Jones
19/10/33

J.H. Evans
Officer i/c Sp.Br.

D.S. Miller
Lt. Pitts came yesterday
the enquiry for you - RB 21/10.

① 5402
② 5404
③ 5405

Form
G. 3500-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 5402
Date November 28, 1934

Special Branch No. 5
REPORT

Subject (in full) Exhibition of Alleged Indecent Photographs of Naked
White Women at 292 Woosung Road.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

With reference to the above, I have seen the pictures displayed at 292 Woosung Road and I am of the opinion that they cannot be classed objectionable from a legal point of view. The shop in question sells pictures, picture frames and camphor wood boxes, etc. The pictures in question, some 8 in number, each measuring about 2½" x 1½", are contained in one frame and priced at 50 cents. While each picture depicts a naked white woman in different poses it cannot be said that there is any suggestion of sexual intercourse or indecency.

* Attached are four examples obtained by Clerical Assistant J.A. Cook.

W. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

* File received from D.C. (S.B.) without photographs being attached.

File
W.H.

NOV 27 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <u>D</u>	Station <u>5402</u>
Date <u>26</u>	<u>11</u> <u>1931</u>

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full)..... Indecent Publication

Made by... Cler. Asst. Cook

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

I beg to report that a Chinese shop named Zee Fook
Sing at 292 Woosung Road is publicly exhibiting for sale
photographs of naked white women.

JB

John F. Cook
Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Special Branch)

\$5 (L.I. Duncan)

Please let me know if
you personally consider the pictures
displayed at No. 292 Woosung Road
objectionable from a legal point of view.

W.D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 3, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 26, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 54402
Station 311

Subject (in full) Indecent Photographs

Made by and Forwarded by Cler. Asst. Cook

I have to report that two enlarged size photographs of absolutely nude European women are being exposed to the public view in the show windows of the Chinese photograph shop, Hwa Chong Photo Supplies Co., at No. 345 Shantung Road. These two photographs are advertisements for the Rolliflex Camera, a German product.

John H. Cook
Clerical Assistant

D. C. (Special Branch)

~~John H. Cook~~ DS Sanson (S. 5)

Please endeavour to induce removal of offending adverts. If shop refuses nothing can be done unless the pictures suggest sexual intercourse

JS

Photographs removed on request 29. 6. 34.

Sanson S.

JS

G-55-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5402
Ch S. 5
Date APR 10 1934

Subject (in full) Action taken regarding Photographs of Nude
Women Exhibited Locally.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Sir,

I have to report that having observed photographs of nude women exhibited in the window of the "Standard Supply Co.", 375 Nanking Road, the undersigned accompanied by C.D.S. 96 (S. 5), at 3.30 p.m. April 9, 1934, proceeded to that address and requested the manager to remove the photographs. The manager stated that he would comply with the request.

The shop was again visited at 5.30 p.m., and it was found that all the offensive photographs had been removed.

On April 9, Clerk Lee Doong Liang (S. 5) reported that indecent postcards were on sale at the Sun Sun Company. The undersigned at 4 p.m. the same day interviewed the manager of the Sun Sun Company and requested that the postcards be removed. The manager promised to comply with the request. The postcards in question were later removed from public exhibition.

D. S. McKeown

D. S.

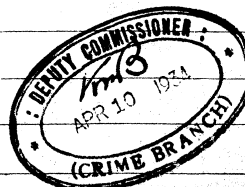
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr.
Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

Subt 107M



Fin. 2
G. 35m

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

File No.

No. D

Special Branch S. 5 Section 1

REPORT

Date Nov. 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Action Taken By S. 5 Regarding Photographs Of

Nude Women Exhibited Locally.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Sir,

Regarding the attached photographs, I have to report that at 3 p.m. November 20, the undersigned accompanied by Mr. Cook, Clerical Assistant, visited the Standard Supply Company, 375 Nanking Road. A copy of photograph No. 1 was in a conspicuous position in the shop window. An interview with the manager Mr. C. Chow was obtained, and he was requested to withdraw the photograph on the grounds that its public exhibition would have a derogatory effect on public morality. Mr. Chow immediately complied with the request, and promised not to exhibit photographs of a similar nature in the future.

A visit was then paid to the photographic supply shop belonging to McTavish & Co. but the photographs had already been withdrawn by the manager who of his own accord had come to the conclusion that they were unfit for public exhibition.

Although Melchers & Co. of 19 Kiukiang Road are the agents for Rolleiflex cameras, the managers of the shops concerned with the exhibition of the photographs state that they were received direct from Germany together with other advertising materials.

On November 21, an accountant named Woo of the Broadway Book Co. with premises at 32 Broadway was warned to withdraw the indecent postcards exhibited in the window and inside the shop. He agreed to do so.

A successful prosecution was instituted against the Lai Wah Co. 160-164 Nanking Road in October and since that time, no indecent postcards have been on sale at the Lai Wah, the Sun Sun or the Sincere companies.

Refers to
to C. P. on
December 7.
JH

1933

Oct 16
JH
I think I
bought
part of this
matter to
be sure some
months ago
but no action
has been
taken since
JH
5/12
JH 5/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
- 2 -

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

The undersigned with the assistance of Mr. Cook
will continue to locate the shops exhibiting indecent
pictures and warn the managements that further action will
follow should they refuse to withdraw the pictures.

A list of the shops visited and information
concerning the action taken will be included in the monthly
report for November.

D. S.
D. S.

ms

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
J. H. Givens
DEC. 4 1936. i/c S. B.

*Reply
Sir*

S.S. (S. McKearn)

*Please submit a list
of the places that have been warned,
and the date and nature of the
warning.*
J. H. Givens

Form 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 5 Special Branch Station, 7
Date November 15, 1933.

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

No. D

Subject (in full) Photographs of nude women exhibited locally.

Made By and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown

Acting under instructions from the Officer i/c
Special Branch, the undersigned showed the attached
photographs to Mr. R. T. Bryan, the Municipal Advocate.
Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that although a
prosecution is feasible, the possibility of a conviction is
doubtful, and suggests that the firm supplying these
photographs, and the exhibitors be requested not to use
photographs in the nude for advertising purposes. Should
this request be ignored, then all the persons concerned in
supplying and exhibiting the photographs should be prosecuted.

M. McKeown
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S5 (D.S. McKeown).

Please act in accordance
with Mr. Bryan's advice not only in
regard to this shop, but also in regard
to others which are exhibiting similar
pictures for sale. Mr. Brock will
assist you in getting a list of such
shops. Please put up a notice giving
a list of the shops that have been
warned.

J.H.

NOV. 15 1933

November 9, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHOTOGRAPH OF NUDE WOMAN EXHIBITED

11/9
The other day a photograph of a model was placed in the window of a certain photo studio on Nanking Road. The figure was naked. Pedestrians surrounded the window and were unwilling to leave.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

RECEIVED

S.3, Special Branch, [Station, 11]
REPORT

Date 1/11/33 19

Subject (in full) Objectionable photographic advertising

Made by C.A. Cook

Forwarded by

I have to report that since the local German firm, Melchers & Co., 19 Kiukiang Road, became the representatives of the Rolleiflex cameras, photographs of white women in the nude as an advertising medium have made their appearance in the streets of Shanghai.

I attach herewith two such photographs. No. 1 is a copy obtained by me from the Standard Photo Supply Coy., 381 Nanking Road, a Chinese concern which continues to exhibit the original in a conspicuous part of their show window and is attracting public attention. No. 2 was obtained by me from MacTavish & Company's Photographic Department, North Soochow Road.

In the opinion of a number of my German friends to whom I have shown these photographs, the models, who are Russian women, and the photographic work, are local.

John T. Cook
Clerical Assistant

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S5 (Mr. Cook)

Please endeavour to find out if there are any specimens of a more daring character on exhibition or sale.

MG

NOV 1 1933

Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), a mosquito newspaper.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN SHANGHAI

In Shanghai, there may be found all kinds of vice. Some time ago, a case was brought into court of a girl and a dog having sexual interview. This and many other kinds of vice are rife in this city.

Indecent pictures surreptitiously sold by ragged urchins on Foochow Road, indecent literature on sale at bookstalls and by news vendors, naked girls dancing in small cinemas, indecent films shown at large hotels - these are a few of the agencies employed for the destruction of public morals. To ban them all in accordance with the law is indeed a difficult task.

Girls in Shanghai at the age of twelve or thirteen are educated in the affairs of sex. They are affected by the demoralizing influences of these indecent pictures, publications, etc.

Although the authorities in Shanghai are doing their utmost to prohibit morality destroying agencies, they still exist. Therefore, public morality in Shanghai will never improve, on the contrary, it will become worse. Drastic remedies are being sought for these social diseases.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.4. ~~XXXXX~~

Date November 1, 1933.

Subject (in full) M.V. Elistratoff and G.G. Tichinin alias Tychinin,
"round the World" travellers.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by

Shmoo D.S.I.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memorandum on the subject of Elistratoff and Tichinin, "round the word" travellers, enquiries show that Mihail Vassilievitch Elistratoff is a Russian born on October 31, 1897 in Samara Province. He is an ex-officer of the White Russian Army. He escaped from Vladivostok in 1924 in a small boat in company with one Colonel Vezelshikoff and his wife. Elistratoff arrived in Shanghai from Seoul, Korea, in March, 1926. He secured employment with the Shanghai Power Co. in September 1928, ^{and} on May 31, 1930 he left the Company on his own accord. From July 7, 1930 until July 1, 1932 he was with the Russian Regiment S.V.C. and was discharged from the Regiment owing to bad health and because he contracted a venereal disease.

Georgy Gerasimovitch Tichinin alias Tychinin is a Russian born on March 31, 1902 in Orenbourg Province. It is reported that from 1922-2 he resided at Canton where he was employed with Karnjal & Co. over two years; later he was in the service of the Portuguese Police at Shameen for over 1 year, subsequently, he worked as a chauffeur mechanic. On December 15, 1926 Tichinin arrived at Shanghai from Canton. In Shanghai he had some casual work. On May 14, 1927 he left again for Canton and was employed with the Portuguese Police for 8 months and again returned to Shanghai, where since then he has had some casual work. His last known address in Shanghai was No. 160 Avenue du Roi Albert.

Elistratoff and Tichinin left Shanghai for a "round the world" tour on December 2, 1932 from the premises of Sokol, a well known sporting organisation having branches in all Slavonik Countries. Elistratoff is a member of the Shanghai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Branch of this organization since 1/9/30. Although Elistratoff and Tichinin are making their tour under the auspices of "Sokol", this organization does not pay their expenses.

According to their letter published in the local Russian Newspaper "Shanghai Zaria" on August 1, 1933 they travelled through Hangchow, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanking, Changsha and Canton in about 7 months. When they sent this letter they were staying ⁱⁿ at ~~the~~ Yunan Province, ^{and} ~~they~~ proposed to travel along Mecong River to Burma and Siam.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office against Elistratoff and Tichinin.

G. Cheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
MT

1 1033

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

No. 3227.

SHANGHAI, 1 November 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have to-day issued a visé for admission into Netherlands India to Mr. and Mrs. Miquel Covarrubias, of Mexican nationality, who are proceeding to Java, Sumatra and especially Bali, where Mr. Covarrubias intends to paint Balinese life and scenery.

Mr. Covarrubias obtained a scholarship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for studies in the Netherlands Indies.

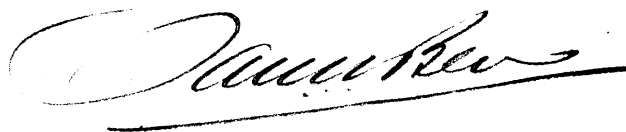
They are staying at present with Mr. and Mrs. Fritz at 62 Ate de Boisseson.

Although I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Covarrubias is anything but a bona fide artist, I thought it better to inform you. Unless you are aware of particulars which you think it exceptionally important for me to know, no reply is needed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

File
MB
NOV 7 1933

D 5408

D 5409

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

No.

5408

SECTION 2

~~SECTION 2~~

REPORT

Date November 11, 1933

Subject (in full) Whereabouts of V.N. Palitza

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

SB Ku S.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated November 2, 1933, on the subject of V.N. Palitza (file D-5408) I have to state that this individual had no fixed employment during the current year and worked as a commission agent on a small scale. Following the outbreak of the present strike at the Shanghai Power Company he was temporarily engaged by that concern as a mechanic, but was dismissed on or about October 16 for that " he had absented himself on the previous night without first obtaining leave".

Palitza resided in House 2, Passage 106 Route Vallon until September 1, 1933 when he was obliged to vacate the room he occupied at that address owing to non-payment of two months' rent in arrears. At the time he was employed with the Shanghai Power Company he gave his address as No 587 Avenue Joffre. Enquiries show, however, that he is not known to the occupants of those premises. His present whereabouts are not known even to his sister.

It is likely that he left Shanghai for the South, as he stated his intention was when applying for a certificate of registration with the Russian Emigrants Committee on October 26.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Handwritten signature]
Nov 12 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

SECTION 2 ~~XXXXX~~

Date November 2, 1933

Subject (in full) V.N.Palitza, alleged Bolshevick agitator.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *old Ernest*

With reference to the attached report of P.S. Maximoff (Wayside) dated October 25, 1933, on the subject of Nicolas Palitza, who is alleged to be a "Bolshevick agitator", I have to state that the correct name of the individual referred to is Vitali N. Palitza.

He first came to the notice of this office in April, 1932, when he applied for a position as a Police Watchman. As the same name with different initials was mentioned in the lists of active members of the Soviet controlled Professional Unions in the Chinese Eastern Railway area, the applicant was requested to attend this office for an interview regarding his antecedents. However, he failed to comply with this request. General information available at that time regarding his character was also not in his favour and, therefore, his application was not considered.

On May 23, 1932, he was charged before the 2-nd Shanghai Special District Court with embezzlement and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, suspended for two years, and to pay the complainant the sum of M.\$ 1050. On December 23, 1932, he appeared before the same court on a similar charge, but this time the case against him was dismissed. According to our information Palitza also committed several petty frauds which have not been reported to the police.

A.F. Maltzeff, residing in House 28, No 613 Avenue Joffre, who informed P.S. Maximoff regarding Palitza's alleged activity as a Bolshevick agitator, and A.F. Levenchenko, residing at No 520 Route Vallon, who is also temporarily employed with the Shanghai Power Co., were interviewed by the undersigned. Apart from stating that Palitza on several occasions prior to his employment with the Shanghai Power Co expressed, during the course of casual conversations with them, his pro-Soviet attitude and mentioned that

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

-2-

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

he had been absent from Shanghai in either 1930 or 1931 in connection with his military service in the U.S.S.R., they were unable to furnish any information in support of the above allegation.

Although Palitza is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee at Shanghai, it is possible that he is in possession of a Soviet passport. According to our information his sister, Miss M.N. Palitza, is a Soviet citizen and, upon her arrival in Shanghai from Harbin in November 1931, made an unsuccessful attempt to register as an emigrant, stating that she had no documents.

On October 26, 1933, V.N. Palitza called at the Russian Emigrants Committee, No 6-A Hongkong Road, and requested to be issued with a certificate of registration, stating that he intended to proceed to Hongkong. His request was refused on the ground that he had neither a Chinese passport nor British visa to enable him to proceed to that port.

Apart from the above nothing is known in this office regarding this individual.

A. P. Kofier
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

2/11
S2, Where is Palitza having at present and where is he employed?

Det. Probation
21/11/33

NOV. - 2 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date Oct. 25th, 1933

Subject (in full) Report on some Russians employed at Riverside Power Station.

Made by P.S. 126 V. Maximoff, Forwarded by C.I. Walker.

Sir,

I beg to report the following, whilst on plain cloth duty at River-side Power Station, I was informed by Mr. A.E. Maltzeff (113/28, Avenue Joffre) that a Russian, temporary working in the Shanghai Power Company, by the name of Nickolas Palitza, residing at 587 Avenue Joffre, is known to him as being a Bolchevick agitator, and that Mr. Palitza had been called to U.S.S.R. to serve his military service in 1931 or thereabouts, but returned back to Shanghai shortly after his departure, telling some of his friends(?) that the U.S.S.R. Army gave him the extension off his service on account of his bad health. On hearing this, I made enquiries at the S.P.C. and found that Mr. Palitza had been dismissed the same morning I received the information, the reason of his dismissal was given as "that he had absented himself on the previous night without first obtaining leave".

Information

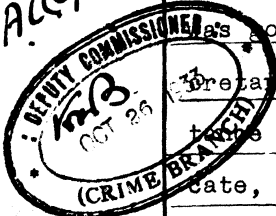
R.C.

On the afternoon of 25-10-33, I went to Russian Emigrants Committee to make few enquiries about several Russians recently engaged by S.P.C., and there I was informed that Mr. Palitza had just applied for a certificate regarding his registration, with the committee as an emigrant, as he was leaving for Hongkong at 3a.m. on 26-10-33, the secretary of the committee demanded to see Mr. Palitza's British Visa, to that, Mr. Palitza replied that he was going to Hongkong without the British visa and asked the secretary not to delay him as his departure was a matter of importance - however the secretary did not issue the requested certificate, but asked Mr. Palitza to call on the morning of 26-10-33.

D.C.

(Crime)

ACC(S/B)



Mr. Nickolas Palitza has been registered with R.E. Committee since 11, April, 1930, when he arrived at Shanghai from Harbin, he is single, unemployed and was born on 16, April, 1905.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant.

V. M. Maximoff P.S. 126

S. B. RE
S. B. D. 5409

THE CHINA PRESS WEEKLY

January 19, 1936

Journalist In China

A CHANGES. By G. I. Yorke. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.

After two years of residence in China as Reuters' correspondent Mr. Yorke succeeded in making the acquaintance of interesting and influential people, and was thus placed in a position to observe at close range the material of which Chinese history is composed and their methods of conducting civil warfare. He was present for a few weeks in the Chinese troops under Tang Sheng-chao, opposed to the Japanese troops of Jehol; later, in company with Mr. Peter Fleming, he was in the province of Kiangsi, where he studied Chinese command on the spot, together with its civil and military organization, and to bear against it by Chiang Kai-shek. In these sorely-harassed and unstable regions he was accompanied by a Chinese "interpreter, friend and ally," without whose most capable co-operation his experiences would have been impossible.

He separated the narrative of his experiences from the history of the events which he witnessed, and in the conclusions based on these conclusions, he drew mainly "drawn from first-hand observations, with little knowledge of the people of the country to whom they were applied." The impressions of an intelligent and objective observer; but the conclusions based upon them are free and obviously affected by the present necessity for tact, which political considerations impose upon the views of foreign Press residents in the country.

As to the general tendency of his conclusions is not of a nature to encourage optimism in the prospect of an early achievement of national unity and in his opinion

the problem which needs immediate attention is not the Pan-Asianism of Japan, but the revolt against oppressive and scandalous rates of interest and the fall in commodity prices. This revolt masquerades under the name of communism and its main army is one of the most formidable in China. He laid his plans for the solution of the problem, which is the welfare of the people, at least 73 per cent live in poverty. His greatness will be shown whether he can force necessary reforms through, in the face of opposition rising from the interests of the landowners and the grain

From Chinese official sources, and from the Report submitted last year to the Council of the League of Nations by its Technical delegate in China, he shows that in the province of Chekiang (to take one instance) "the surcharges added to the basic land-tax since the establishment of the Nationalist government at Nanking in 1927 have increased steadily until the average rate now exceeds the basic tax by 45 per cent."

Concerning the moral of Chiang's army, he observes that the Generalissimo "has written an admirable handbook preaching morality to the rank and file and instructing the officers how to treat civilians," but in the absence of a regular commissariat, and failing the proper payment of the troops, discipline is impossible.

Mr. Yorke testifies to the progress which has been achieved in the making of roads and the develop-

ment of motor transport; but "as the roads were made and are used by the military, and not by the merchants, it must be many years before the transport companies are a paying concern."

"In the matter of national reconstruction Mr. Yorke notes that the fervor for it is widespread. "Bureaux of reconstruction have been organized throughout the country, and their expenditure has increased at an astonishing rate; the additional money has been raised by adding still further to the tax burden borne by the peasants, and by floating domestic loans."

Therefore, he concludes, "the present chaos is likely to continue, if not to increase, until Dr. Sung's (T. V. Soong) policy of employing foreign advisers is more widely adopted."

In the course of his wanderings, and during a retreat for purposes of meditation in a Chekiang hermitage, Mr. Yorke took occasion to study the Chinese classics, reading all obtainable translations; from these he frequently quotes passages which impart a pleasant flavor of learning to his commentaries on current events, even when their relevance is not apparent.—L. T.

DBR 20/3/36

fish

S. L. RE

C. B. D. 5409

THE CHINA PRESS WEEKLY

January 19, 1936

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He has separated the narrative of these experiences from the history of the events which he witnessed, and from the conclusions based on them. These conclusions, he admits, are mainly "drawn from first impressions, with little knowledge of the people of the country to support them." The impressions are those of an intelligent and sympathetic observer; but the opinions based upon them are frequently and obviously affected by the ever-present necessity for tactful reticence, which political conditions now impose upon the representatives of foreign Press agencies resident in the country.

Even so, the general tendency of Mr. Yorke's conclusions is not of a nature to encourage optimism in regard to the prospect of an early restoration of national unity and stability. In his opinion

"The problem which needs immediate attention is not the Pan-Asiatic dream of Japan, but the peasant revolt against oppressive taxation, scandalous rates of interest, and the fall in commodity prices. This revolt masquerades under the name of communism and banditry. Its main army is one of the most formidable in China. Chiang has laid his plans for the solution of the problem, which affects the welfare of the people, of whom at least 73 per cent live on the land. His greatness will depend upon whether he can force the necessary reforms through, in the teeth of opposition rising from the vested interests of the landlords, the gentry and the grain merchants."

From Chinese official sources, and from the Report submitted last year to the Council of the League of Nations by its Technical delegate in China, he shows that in the province of Chekiang (to take one instance) "the surcharges added to the basic land-tax since the establishment of the Nationalist government at Nanking in 1927 have increased steadily until the average rate now exceeds the basic tax by 45 per cent."

Concerning the moral of Chiang's army, he observes that the Generalissimo "has written an admirable handbook preaching morality to the rank and file and instructing the officers how to treat civilians," but in the absence of a regular commissariat, and failing the proper payment of the troops, discipline is impossible.

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DBR 20/1/36

Hosh

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch-S.2.

Date November 7, 1933

Subject (in full) Lecture at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on October 31, 1933 on

"The Chinese Soviet Republic in Southern Kiangsi."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

In compliance with the attached instructions of the
Officer i/c Special Branch I forward herewith a copy
in verbatim of the speech given by Mr. G.J. Yorke at the
Foreign Y.M.C.A. on October 31, 1933 on "The Chinese Soviet
Republic in Southern Kiangsi."

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

mf
7/4

File
Wg

NOV 11 1933

Speech given by Mr. G.J. Yorke at the Foreign Y.M.C.A.
on October 31, 1933 on the "Chinese Soviet Republic in
Southern Kiangsi."

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I will preface my lecture on the Chinese Soviet Republic in Kiangsi by telling you how I came to know so much about it. Last year I was a member of the party which inspected the dyke system of the Yangtze. In that capacity I obtained many details as to the organisation of the Chinese communists from engineers who had been responsible for rebuilding dykes in the areas in Hupeh which were then under communist control.

In August of this year Mr. Fleming, special correspondent of the London "Times," and myself decided to investigate the position in Kiangsi. Our first step was to interview Marshal Chiang Kai-shek on Mount Kuling.

China is a curious country. The head of the Central Government does not reside in his capital - Nanking - but on the top of a 4000 feet mountain 30 hours away by steamer. There he lives in the midst of a foreign missionary settlement on lot 132 surrounded by 500 similar bungalows each standing in its own grounds. Except for soldiers with sub-machine guns posted round the garden, one might be calling to take tea with the Reverend Peabody. One interviews the Marshal in a small and poky anteroom beneath a bad photograph of one of Raphael's Madonnas. China is a curious country.

Marshal Chiang did not want to talk, but he was willing to wire to the governor of Kiangsi to allow us to investigate conditions on the spot. He did, however, state emphatically that he would crush the civil and military power of the communists before the end of the year. Since he has not yet begun his offensive I do not think he will be able to keep his word. But then as Mencius used to say - I use Dyall's translation - "The great man does not insist on making good his word, or on carrying out all he takes up. He only does so when it is right."

In Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, we were given every facility, and those whom we wished to interview saw us at once. We made two trips to the south, one down the military road to Nanfeng, the other towards Kian, which we were unable to reach as the bridges had just been destroyed by the communists. In each instance we went as far as it was possible, and, as I learned on my return, further than it was really safe to go. We were thus able to interview local magistrates and regimental commanders in the field with several years experience of fighting the reds. In particular we talked with all missionaries in the area, thereby getting second hand information of actual conditions in the soviet state. For the missionary compounds offer food and temporary shelter to refugees from the red area. Some 40 had passed through a few days before so that some of our information was up to date. Moreover in Foochowfu is a military school for training some of those who have been captured or who have escaped from the red area. There we had a long talk with an extremely intelligent young man who stated that he found that communism did not pay.

Returning to Nanchang we motored west along the new road to Pingsiang on the Hunan border, and thence by train to Changsha where we interviewed the governor Ho-chien. We then motored, walked, took a ~~xxxx~~ sampan and finally a train to Canton. In September I returned to Kiangsi for three weeks as a special correspondent for Reuters News Agency.

So much for my preface.

The Chinese Soviet Republic controls an area of approximately 50,000 square miles and is roughly the size of England. Two thirds is in Kiangsi, one third in Fukien. The population is not less than five millions. The district is self-supporting as regards food with the exception of salt. Ten years ago the principal exports were wood or charcoal, flax, indigo, sugar cane and tobacco. Owing, however, to action taken in Canton and Nanking exports on any large scale ceased in 1930. In the same year the Chinese Soviet Republic announced that the destructive phase in that area was over. They then proceeded to build up an exceedingly unpopular but effective administration. The interest to me lies in the effectiveness, for I find effectiveness so rarely in modern China. With the exception of an economic blockade they have hardly been interfered with by Nanking or Canton. Nearly all fighting to date has taken place in what I term the pink fringe which surrounds the communist state. Two attempts at invasion have been made during the last three years, but they both met with disaster. Chiang Kai-shek is preparing is preparing for but has not yet started a third and more serious invasion.

The capital of the Soviet Republic is Juiking, some 250 miles south of Nanchang. There resides the central commissioner appointed by the executive council of the communist party in China. There also is to be found Mao Tse-tung, the leading spirit in the movement. A reward of \$100,000 has just been offered for his capture, and \$80,000 for his head. He is a young man of 33 whom Borodin discovered in Canton in 1926. He studied at Lenin University, Moscow. As a student he was a tireless reader and was the butt of many jokes since he would pick up every scrap of paper to see what was written on it. He is a sincere though mistaken idealist working for what he believes to be China's good. Consequently his enthusiasm is infectious. He is a martyr to tuberculosis and is not expected to live for long.

In Juiking Mao has established a Workers' and Peasants' bank with a note issue of \$20,000,000. The value of these notes is maintained by shooting all who dare to dispute it. A branch of this bank travels round with Chu Teh and army headquarters to redeem the receipts which regimental commanders give in exchange for the food and stores which they have requisitioned.

The mint issues new 20 cent pieces every year and I have seen a silver dollar bearing the head of Marx on one side, the hammer and sickle the other. But I have no evidence that this dollar is in wide circulation as are the 20 cent pieces.

I believe that little or no financial assistance is now received from Russia. All money which has been looted or paid over in ransoms during the last five years has been sent to the Peoples' Treasury Department, and is used for propaganda and purchases outside the communist state. From this fund are financed those who use the label of communism to disguise their banditry. You must remember that only in southern Kiangsi and western Fukien is there a soviet state which has entered the constructive phase. Elsewhere as in north east Kiangsi, on the Hunan and Hupeh borders and in Szechuan communism is a cloak for brigandage and an excuse for independence of established authority. It is believed that leaders such as Ho Lung receive financial aid from Kiangsi. In return they stir up trouble at any time like the present when Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to concentrate all his forces in Kiangsi so as to smash the red menace once and for all.

A daily paper is published in Juiling. The postal system has been taken over intact and the minor officials retained. A red five-cent stamp with the hammer and sickle design in the centre is used.

Education has not been neglected. In Juiking is to be found a Lenin normal and a Lenin public school, whilst party workers and army officers are trained in the military and political institute. Schools

have been established in the villages, although I do not know to what extent. Great stress is laid on teaching by political songs and play acting. Everywhere the portrait of Lenin has replaced that of Sun Yat-sen.

In Juiking is a central hospital and two sanatoria, whilst a start has been made to set up free clinics. The red cross units which follow the army seem to be efficient. I have spoken with a soldier who was wounded and captured in the Nanfeng area last spring. He received medical attention and was so well fed that he offered to join the red army. He was, however, rejected on account of his eyesight. He was then given a pass back to the government area where he rejoined his regiment. He was wounded again two months ago and I talked with him on his way back to a hospital in Hankow to convalesce.

The old district boundaries have been retained intact, but each hsien, chu and village has its own soviet congress and executive committees watched over and controlled by party advisors.

In the towns a census is taken of the room space and the population. Lodgings are then allotted to each family irrespective of previous ownership. All title deeds are burned, all mortgages cancelled. Shops and small industries are run on a soviet or co-operative basis, the former owner being allowed to come in on equal terms with his employees. Prices are state controlled so that no real profit can be made. The limit of ready money which any one person is allowed to possess is \$50, - of capital - \$300. I can picture no-one more miserable than a small Chinese shop keeper who is forbidden to bargain over each purchase and sale; for he is deprived of his main topic of conversation.

The aim is to eliminate middle-men by encouraging producers' and consumers' co-operatives. To what extent this has been achieved I do not know, but a system of rigid state control to the complete destruction of private enterprise is so foreign to the Chinese character as I understand it that I cannot believe in its ultimate success.

Two permanent standing committees in each town deal with the problem of squeeze and corruption. Sealed boxes for complaints are placed in the streets. Cases considered to be important and not bearing on the relations or interests of members of the party are carefully investigated, offenders being shot or pilloried in the press. They cannot be fined since the possession of more than \$50 cash is illegal.

Large scale industry does not exist, so that there is no Five Year Plan to investigate, but I believe that cottage industries and handicrafts are encouraged with a view to making the state self-supporting. Indeed this is an automatic result of the close blockade which Chiang Kai-shek has instituted. Yarn is once more spun in the home instead of being imported from Shanghai and Canton.

Agricultural land like town property has been redistributed after the destruction of all title deeds and mortgages. Three-tenths have been allocated to the farmers' unions; three-tenths to the state and four-tenths to private individuals, the limit allowed to each family of five adults being 20 mow or approximately 3 acres.

I understand that the farmers' unions have been a failure and that much of their land is now rented to individuals. The three-tenths taken by the state represents part of the mountainous forest area.

This system would be tolerable to the farmer were he allowed to enjoy the fruits of his labour, but the price at which he can sell his produce is state controlled, whilst in addition his crop is liable at any moment to confiscation by the civil or military authorities. In return he is given a receipt which reads as follows:

•Chinese Soviet Republic Provisional Central Government

provisional grain loan testimonial card."

- i. The Central Government which during urgent periods of military operations borrows grain for military provision from the people especially issues this card as proof.
- ii. Those borrowing oil and salt must at the same time issue this proof card.
- iii. Holders of this card can after the early grain crop of 1933 receive from the said government in exchange new grain according to the recorded amount.

This card is issued by the Council of the Peoples' Treasury Department.

At all times the peasants are liable to conscription for whatever purpose the party leaders see fit. They are registered in age groups - 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 40 and 40 to 60 years.

The 10 to 15 group comprises the "labourers and peasants red army school revolutionary mutual aid society." Since one of the aims of the party is to destroy the tradition and influence of the family, these children are taken from their homes and ~~xxx~~ if possible from their districts, to be educated. They are brought up on propaganda such as "Learn to study in the communist national division and examine into the methods of establishing young China," or "To establish a new China based on Youth; this is the boldest and most glorious task" - and so on. They are formed into lads' brigades and given some sort of boy scout military training. I know of two instances in which they were actually used in the fighting against government troops. The more intelligent are sent into the Government area as spies. To accustom them to bloodshed they are forced to execute all those who have been condemned to death by the party leaders. Beyond the fact that they are taught to sing, dance and act I have little knowledge of their schooling.

The 15 to 20 class are liable to conscription to the uniformed ranks of the Red Protection army. Until recently they were used to terrorise the population in what I term the pink fringe which surrounds the communist state. They are mainly used as agents of terror and destruction.

The 20 to 40 class till the fields and are liable to conscription into the uniformed red army.

The 40 to 60 class are used to cut and gather brushwood in the mountains which are the property of the state.

All classes of either sex are liable to constant conscription for any task which the civil and military authorities see fit to impose. They are forced to belong to an infinity of societies of which the following titles are typical :- "Chinese workmen and peasants' red army opposing imperialism promoting the soviet great alliance," "Chinese Soviet Provisional Central Government workmen and peasants' red army central revolutionary military affairs committee" with branches in each district; Revolutionary general society; "Mutual aid society" with a military branch called the "Army general mutual society," "Farmers' Union" and so on. In each of these societies they are spied upon and controlled by members of the party. Southern Kiangsi is a paradise for those who collect badges and armlets.

At the moment the interests of all are subordinated to that of the army. It numbers 70,000 uniformed and disciplined men. It is without doubt one of the most effective armies in China. This is owing to the genius of Chu-teh, a small dark man of 48 with piercing eyes who was trained in Germany. He is a sincere communist and lives on an equality with his men. His real genius lies in the organisation that he has built up.

In the first place the majority of his men are not red fanatics fighting for a cause but professional soldiers from S Shantung and Honan in the North whose interest goes no further than their stomachs. He has, therefore, paid them \$8 a month in full for the last three years. This was easy since the pay was in communist banknotes which are forced on the civilian population at the point of the pistol.

Discipline is maintained and the men are kept up to the red mark by party spies who permeate their ranks. All suspects and grumblers are shot.

Attached to the army are six bureaux, two of which are composed of women. One looks after the comforts of the men, sending them parcels of cigarettes, socks and what not. They also have to keep the Red Cross units supplied with bandages. A branch of this Bureau is responsible for the Soviet brothels at the various bases which are used to reward and encourage soldiers who have distinguished themselves on a campaign.

The second Bureau travels with the troops and organizes a corps of washer-women wherever they may be.

Another Bureau, this time of men, has to supply the army with guides.

A fourth Bureau handles intelligence and is divided into two branches: one functions inside the army itself, the other obtains and collates information of enemy troop movements and dispositions. In this, I am afraid, they are aided by a willing peasantry. For during the last two years, although the communists oppress the villagers to a pitiable degree within the red area, they have treated those in the pink fringe with studied generosity. Goods commandeered by raiding parties have been paid for in full at more than the market price. In one instance to my knowledge, a motor bus was held up between Nanchang and Nanfeng. Three merchants were carried off for ransom and the driver was shot as he ran away. But the countrymen who were travelling in the bus were released and \$100 were sent to the parents of the driver in compensation for their loss. They were told that as the driver was a workman he would not have been molested, but he was shot in ignorance as he was running away.

The reds appreciate the maxim laid down by Hsun Tze in his debate on military affairs some 300 years before Christ: "When a benevolent man controls a State of 10 li he will have intelligence from a hundred li, when he controls an estate of 100 li he will have intelligence from a thousand li."

Also like Dr. Sun Yat Sen before them they make full use of the secret societies, such as the Big Sword, the Red and Black Spear, the Heavenly Gate, the Great Fairy, the Heavenly Triad and the Green Fraternity whose ramifications are to be found in every province in China. These societies are united in a common and inherited hatred for whatever dynasty or warlord or party is in power in their district. They are a natural corollary to the right of revolt which runs through the moral code of Confucius.

A fifth Bureau has to arrange for the transport of stores and ammunition. You must remember that in the communist country there are no roads but merely paths paved with stones which climb the mountain sides with countless flights of steps. Since wheeled transport is out of the question, food and ammunition has to be carried along from bamboo poles. Carrier coolies are conscripted for this purpose but are never taken out of their own area.

The sixth Bureau has to provide stretcher-bearers and to improvise field hospitals.

The Chinese Labourers and Peasants Red Army under Chu Teh consists of some 70,000 uniformed and disciplined men. They possess plenty of machine guns, but no artillery. Their ammunition, however, is of poor quality since the powder from the arsenal at Juiking is made of local materials. In battle they are preceded and assisted by the Red Protection Army. I have no reliable figures as to the size of this Protection

Army, but I estimate it to be about 100,000. It consists mainly of lads conscripted from the 15 to 20 class with a stiffening of regular soldiers. They are largely used as cannon fodder and to harass the flanks and rear of the enemy. When you read in the papers of a large Government victory it generally refers to a slaughter of these poorly armed, untrained conscripts. In times of peace, they are sent out on raids beyond the pink fringe to harry and terrorise the countryside. They are also used to patrol the borders of the red State so as to prevent the movement of unauthorized persons without permits. It is largely owing to their activities that the Government are unable to get any information as to the whereabouts of Chu Teh and his three red army corps. They also prevent discontented peasantry escaping from the red terror. They wear no uniform and are armed with pistols, spears and what not. They force the local garrisons and people's defence corps to be continually on the alert. They are an indispensable and unique part of the ~~system~~ regular red army whose ranks they enter at the age of twenty.

I think you will be as surprised as I was to learn of the organization and effectiveness of the Chinese Soviet Republic. It is, however, my habit when in China to look for the good points in anything which I am investigating. Otherwise I might quickly return to England in despair. I have done so in my study of communism in Kiangsi. Please, therefore, remember that the system was built up and is maintained by terrorism and that the record of slaughter and wanton destruction exceeds that of the Taipings in intensity though fortunately not in extent. Other regimes have been as ruthless but few as effective. This effectiveness is caused by the presence of some 400 Chinese students who studied in Moscow and Habarovsk. It is one of the less fortunate results of the revolution that the system for recruiting the civil service in China broke down with the fall of the Ching Dynasty. This will soon be remedied since experts from the League of Nations are already working at the problem. Nevertheless, to-day the civil service is only open to those who have influence or friends. Young men with initiative and a legitimate grievance against the powers that be went to Russia to study, and on their return percolated into Kiangsi from Shanghai. There infected by the enthusiasm of Mao Tse Tung they have the opportunity of their lives. For they are in the saddle. They have no Russian advisors since the Chinese are too independent a people to tolerate interference and control by a foreign nation. They are not interested in the Russian insistence on class warfare. But they have applied Russian technique to the task of governing an agricultural and mountainous district in Kiangsi. The result is an interesting and effective though unpopular administration. Even so the measure of success which they have achieved is largely due to the chance that Chu Teh, the idol of his professional army, happens to be in sympathy with their aspirations.

Let me assert once more that although I sympathize with these young men I abhor their methods, and believe that in their attempt to destroy the freedom of the individual under the pretext of liberating him and to uproot the ethical code of Confucius, they are a menace to the old established civilization of China, and ---should their influence extend--- to the peace of the world.

Accordingly, Chiang Kai Shek has stated that he will this winter extirpate them and their system root and branch. I will devote the rest of my time to telling you the preparations which he has made in order to do so. It would be a breach of faith for me, safe in my extraterritorial privileges in Shanghai, to broadcast what the military censor in Nanchang would not have permitted me to telegraph. I can, however, say this much.

Chiang Kai Shek has brought to Kiangsi approximately 60 Divisions or 300,000 men well supplied with ammunition and machine guns. Some 200,000 of them are being concentrated along a 350 mile front from Lichwan to Kian. In Fukien in the East, on the Canton border in the south and the Hunan border in the west, a further 300,000 have been marshalled, making 600,000 in all.

For his own troops, Chiang has provided hospital accommodation for 10,000 cases and has brought X-ray equipment and a staff of qualified doctors and nurses from Nanking. A corps of 10,000 stretcherbearers have been organized, 3000 of whom were raised by the citizens of Nanchang. They are uniformed and I myself have seen 1500 on parade. For the first time in the history of the Chinese army pensions are to be provided for the permanently disabled. They will be given up to \$20 to enable them to go home and when they arrive they will receive \$30 a year for three years.

Now roads cease as soon as the communist state is entered. Chiang has therefore had to organize a corps of 30,000 "iron shoulder" men to assist in the transport of supplies and ammunition. There are in addition to the normal complement of one carrier soldier to every ten men with rifles in each regiment. Ten thousand of these "iron shoulder" men are recruited by the Peoples' Bandit Suppression Committee in Nanchang. They are paid \$12 a month from which is deducted the cost of their equipment - namely, padded winter clothes, a blanket, a towel, a mug and a rice bowl. They find their own food out of their pay which is therefore in excess of that received by a private soldier.

Since he has the interests of his men at heart, the Marshal has asked the missionaries to visit the wounded in hospital. Further he has decreed that he will shoot any commander found tampering with the men's pay. To each officer he has issued two separate pamphlets graced with words from his own brush telling them how to treat the civilian population. Calling on a major in the field I was delighted to find one of these pamphlets open on his table.

For the first time in the history of China, a Chinese army will make extensive use of aircraft. Nine aerodromes have been built in Kiangsi, the hangars at Nanchang being permanent. Over 50 new American and Italian bombers will be used by the new air force which has been trained at Hangchow for a year specially for this campaign. Reconnaissance planes have already done sterling work in mapping the paths in the communist area, for the mountain paths of stone show up well in photographs taken from the air.

All this is to the good, but the crux of the problem lies in civil not military organisation. It is here that Chiang is showing his greatness. He has constructed a road from the Chekiang border in the east through Nanchang to Ping-siang on the border of Hunan in the west. In the spring work is to start on a railway which will follow this road across the province and so link Shanghai with Changsha the capital of Hunan by rail. Bonds received on the revenue from the provincial salt tax will provide twelve out of the twenty million dollars needed to build the line. Roads have been driven south to Nanfeng and Kian, and as soon as the campaign has been successful, will be continued on to the Cantonese border. In spite of heavy bus and lorry traffic these roads are kept in excellent repair owing to the fact that three men are employed on permanent upkeep to every two miles of road.

Local militia have been organized on the lines laid down by Tieng Kuo-fan when he suppressed the Taiping rebellion. They are partially armed with rifles and are under the control of the magistrates. In the areas near the red state the villages have been connected up by telephone so that the militia can be mobilized at a moment's notice.

Two block houses of brick have been erected in every village with 200 families or more. It is true that I noticed one block house nestling in a grove of trees so that the sentry could have shade. But it proved to be a solitary exception or perhaps by now the trees have been felled. All townses, Nanchang included, have been strengthened by the repair of the city walls and the construction of forts, trenches and wire entanglements on the surrounding foothills.

All this is sound, though it is not new. Of much greater interest are Chiang's plans for the education of the peasantry, the stabilization of grain prices and the encouragement of co-operative societies amongst the farmers both for marketing their produce and obtaining credit on reasonable terms. In them we can see how the Marshal hopes to rehabilitate the peasant farmers in China.

I will first deal with education. Chiang Kai Shek has decreed that 12 additional special schools be opened in each of the 63 hsien at present under his control in Kiangsi. The system will be extended into the communist area as soon as that area has been occupied. The expenses of each school are to be \$500 a year, half of which is to be found locally, half by the Provincial Government. The teachers are to receive \$240 a year. They are being trained and special text books are being written simultaneously. 300 have already taken the course in Nanchang, whilst another 400 are undergoing instruction.

Children up to the age of 16 will be taught to read and write and will be grounded in San Min Chu I and the ethics of Confucius, special stress being laid upon politeness and filial piety. You may remember in the classics of filial piety how a young hero acquired merit by lying quiet at night so that the mosquitoes should feast off him instead of his parents. Instead the modern Kiangsi boy is to do his best to prevent them from breeding. He will also have to invent a more up-to-date excuse for stealing oranges than to say that his mother is fond of them. He will be brought up to revere Yao Fei and Wen, the patron of Literature who was a Kiangsi man, as well as to respect Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The children will have to do physical exercises and will be given simple training in handicraft and agriculture. Each school is to have a lads brigade from which the boys will pass into the local militia.

They will work a seven-day week since Sunday is not a Chinese institution. They will have special holidays during the two harvests and on the national festivities, the total rest days during the year not to exceed sixty.

Adults are to receive a four months' course in the evenings at these schools. Physical training will be given, whilst hygiene will include the care of children. Training in the local militia will include fortification and road building.

One of the new text books for adults has just been printed. It is written in effective doggerel and is well illustrated. I possess an advance copy. It begins with the admirable statement "I am a Chinese man, I like the Chinese." The corollary, "I am a Kiangsi man, I like Kiangsi" follows. Li Hung Chang is caricatured for signing unequal treaties with the foreign Powers. All are then exhorted to unite against the communists and the Japanese. Personal cleanliness, obedience to law and simple ethics are taught. The importance of self-defence and co-operation is stressed over and over again. The peasants are the backbone of the nation. They should learn to protect their homes and their interests: the one by training with the People's Defence Corps, the other by co-operation. They should form credit societies and borrow at 10 per cent from the Kiangsi Branch of the Agricultural Bank. They should sell their rice and buy their necessities from their local co-operative stores instead of from the shopkeepers. Thus they will come into their own once more.

In his educational policy, Chiang is hearkening to the words of Mencius: "Good government does not win the people as good teaching does. The people fear good government; they love good teaching. Good government wins the people's money, good teaching wins their hearts."

Equally radical and no less far-sighted are the plans for the stabilization of the rice market. The Provincial Government is to buy rice direct from the farmers and market it in bulk, thereby eliminating the dealers. The Bureau of Food Control under Professor Hsiao Shun-ching already receives three times a month reports of the price of grain from the market towns. With this knowledge at its disposal the provincial government has already entered the market as a purchaser with a view to stabilizing the prices. The rice so bought is stored in government warehouses at Foochowfu, Nanchang and Kiukiang. After being graded it is sold in bulk in Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton. Special rates of transport have been arranged with the China Merchants' and Shanghai-Ningpo shipping companies.

Ultimately when co-operative societies have been organized amongst the farmers the government will buy direct from them, thus eliminating the merchants, who up till now have been in a position to exploit the peasant proprietors. Further receipts against the rice stored in the warehouses will be issued in the form of bonds to increase agricultural credit.

To assist in this work "three normal schools for rural education" have been opened in Kiangsi whilst a fourth is being planned. Two hundred young men have already been trained to lecture and give practical demonstrations in the villages. They organise co-operative movements among the farmers, and are partly responsible for the 300 co-operative credit societies already in existence on the lines laid down by the China Famine Relief Association.

These societies borrow money at 8% and pass it on to their members at 10%. They borrow such money from the Kiangsi Branch of the Agricultural Bank which Chiang Kai-shek founded in Hankow. This branch has a working capital of one million dollars one quarter of which was found by the provincial government.

The capital not out on loan will be used to finance the reclamation of land by the building of dykes in the Poyang lake area. For this purpose a "Reclamation and Emigration Committee" has already been formed in Nanchang. Plans have been approved for the reclamation of 60,000 mow. This new land is to be peopled with 250,000 peasants who will be brought from the soviet State in Kiangsi. Only those who are believed to be thoroughly impregnated with communist teachings will be emigrated. They will be settled on the basis of 20 mow or 3 acres to each family of five adults.

Last but not least, the provincial taxation has been reorganized. When the likin was abolished the incidence of taxation fell somewhat too heavily upon the agricultural areas. By instituting a commodity tax graded as to raw products, manufactured articles and luxuries Marshal Chiang, through the Governor has been able to lighten the burden of the peasant proprietors. Further, he has reorganized the system of collection by making the villagers mutually responsible for the payment of their taxes direct to the Magistrate instead of individually through an official collector who had to make his living out of the transaction.

I think you will now agree with me that the situation in Kiangsi repays study. But please remember that the majority of the reforms which I have described are still on the paper stage. China to-day reminds me of a conversation which Mencius once had with King Hsuan of Chi some 300 years before the birth of Christ. "King, if your Minister were to trust his wife and child to a friend and go on a journey and when he came back his wife and child were cold and starved, what should he do?"

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"He should cut him off," said the King.

"If the Chief Knight could not order the Knights,
what should be done?"

"End him," said the King.

"If within the four borders, there is no order,
what should be done?"

The King looked left and right and spoke of other
things.

Fm. 2.
G. 35m. 11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch - S.S. 161674

Date. November 1, 1935.

Subject (in full) Lecture at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on October 31, 1933 on

"The Chinese Soviet Republic in Southern Kiangsi."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

D.S. Pitts

Acting on instructions received, the undersigned proceeded to the Foreign Y.M.C.A., where at 9.15p.m. October 31, 1933 a lecture was given on "The Chinese Soviet Republic in Southern Kiangsi" by Mr. G.J. Yorke, special correspondent for Reuters, who has been in China a little over a year doing research work for the London Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House.

The following is a gist of the main points of the lecture, which was broadcast over station XMHA, and which was presided over by Mr. George Fitch:

Last Spring Mr. Yorke accompanied the Chinese Army into Jehol, but on Chang Hsueh-liang's resignation, he was arrested and forced to return to Peking. Later together with a Mr. Fleming of the "Times" he interviewed Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in Kuling. Mr. Yorke and Mr. Fleming having obtained letters of introduction to various authorities, then travelled overland from Nanchang to Changsha and Canton and were given full facilities for investigating the problem presented by the Chinese Soviet Republic in Southern Kiangsi. Returning again to that province as Reuters' special correspondent, Mr. Yorke spent a further three weeks in his investigation.

The Chinese Soviet Republic controls an area of nearly 50,000 square miles, two-thirds being in Kiangsi, the remainder being located in Fukien. The population under Soviet control is not less than 5,000,000 persons, forming a district which is self-supporting in so far as food is concerned with the exception of salt, for which they have to pay eight times the normal price.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

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Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

In 1930 the Soviets proceeded to establish an extremely unpopular but very effective administration in the area in question. With the exception of the economic blockade they have not been interfered with until recently by either Nanking or Canton.

The capital of the the Soviet Republic is Juiking, some 250 miles south of Nanchang where resides Mao Tse-tung, the leading spirit of the soviet movement in China. A reward of \$100,000 has been offered for his capture by Nanking, and \$80,000 for his head. He is a young man of 33 whom Michael Borodin discovered in Canton in 1926, and later studied at the Lenin University at Moscow. At present however, he is a martyr to the ravages of consumption and is an extremely sick man.

In Juiking, Mao has established a workers' and peasants' bank having a note value issue of \$20,000,000. The value of these notes is constantly maintained by killing anyone who has the temerity to dispute it. A branch of this bank travels around with the Red army headquarters to redeem the receipts which regimental commanders give in exchange for food and stores which they have from time to time requisitioned.

In northeast Kiangsi, on the Hunan and Hupeh borders and in Szechwan communism is a cloak for brigandage and an excuse for independence of established authority. It is believed that leaders like Ho Lung receive financial aid from the Soviets in Kiangsi, in return for which, they stir up trouble at any time, such as the present, when General Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to concentrate all his forces in Kiangsi so as

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

3

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

annihilate the red forces.

In the Soviet areas the old district boundaries have been retained, but each hsien and village has its own soviet congress and executive committees watched over and controlled by party advisors, who are all Chinese, there being no Russians or any other foreigners at all, although the Russian technique is employed in all their executive dealings. In the towns a census is taken of the population and the room space. Lodgings are then allotted to each family irrespective of previous ownership. Shops and small industries are conducted on a co-operative basis, the former owner being allowed to take part in equal terms with his previous employees. Prices are state controlled with the result that no profits can really be made. The limit of ready money which any one person is allowed to possess is \$50, and of capital \$300. (These figures, when taking 80% of the Chinese population into consideration, are enormous and reveal that a true soviet state has not yet been established).

Large industry does not exist in the communist state. Agricultural land, like town property, has been redistributed after the destruction of all title deeds and mortgages. Three tenths' have been allotted to the farmers' unions, three tenths' to the state and four tenths' to private individuals, the limit allowed to each family of five adults being 20 mow.

At all times the peasants are liable to conscription for whatever purposes the party leaders think fit. They are registered in age groups 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

and 40 to 60 years. All classes of either sex are liable at any time to conscription.

At present all interests are subordinated ~~xxx~~ to that of the army, which numbers 70,000 uniformed, disciplined and contented men, and which as a fighting unit, is probably the best in China. This is due to the ability of Chu Teh, a small dark man of 48 years, who was trained in Germany.

Chu Teh is a sincere communist and lives on an equality with his men. The majority of Chu Teh's men are not red fanatics fighting for communism, but professional soldiers from Shantung and Honan fighting for their stomachs.

Discipline is maintained and the men are kept up to the mark by party spies who permeate their ranks. This army has plenty of machine guns but no artillery, and their ammunition is poor. In battle however, they are preceded by and assisted by the Red Protection Army, numbering almost 100,000, and mainly composed of the 15 to 20 years conscript class, who are used largely as cannon fodder.

Their duties consist of harrassing the flanks of the enemy and they are generally armed with spears and swords.

Communism is effectively administered by a reign of terrorism and ruthless destruction, some 400 Russian trained students being in their element at the head of party affairs in the Soviet state.

Chiang Kai-shek has now concentrated some 600,000 men in the neighbourhood of Southern Kiangsi and intends this winter to exterminate the communist menace there. Nine aerodromes have already been built and at present there ^{are} 50 aircraft stationed in these areodromes to deal effectively with the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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5

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

troops of Chu Teh. The crux of the situation lies not in military affairs but in civil matters, as it will be extremely difficult to dislodge the Red troops, who are protected by wooded hillsides, and are masters at guerilla warfare. Chu Teh has not lost a battle for three years and in spite of the strength of the Government forces, it will be extremely difficult to gain a victory outright over the Soviet troops.

The remainder of the address was taken up by the manner in which General Chiang is dealing with educational problems on the borders of the Red state.

The audience which numbered less than 100 persons included Wilbur Burton and Maurice Appelman who both form subjects of Special Branch files. At the close of the lecture Burton made himself rather conspicuous by asking several questions on the probable future results of the Soviet state.

A verbatim report of the meeting is being prepared and will be forwarded in due course.

C. D. M.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2.
Thanks. Please put up
verbatim report later.
[Signature]

D 5411

D 5412

D 5413

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION	
No. D	5411
Date	1 / 1

Further enquiries concerning Jules KUTRON show that prior to the issuance of a Rumanian passport (No. 880786/416) on 10 September 1931 by the Rumanian Legation at Brussels, another passport had been issued to him, by the same Legation on 4 August 1926 (No. 475381).

It appears furthermore that during his stay in Japan the Rumanian Legation at Tokio delivered to him a certificate of nationality, which most probably is still in his possession.

On 15 (21 ?) September Jules and his brother José, (the latter accompanied by his wife, who is said to have still a Belgian passport) left Japan by the "Katori Maru", having been expelled from that country on account of various thefts, committed by them in Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe. It appears to have been their intention to proceed afterwards from Shanghai to Canada.

The passport, issued to Jules in 1931, was sent by him on its expiration, to the Rumanian Legation at Tokio, together with the money necessary for a new passport. This passport however was returned to him with a request for further particulars, which he has so far failed to produce. It is to be surmised therefore that Jules, apart from his declaration of nationality, possesses still the Rumanian passport mentioned above.

His application for a Hungarian passport with the Netherlands Consulate General appears to be unfounded and will not be entertained.

The last address given by Jules Kutron was 132 Rte Vallon, room 22; his brother José was said to live at 183 in the same street.

20 November 1933.

\$2, Please note and return to me. JAG File
 23/1/33.
 NOV 22 1933
 NOV 23 1933

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3333.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. H. RESIDENT
No. D 5411
Date 10 / 11 / 33
9 November 1933

SHANGHAI

Dear Givens,

I have for acknowledgment
your letter No.D.5411 of ⁸ November, for
which I thank you very much; also for
the reproductions made of the photograph
of Jules Kutron.

Yours sincerely,

M. Givens

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

File
MG
NOV 10 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. *D*
Date / /

November 8 33

Dear Van den Berg,

I have to thank you for your letter No. 3183 of October 28 enclosing a photograph of Jules Kutron and a memorandum on the same person. I am returning herewith the original photograph together with an extra copy of it for your use. I have sent one copy of the photograph to Monsieur Sarly and one to Mr. Steptoe.

Yours sincerely,

Wg

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

November 8 33.

Dear Sarly,

I am sending you herewith a photograph
of Jules Kutron which I have received from the
Netherlands Consulate-General from whom, I understand,
you have received a memorandum on this person.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'MG' or similar initials, written in a cursive style.

Monsieur R. Sarly,

French Police Headquarters.

November 8

33.

My dear Steptoe,

I forward herewith a photograph of Jules Kutron which I have received from the local Netherlands Consulate-General.

Kutron claims to be a Hungarian subject but the Hungarian papers in his possession do not prove that this is so. He is in possession of a Roumanian passport issued to him at Brussels (No. 380786) on September 10, 1931.

Kutron was recently deported from Japan for shoplifting. On October 20, 1933 he was charged before the Special District Court for shoplifting and uttering a fraudulently altered banknote and was sentenced to four months imprisonment. This sentence was suspended for two years.

According to the local Netherlands Consulate, Kutron was born in Roumania on August 25, 1900 and his wife, Julie Vincent, was originally of Belgian nationality. They are at present residing at No. 183 Route Vallon.

Yours sincerely,



H.M. Steptoe, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.2. Station,

Date November 2, 1933

Subject (in full) Enquiry re Jules Kutron

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

W. J. Jones

With reference to the attached confidential document from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of one Jules Kutron or Kurton and to the endorsement made by the Officer i/c Special Branch asking for short comment, I have to report that enquiries have been instituted regarding the antecedents of this individual.

The Political Section of the French Police has been approached but, according to Mr Serly, the only information in the possession of the French Police respecting Kutron is that embodied in the attached document, a copy of which was also received by them from the Netherlands Consulate.

From perusal of the attached communication one gathers that there is a suspicion that the person calling himself Jules Kutron or Kurton may not be the man to whom the identification papers mentioned were originally issued. There appears some justification for this suspicion when one considers the fact of the entries and erasures on this man's documents, which, to quote the Netherlands Consulate, "do not make the impression of having been made in an official manner." Then again, none of the photographs on the papers resembles strikingly the person representing himself to be Jules Kutron.

I consider the possibility of Kutron being an agent of the 111rd International rather remote. Kutron gives me the impression of being purely and simply a crook.

He was recently deported from Japan not, as he explains, for taking photographs in a prohibited area, but for shoplifting.

A short time ago Kutron purchased a lot of gimcrackery for re-sell at a profit. He is apparently a plausible rogue, for it is reported that he managed to dispose of a number of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(2)

brass watches at a fair price to members of the Chinese Branch of the French Police, the latter being persuaded that they were purchasing the genuine gold article.

Kutron appeared before the Special District Court on October 20 to answer a charge of Shoplifting and one of Uttering a fraudulently altered Bank-note.

It appears that on the previous day he entered the store of Messrs Lane Crawford in Nanking Road and tendered a 100 Mark Bank-note in payment of a purchase. The date on the bank-note, which was issued in 1909 and was consequently valueless, had been altered to read 1929. When the shop assistant's back was turned Kutron stole a pair of stockings which he hid under his overcoat.

For these two offences he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment; sentence to be suspended for two years.

He is now reported to be residing at No. 183 Route Vallon.

Attached are the requested six copies of the photograph, together with the original, of the person known as Jules Kutron.

C. H. Jones
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D. L. (Crime)

Information

J. L. Lewis

O. i/c Sp. Br.

NOV. 3 1933

CONFIDENTIËL

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

No. 3183.

SHANGHAI, 28 October 1933.

Dear Mr. Givens,

Many thanks for the copies of the "Anti-War News" sent by your letter of the 26th instant D.5297. I am still looking forward to the memorandum on the secret meeting of the Anti-War Congress, which you promised me in your letter of 13 October, D.4380/4.

I enclose herewith a picture of the man purported to be Jules Kutron. Could you have copies thereof sent to Mr. Steptoe and to Monsieur Sarly and also have an extra copy made for me? This one I would like to receive back.

Yours sincerely,



*Returned to
Add*

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

\$2 for attention please.

JP
OCT. 30 1933

On 26 October 1933 a person called at the Office of the Netherlands Consulate General, temporarily in charge of Hungarian Interests, who stated to be ^{Jose} Jules KUTRON, profession a shoemaker, born at Nagyvarad (Grosswarden), 25 July 1900, living at 38 Ate Vallon, nationality Hungarian, holder of a Hungarian passport 1004 No. 3.087804 issued at Madrid 2-XI-1924, bearing the following visas 3-XI-'24 Italian visé issued at Madrid

4-XII-'24 French Visé issued at Milan

1-XII-'24 visé for Haiti

20-VII-'25 Mexican visé issued at St. Nazaire

13-X-'25 an annotation from the Hungarian Consulate in Mexico (without any stamps or seals) for travelling in the interior of Mexico.

He also showed a letter from the Hungarian Consul General at Marseille dated 23-1-25, No. 214/1925 authorising him to embark on any vessel leaving that port.

From other papers it was shown that he served on the "Josiah Macy" from 15-2-26 till 15-3-26.

According to a paper issued by the Hamburg Police he registered there on 29-3-26 and was said to live at the house of a certain Naehmann.

On 2-4-26 the Hungarian Legation at Berlin issued a certificate No. 4553, stating that Kutron had applied for a passport, but that pending the issue of a passport by the competent authorities, this certificate was issued to him, which did not imply however that he was recognized as a Hungarian subject.

The Hungarian Legation Brussels requests in a document, dated 18-4-26 that a "permission de séjour temporaire" be issued to Kurten or Kutron.

On 12 August 1927 the USA Dept. of Labor at Washington wrote to Kutron (letter No. 86463/657), 129 Rue du Midi, Brussels, that it had requested the District Director of Immigration, Galveston,

Texas, to forward Kurton's passport to the American Consul at Rotterdam, with instructions to retain same until called for by Kurton upon his arrival at that port as a member of the crew of the "Josiah Macy".

According to Kurton, the passport referred to above, was the one he showed now.

Kurton also showed a letter from the "Chargeurs Réunis" at Budapest, No. 112/Ch, dated 8 Aug. 1932 informing him that the passage price for a voyage from Marseille to Singapore would cost 3718.60 French francs.

Kurton furthermore showed a green booklet, International Agreement Form V.44, Personal Card, Identification No. 1090/3 showing that he had been treated in Hongkong on 6 June 1933, 29 Aug. 1933 at Tokyo, 27 Sept. 1933 at Shanghai.

Many of the documents shown contain entries and erasures which do not make the impression of having been made in an official manner, none of the photographs on his papers are clear or resemble strikingly the person who presented himself as Jules Kurton.

At first Kurton stated that after leaving Mexico in 1926 he stayed all the time in Belgium, where he said he was working in the shoe factory "Hofman", at Brussels. His papers show however that he, before leaving for Singapore, was in various countries in Europe.

He also said that he lost the passport issued to him by the Hungarian Consul at Brussels and that he travelled to Batavia only on his sailor's papers, a statement which is hardly believable.

From information at hand Jules Kurton was born in Roumania on 25 August 1900 and a Roumanian passport was issued to him at Brussels (No. 830786) on 10 September 1931. His brother Jozsef Kurton however appears to have been born at Nagyvarad on 17

February

February 1909 and to be in possession of a Hungarian passport issued at Batavia (No. 64366) and signed by the Hungarian Consulate (?) at The Hague on 10 April 1933.

Further inquiries are being made especially with regard to the Hungarian papers in his possession and a report ^{thereon} will be made in due time. Jos^é Kutron is also said to be living at Rte Vallon No. 38 with his wife Julie Vincent, originally of Belgian nationality. Jules Kurton speaks German, French and English, but none of these languages very well.

Shanghai, 26 October 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

On 23 October 1933 the person calling himself Jules Kutron presented himself again at the office of the Netherlands Consulate General, where he was told to return with his brother and the papers the latter is carrying. The brother was said to be engaged in negotiating a contract for giving theatrical performances as a dancer in Nanking, for which place he might have to leave any moment.

The address of the brothers was now stated to be 132 Route Vallon, room 22.

It appears that none of the Hungarian papers shown by Jules Kutron state him to be a Hungarian subject, although they mention him as being a resident of Hungary.

On 30 October Jules Kutron returned in the presence of his brother Josz Kutron and the latter's wife. Josz Kutron is in possession of a Hungarian passport A 064.366/366/1933 issued by the Hungarian Legation at The Hague on 10 April 1933. He was born at Nagyvarad (Germ. Grosswarden, Rum. Orasi Mari) on 17 February 1909, his wife at Alost (Belgium) on 4 August 1894. They were married at Budapest on 29 February 1932, registrar's deed No. 220, and whilst in that city were living at VII Alsóerdősor 12. In the presence of Jules they admitted that the latter had received a Rumanian passport, and Jules thereupon no longer denied that he had travelled all the way from Europe without a passport. His Rumanian passport he said had been despatched to the Rumanian Legation at Tokio for extension, but his letters to the Legation had remained unanswered. Inquiries are now being made as to the correctness of this statement.

30 October 1933.

524
For comment please.
MS

cef

November 13

33.

Dear Sarly,

With reference to your letter No. 77/SP of October 27, enquiries show that Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良), his wife Pan Yi Sz (潘義氏) and two brothers named Li Ya Han (李約翰) and Yi Ze Gie (李士傑) moved into house No. 160 Yu Ching Fang (余慶坊), North Szechuen Road, which is situated in Chinese territory, during the month of January 1933. Nothing is known to the Municipal Police regarding the antecedents, etc. of Pan Bock Liang or any of the other persons mentioned.

Yours sincerely,



Monsieur R. Sarly,

French Police Headquarters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch *Shanghai*

Date November 13, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communication from the French Police regarding a
Communist named Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良).

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Everest

With reference to the attached report regarding a
Communist named Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良), I have to state
that apart from the mention of the fact that the address
in question, No. 160 Yu Ching Fang (餘慶坊), N. Szechuen
Road, is situated in Chinese territory, we are not in
possession of any information which is not already known
to the French Police.

B.D. Everest

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

WP
11/11

File
JPB

Fm 2
G. 35-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Br. 2
REPORT

Date November 3, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.

No. D 5412

Date 2/11/33

Subject (in full) Communication from the French Police regarding a Communist
named Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良).

Made by and Forwarded by *D. S. I.*

With reference to the attached letter from Mr. Sarly,
Officer i/c French Political Section, asking for information
regarding a communist named Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良) who is
stated to be residing in No. 160 Yu Ching Fang (餘慶坊), North
Szechuen Road, together with two brothers named Yi Ya Han
(奚約翰) and Yi Ze Gie (奚士傑), I have to state the following:-

The address in question is situated in Chinese territory
on the east side of North Szechuen Road, nearly opposite
Darroch Road, and is under the jurisdiction of the 5th District
Chapei Police. According to the records of the Chapei Police,
Pan Bock Liang (潘博良) and his wife Pan Yi Sz (潘奚氏),
accompanied by Yi Ya Han (奚約翰) and Yi Ze Gie (奚士傑),
moved into house No. 160 Yu Ching Fang during the month of
January 1933 and it is believed that they are still residing
there.

We have no information in our files regarding Pan Bock
Liang and in so much that further enquiries into this case
would mean operating in Chinese territory the matter will be
held in abeyance pending instructions.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2.
*Please let me know
what information, if any, do we
possess which the French Police have
not got regarding Pan Bock Liang.*

NOV 3 1933

French Municipal Police.

Shanghai, October 27, 1933.

Chief of Political
Section.

No. 77/SP

My dear Givens,

Please find herewith a copy of the information which I possess about the Chinese Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良), who is at present living at No. 160 Yu Tching Fang (餘慶坊), North Szechuen Road, and whom the Government-General of Indo-China suspect of being in close touch with Annamite communists.

I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to send me all information that you may be able to secure about this individual.

(signed) Sarly.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF
INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi, September 1, 1932.

Direction of Police and
Criminal Investigation
Department.

No. 2975/SG

From the Governor-General of Indo-China
to the French Consul-General at Shanghai.

re-- Pan Bock Liang, a Chinese.

The Chinese citizen named Pan Bock Liang
(潘伯良) arrived from Shanghai five months
ago and is at present doing business at Phanrang,
Annam. Recently he received a registered parcel
containing communist literature sent by a Chinese
living at No. 160 Yu Ching Fang, North Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.

I shall be obliged if you can send me
information about the Chinese named Pan Bock Liang.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF
INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi, September 27, 1933.

Direction of Police and
Criminal Investigation
Department.

From the Governor-General of Indo-China,
To the French Consul-General in Shanghai.

re- PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良)

I have the honour to send you herewith the translation of a letter sent on August 14, 1933 from Shanghai by a Chinese named Pan Bock Liang to a merchant named Duyet Lai (悅來) of Phan Rang, Annam.

This letter, which is in Chinese, is written in conventional terms (? in terms previously agreed upon). The writer makes allusion to his brothers one of whom is residing at present in Siam and the other is studying in the Tri Chi University. He gives no address.

Pan Bock Liang came to the notice of the Indo-Chinese Police during his sojourn in Indo-China because of the communist literature he was receiving from Shanghai. (vide my letter No. 2973/SG of September 1, 1932).

Shanghai, October 5, 1933.

REPORT ON INQUIRY NO. 228/R

re- 160 Yu Tching Fang (餘慶坊) North Szechuen Road.

House No. 160 Yu Tching Fang, North Szechuen Road, Chinese controlled territory, is occupied by Yi Ze Gie (吳士階), 42, native of Shanghai, Manager of the Chinese Banking Correspondence School, with his wife, aged 41 years, his two daughters named Yi Kio Fang (吳菊芳), 19 years of age, and Vi Lai Fang (吳蘭芳), 16 years of age, and his son aged 8.

As every inquiry had failed to establish whether Pan Pah Liang was living or had lived at this address, the following ruse was adopted:

A detective, disguised as a restaurant servant, called at the address at 10 a.m. October 5, 1933 and presented an invitation card bearing the name of Pan Pah Liang. Yi's wife received the card and went up to the first storey. She returned with the card on which had been written the words: "Mr. Pan has returned to Oceania." The detective asked when Pan had returned but the woman refused to give any reply. She then asked: "Who are the gentlemen Li (李) and Tsang (張), who had signed the invitation card?" The detective replied, " I do not know." Upon hearing this, the girl Yi Lai Fang asked heedlessly, "Are they Annamites?" The detective withdrew without putting any further questions.

(signed) A. Marmorat.

Shanghai, October 6, 1933.

R E P O R T No. I33/A

re- Inquiry about the Chinese named Pan Bock Liang
(潘伯良), in connection with letter
No. 2975/SG from the Governor-General of
Indo-China to the Consul-General for France
in Shanghai.

-.-.-.-.-

House No. 160 Yu Tching Feng, North Szechuen Road, Chinese controlled territory, is occupied by a man named Yi Ze Gie (奚士傑) and his family of four persons. Yi Ze Gie is a native of Shanghai and is the manager of the Chinese Banking Correspondence School.

He has known Pan Bock Liang and he appears to be certain that Pan Bock Liang is still in close touch with Annamites living in Shanghai.

Notwithstanding all our efforts and because of the very confidential character of the investigation, we have not been able to ascertain whether Pan Bock Liang had lived with Yi Ze Gie during his stay in Shanghai. Our inquiries are being continued with the object of ascertaining the true nature of the relations between Pan Bock Liang and the Annamites in Shanghai.

(signed) R. Saint-Oyant,
actg. Chief of Political Section.

Shanghai, October 26, 1933.

REPORT ON INQUIRY No. 330/R

re- PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良), No. I60
Yu Tching Fang (餘慶坊), North
Szechuen Road.

Ref.: Letter of October (?September) 27, 1933
from Government-General of Indo-China.

House No. I60 Yu Tching Fang, North Szechuen Road, is occupied by the family of two brothers. The elder is named Yi Ya Han (吳約翰) and the younger Yi Ze Gie (吳士傑). Yi Ze Gie is the manager of the Chinese Banking Correspondence School and works at home.

Pan Bock Liang (潘伯良) is at present staying at this address where nothing of a suspicious nature has occurred.

The Chinese Banking Correspondence School is a commercial enterprise. Yi Ze Gie makes a living by giving lessons.

(signed) Boucherit,

Chief of Investigation Section.

(signed) R. Sarly,

Chief of the Political Section.

TRANSLATION OF A CHINESE LETTER WRITTEN IN CHINESE
CHARACTERS SENT FROM SHANGHAI ON AUGUST 14, 1933
BY PAN BOCK LIANG TO DUyet LAI AT PHAN
RANG, ANNAM.

12th day of the 8th moon of the 22nd year

My dear mother,

I have recently received your letter. It has given me great pleasure. The matter of the little Chi has thus been definitely settled and this has eased my mind. No doubt you are at present finding it very difficult to secure the return of money loaned out and I do not know when you can return here. I am very anxious about this and I constantly think of you.

You inform me that my elder brother is at present in Siam and that he was written you inquiring about my studies. You advise me to send a reply to him but I can not do this because I do not know his proper address. Please let me know his address so that I could write to him. I have bought some silk for a black "truu" silk gown, one white "truu" silk gown and a pair of white "truu" silk trousers and I shall send you constantly so that you can make the clothing you require.

If you require woollen cloth or silk do not hesitate, dear mother, to write to me and I shall not fail to satisfy you. You love me much and I am, therefore, certain that you trust me.

As for my younger brother, he is at present in the Tri Chi University studying law for the first year.

We are all quite well here. My younger brother Quyen Luong has been in good health for some time and we all have a great affection for him. We do not know whether he has spoken to you about this.

-2-

I am writing this letter to give you all the news
and to wish you good health.

Your children,

Bac Luong and Mai Phuong.

P. S. The other day I sent you the following:-

3.50 metres of white silk "truu" with large
flowers for a pair of trousers.

2.50 metres of white silk "truu" with small
flowers for a coat.

7 metres of black silk "truu" with large
flowers for a long gown.



SERVICES DE POLICE

LE CHEF DU SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 27 Octobre 1933.

Mon Cher GIVENS,

N° 77/SP

Veuillez trouver ci-joint la copie des renseignements que je possède sur PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良), Chinois, demeurant actuellement au N° 160 Yu-Tching-Fang (餘慶坊), North Szechuen Road, et que le Gouvernement Général de l'Indochine suspecte d'être en liaison avec des communistes ennemis.

Je vous serais très obligé de bien vouloir me tenir informé de tous les renseignements que vous pourriez recueillir sur cet individu./.

Bien cordialement

Jary

\$2,

For translation of
papers and comment
on due course.

The Sign:

translation plus

done

30/10/33

OCT 29 1933

done. 11/30/10

S. P. 22

GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL
de l'INDOCHINE
-+-

Hanoi, le 1er Septembre 1932

Direction de la Police
et de la Sûreté Générale

N° 2275/SG.

COPIE

Le Gouverneur Général de l'Indochine,
à Monsieur le Consul Général de France,

CHANGHAI

a.s. du Chinois
PAN BOCK LIANG.-

Le Chinois PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良) venu de Changhai, il y a cinq mois seulement, et qui est actuellement commerçant à Phanrang (Annam) a reçu récemment un paquet recommandé contenant de la littérature communiste, expédié par un compatriote domicilié 160 Yu ching Fong North Szechuen Road, à Changhai.

Je vous serais reconnaissant des renseignements qu'il vous serait possible de me communiquer sur le Chinois PAN BOCK LIANG./.

COPIE

Changhai, le 5 Octobre 1932.

COMPTE-RENDU D'ENQUETE N° 228/E

Sujet: ISO cité Yu Tehing Fang (餘慶坊), North Szechuen Road

Au N° ISO Cité Yu Tehing Fang, North Szechuen Road - territoire chinois - habitent le nommé YI ZH CHIE (吳士傑), 42 ans, natif de Shanghai, directeur de la Chinese Banking Correspondence School, sa femme, âgée de 41 ans, ses deux filles nommées YI KIO FANG (吳菊芳), 19 ans, et YI LAI FANG (吳蘭芳), 16 ans et son fils, âgé de 8 ans.

Malgré toutes les recherches faites, comme il n'a pas été possible de savoir si un nommé PAN PAH LIANG (潘伯良) habite ou habitait à cette adresse, la ruse suivante a été employée :

Un détective, déguisé en domestique de restaurant, étant s'étant rendu de nouveau, le 5 Octobre 1932, à 10 h. du matin, à l'adresse sus-mentionnée, il présente une carte d'invitation portant le nom PAN PAH LIANG. La femme YI reçut cette carte et monta au 1er étage. Elle redescendit avec la même carte sur laquelle sont inscrits ces mots: "Mr PAN est rentré en Océanie". Le détective demanda la date du départ de PAN. Mais la femme refusa de répondre à la question. Elle demanda à son tour : "quels sont ces M.M. LI (李) et TANG (張), signataires de la carte d'invitation?" - "Je ne sais pas", répliqua notre détective. A ces mots, la jeune YI LAI FANG, sans faire attention, demanda: "Sont-ils des Annamites?". Notre détective se retira sans poser d'autre question.

Signé: A. MARJORAT.

SB/GM

317

Shanghai, le 6 Octobre 1932

COPIE

COMPTÉ-RENDU N° 133/A.

Objet: Enquête sur le Chinois PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良) -
Suite à la lettre N° 2975/SG de Mr le Gouverneur
Général de l'Indochine à Monsieur le Consul Général
de France à Changhai -

-+-

Au N° 160 cité Yu Tching Fang, North Szechuen Road,
en Territoire Chinois, habitent le nommé YI ZE GIE (奚子傑)
et sa famille composée de 4 personnes. YI ZE GIE, natif
de Shanghai, est directeur de la Chinese Banking Correspondence School.

Il a connu PAN BOCK LIANG et il paraît assurer encore
actuellement la liaison entre ce dernier et des Indochinois
habitant Changhai.

Malgré tous nos efforts et à cause du caractère très
confidentiel de l'enquête, nous n'avons pas encore pu
arriver à savoir si PAN BOCK LIANG a demeuré chez YI ZE GIE,
lors de son séjour à Changhai. Nos recherches continuent
dans le but de déterminer la nature exacte des relations
de PAN BOCK LIANG avec des Indochinois de notre ville./.

Le Chef du Service Politique p.i.,

Signé: R.SAINT-OYENT

SI/PC.

GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL DE L'INDOCHINE

Hanoi, le 27 Septembre 1933.

DIRECTION DE LA POLICE ET DE LA

SURETE GENERALE

LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL DE L'INDOCHINE,
à MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL DE FRANCE,

CHANGHAI

PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良).

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-contre la traduction d'une lettre envoyée le 14 août 1933 de Changhai par le Chinois PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良) à un commerçant de Phan Rang (Annam), nommé DUYET LAI (悦来).

Cette correspondance en caractères est rédigée en termes qui pourraient être conventionnels. L'auteur y fait allusion à ses frères dont l'un résiderait présentement au Siam et l'autre serait étudiant à l'Université Tri Chi. Il ne donne pas son adresse.

PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良) s'est signalé à l'attention de la Police Indochinoise, pendant son séjour en Indochine, par la littérature communiste qu'il a reçue de Changhai (Cf. ma lettre N° 2973-SG du 1er Septembre 1932)./.

TRADUCTION d'une lettre en caractères chinois envoyée de Changhaï le 7
14 Août 1933 par PAN BOCK LIANG à DUYET LAI à Phan Rang (Annam).

Le 12 du 8ème mois de la 22ème année.

Ma chère mère,

J'ai récemment reçu votre lettre qui m'a causé un grand plaisir. L'affaire de la petite Chi est donc définitivement arrangée, cela m'a tranquilisé. Il vous est sans doute actuellement bien difficile de faire rentrer l'argent prêté et je ne sais pas quand vous pourrez revenir ici. Je suis très anxieux sur ce point et je pense sans cesse à vous.

Vous m'avez fait connaître que mon frère aîné qui se trouve actuellement au Siam vous a écrit vous demandant quelles sont les études que je suis en train de faire et vous m'avez recommandé de lui répondre. Seulement je n'ai pu le faire faute de connaître son adresse exacte. Je vous prie en conséquence, chère mère, de me faire connaître son adresse pour me permettre de lui écrire. J'ai acheté de la soie nécessaire pour faire une robe de soie "truu" noire, 1 robe de soie "truu" blanche et un pantalon de soie "truu" blanche que je vous enverrai incessamment pour faire des vêtements pour vos besoins.

Si vous avez besoin des étoffes ou de la soie, n'hésitez pas, chère mère, à m'écrire et je ne manquerai pas de vous donner satisfaction, vous m'aimez beaucoup, je suis donc certain que vous avez confiance en moi.

Quant à mon petit frère, il est actuellement à la 1ère année de l'Université Tri-Chi pour l'étude du droit.

Ici nous nous portons tous bien. Mon petit frère Quyen Luong est lui-même depuis quelque temps en très bonne santé. Nous avons une grande affection pour lui. Nous ne savons pas s'il vous en a parlé.

Je vous écris donc la présente lettre pour vous donner des nouvelles et vous souhaitez une bonne santé.

Vos enfants Bac Luong et Mai Phuong

P.S. - Je viens de vous envoyer récemment:

3 mètres 50 de soie "truu" blanche à grandes fleurs pour faire un pantalon.

2 mètres 50 de soie "truu" blanche à petites fleurs pour faire une veste.

7 mètres de soie "truu" noire à grandes fleurs pour faire une robe longue./.

(Shanghai, le 26 Octobre 1933.

COMPTE RENDU D'ENQUETE N° 330/R

Objet: PAN BOCK LIANG (潘伯良), 160 Yu Tching Fang (餘慶坊)
North Szechuen Road

Réf. : Lettre du Gouvernement de l'Indochine du 27/10/33

Au 160 Yu Tching Fang, North Szechuen Road, habite la famille de deux frères, l'aîné nommé YI YA HAN (奚約翰) et le cadet YI ZE GIE (奚子傑). Ce dernier travaille à son domicile, en assurant la direction de la Chinese Banking Correspondence School.

Actuellement PAN BOCK LIANG habite également à cette adresse, où rien de suspect n'a été remarqué.

La Chinese Banking Correspondence School n'a qu'un caractère commercial. YI ZE GIE donne des leçons pour gagner sa vie.

Le Chef de la Brigade des
Recherches,

Signé: BOUCHERIT.

Le Chef du Service Politique,

Signé: R.SARLY.

M.B.

Groupe 2

Form No. 3
G. 25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5415.
Date November 4, 1933.

Subject (in full) "Red Flag" Issue No.60, dated October 15, 1933.

Made by

D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I forward herewith a copy of the latest issue of the Chinese Communist Party publication "Red Flag." A copy of this issue, which is dated October 15, 1933, was obtained by Agent A-1286 in Western Chapei on November 1, 1933.

A summarized translation of an article in this periodical entitled "Outline of Chinese Fascism" is attached to this report.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
W. H.

NOV 4 1933

Note:- Other files on the "Red Flag" :- D 627 - D 1421
D 2007 - D 2736

CSB

FILE No. D 5416

M T Esmeff, applicant
for enlistment in Russian
Regt 1st C

SENT TO

DATE _____

Lee D 917/12

D 5419

D 5419
FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Shanghai, November 14, 1933.

Political Section.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT No. 348/2.

Subject: Troupe of Bohemians Desiring to
Proceed to Netherlands Indies.

Ref: Letter No. 3260 from Netherlands
Consul-General dated November 3, 1933.

A troupe of Bohemians under the management of Georges Peris (Pirez) intends to proceed to the Netherlands Indies to make an artistic tour.

The money for the expenses will be supplied by Georges Peris alias Pirez, holder of American passport No. 6928 issued at Honolulu on March 25, 1932.

The troupe in question is composed of the following persons:-

Georges Peris: aged 22, manager.
Antoine Peris: aged 47, his father, holder of American passport No. 6927 issued at Honolulu on March 25, 1932.
Anne : his wife, aged 43, and their 4 children: Irene aged 14, Jean aged 6 and Rose aged 3.
Nicolas Minescos : aged 36, his wife Anastasie aged 33, and their daughter Pauline aged 13.
Elie Minescos : aged 33, his wife Anne aged 30, and their four children aged 10, 6, 3 and 1.
Jean Stanescos : aged 37, his sons Alexis aged 20, Georges aged 17 and Basile aged 3, his daughters Pauline aged 16, Marie aged 14, Alexandre aged 7 and Olga aged 5.
Pauline Yanoff : aged 22.

In all 25 persons.

The Minescos and Stanescos and Miss Yanoff are Greek subjects.

The Minescos and Stanescos families arrived in Shanghai from the U. S. S. R. via Harbin in 1928.

During their sojourn in Shanghai, they have been dancing and singing in various restaurants and cabarets such as

the "Moulin Rouge," the "Yeux Noirs", the "Kavkaz" etc,
They are residing at No. 223 Route H. de
Sieyes.

None of these persons has been the subject
of an unfavourable report by the Police.

(signed) Oussakovsky.

Fm. 2.4
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date November 14, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 8/1/34

Subject (in full) Inquiries concerning troupe of performers named Pirez, Minescos
and Stanescos who desire to proceed to Netherlands India.

Made by D.S. Tilton

Forwarded by [Signature]

In accordance with instructions received, inquiries have been made in connection with the information contained in the attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate regarding the troupe of 23 gypsy artists of the families of Pirez, Stanescos and Minescos, of American and Greek nationality. These persons who are residing together at No. 223 Route de Sieyes, French Concession, have earned their living while in Shanghai by giving performances as dancers, singers and musicians under their leader George Pirez, and are engaged in providing this class of entertainment at cabarets in the French Concession such as the "Moulin Rouge", "Black Eyes", "Kavkaz" and the "Alcazar".

Inquiries did not reveal that these persons are interested in politics and there is nothing on record at Municipal Police Headquarters concerning them.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

Mr. Yao

usual reply please.

[Signature]

NOV. 15 1933

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

No. 3258.

SHANGHAI.

3rd November 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received applications for visés for admission into Netherlands' India from a group of about 23 persons, who might be described as gipsies and who intend to give performances as dancers, acrobats and musicians in Netherlands' India.

They appear to be under the leadership of a certain George PIREZ, a coppersmith, born at Denver, Colorado, 15-6-1911, a USA citizen, holder of a passport issued by the Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, 25-3-32, valid for 2 years, No. 6928. Pirez first stated that he intended to find work in a sugar factory for repairing machinery, but on being told that as a rule no visés are issued to persons who are looking for work, he stated that he would confine himself to giving performances, saying that he had sufficient money to manage everything. However the general appearance of his associates suggests that their means of subsistence are not very ample. Pirez stated that some of his kinsmen are already in Netherlands India, giving performances there.

Pirez' company consists of Antonio PIREZ, also a copper-smith, born at Phoenix, Arizona, 20-5-86, a USA citizen, holder of a passport issued by the Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, 25-3-32, valid for two years, No. 6927, comprising also his wife Anna and his children Irene, John, Ely and Mary, resp. about 14, 11, 6 and 3 years of age.

Further there are: Nicolas Georg Minescos, an artist, born at Corfu, 36 years of age, of Greek nationality, holder of a

Greek

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Greek passport, issued by the Consular Department of the Greek Legation at Moscow, on 21-9-26, No.563, comprising his wife Anastasia, 33 years of age and his children Paolina, Bratian, Leta, Lolias, resp. 12, 11, 10 and ³ 1 years of age, which passport has been extended by the Greek Consulate at Kobe for the last time on 14-12-32 for a period of three months only; his brother Elie Vladimir MINESCOS, an artist, born at Corfu, 26 years of age, of Greek nationality, holder of a Greek passport, issued also at Moscow on 21-9-26, No.566, comprising his wife Anne Ivanovna, 30 years of age and his children Galina, Georges, Micha, Mara, resp. 9, 7, 1 and 3 years of age, this passport having the same extension; and Jean Mich. STANESCOS, a worker (a coppersmith he said), born at Corfu, 60 years of age, of Greek nationality, holder of a Greek passport, likewise issued at Moscow on 29-9-26, No.575, comprising his wife Anna, who died since, and his children Alexios, Grigorios, Paoline (now supposed to be the wife of George Pirez), Marie, Alexandra, Vassilios, resp. 20, 17, 18, 13, 9 and 8 years of age, this passport being extended for the last time at Kobe on 8 Aug.1929 and valid till 8 Nov.1929.

They appear to be living all together at no.500 Rte de Sieyès, house no.6.

The three Greeks stated that they came to Russia for the first time about 1920 and that they left that country after a stay of 8 years.

I have advised them not to proceed to Netherlands India before I have consulted the authorities at Batavia. With regard to the two Pirez, it is to be noted that in their case no visé is required, but of course the decision as to their admission rests with the Netherlands Indian Immigration authorities. George Pirez mentioned the possibility of going to Singapore where he thought it might be more convenient to apply for permission to enter Netherlands India, Singapore being so much nearer to Batavia. I tried to dissuade him from this plan.

I

I would be much obliged to know whether there is anything known against these persons, especially from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

\$2,
For attention
please. *W.H.*

D.S. Tilton
as indicated,

SSR 6/11

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3411.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5419

Date 21 / 11 / 33

SHANGHAI 20 Nov. 1933.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your
letter of the 15th instant regarding 23
gypsy artists who desire to visit Netherlands
India and to thank you for the information
contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

File
JMG

NOV 21 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D-419</u>
Date <u>11/15/33</u>

November 15 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3258 of November 3, 1933, and to state that there is nothing in the police records against any of the 23 gypsy artists who desire to visit Netherlands India and enquiries reveal that none of them are interested in politics.

I have the honour to be,

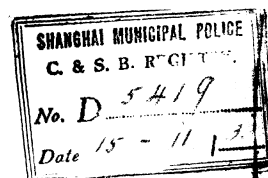
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.



CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE CHANGHAI Changhai, le. 14. Novembre..1933.
SERVICES DE POLICE
Service Politique

Monsieur GIVENS,

Shanghai Municipal Police

Pour votre information

Chef du Service Politique

*Reg. 111
15/11
S-5419...
Serg. 13.*

*\$ 2/1
Mr. King
15/11
Sche m 8.2
For attention and
please pass w/Key. Wfile.
JWS*

JWS

MISSION FRANÇAISE DE CHANGHAI

Changhai, le 14 Novembre 1933.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

COMPTE-RENDU DE RENSEIGNEMENTS N°348/2.

-----000-----

Objet: Troupe de Bohémiens voulant se rendre aux Indes Néerlandaises

Réf. : Lettre du Consul Général des Pays-Bas N°3260 en date du 3 Novembre 1933

Une troupe de Bohémiens sous la direction du nommé Georges PERIS (PIREZ) a l'intention de se rendre aux Indes Néerlandaises pour une tournée artistique.

L'argent nécessaire pour son déplacement sera fourni par Georges PERIS alias PIREZ, détenteur d'un passeport américain, délivré à Honolulu le 25 Mars 1932 sous le N°6928.

La troupe en question est composée des personnes suivantes:

Georges PERIS - directeur, âgé de 22 ans

Antoine PERIS - son père, âgé de 47 ans, détenteur d'un passeport américain délivré à Honolulu le 25 Mars 1932 sous le N°6927.

Sa femme ANNE, âgée de 43 ans et leurs 4 enfants, Irène, Jean, Léon et Rose, âgés de 14, de 11, de 6 et de 3 ans

Nicolas MINESCOS, âgé de 36 ans, sa femme ANASTASIE, âgée de 33 ans, et leur fille, Pauline, âgée de 13 ans.

Elie MINESCOS, âgé de 33 ans, sa femme Anne, âgée de 30 ans et leurs 4 enfants, âgés de 10, de 6, de 3 et de 1 ans.

D.A./B.A.

- 2 -

Jean STANESCOS, âgé de 37 ans, ses fils Alexis, âgé de 20 ans, Georges
âgé de 17 ans et Basile, âgé de 3 ans, ses filles,
Pauline, Marie, Alexandre et Olga, âgées de 16, de 14,
de 7 et de 5 ans.

Pauline YANOFF- âgée de 22 ans

En tout 25 personnes.

Les familles MINESCOS et STANESCOS et Mlle YANOFF sont des
sujets Grecs.

Les familles MINESCOS et STANESCOS sont arrivées à Shanghai
venant de l'URSS, Via Harbine, en 1928.

Au cours de leur séjour dans notre ville, elles ont chanté
et dansé dans différents restaurants et cabarets de la Place, tels
que le "Moulin Rouge", les "Yeux Noirs", le "Kavkaz" etc.. Elles ha-
bitent au N°223, Route H. de Siéyès.

Aucune de ces personnes n'a fait l'objet de remarques défa-
vorables de la part de la Police./.

Signé: OUSSAKOVSKY

D 5422(c)

/ 1-9

1st Cover

D.5422(c)

Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1933. -0-

Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1937 et seq. -1-

Central European Refugees - Arrival of criminal elements. -2-

Elly Widler - Activities on behalf of Jewish Refugees. -3-

Central European Refugees - Alleged political meetings. -4-

-do- -do- -do- - Lists of arrivals. -5-

-do- -do- -do- - Control - "International
Committee" formed. -6-

-do- -do- -do- - Statistics of refugee camps. -7-

Articles exploiting experiences of refugees in local Press
- Protest made by Mr. Komor, Hon. Sec., "I. C." -8-

Article in "Mainichi" re establishment of new factory for
Jewish Refugees. -9-

Central European Refugees - Regulations governing entry
into Shanghai, endorsements
on documents and fees in
respect of endorsements. -10-

Arbitration Board for European Emigrants. -11-

General Report on Jewish Refugees. -12-

SH22(C)-1
9 14

August 29, 41.

Honorary Secretary,
The International Committee for the
Organization of European Immigrants in China,
Sassoon House,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated
August 28, 1941, the contents of which have been noted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,


for Acting Commissioner of Police.

SH/C.



9 14

■ "I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
FE.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

28th August, 1941.

SHANGHAI, _____

Sirs,

This is to inform you that the administration
offices of this Organization formerly located at 433 and
417 Cathay Hotel have been removed to

1st floor Sassoon-house, rooms 15/16/9,

the General Office remaining in Sassoon-Arcade.

For telephone calls, please dial 16637. The
undersigned can be contacted under 11340 EXTENSION 44.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Roux
Hon. Secretary.

K 38/1

"I.C."
Sassoon House
Shanghai

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai.

RECEIVED
REGISTRY
B. D. 5422(e)-1
31 / 1 / 44

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that the offices of
the "I.C." have moved from

446/447 Cathay Hotel

to

417/418 and 433 Cathay Hotel

Mr. Paul Komor may be reached under telephone
No. 11340, ext. 433.

We beg to remain,

Yours faithfully

(Sd) P. Komor

Hon. Secretary.

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

Pa.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 24th January 1941.

5422(e) 1

15 2 41

To the Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that
the offices of the "I.C." have moved from

446/447 Cathay Hotel

to

417/418 and 433 Cathay Hotel.

My telephone number is 11340, ext. 433.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours faithfully,

"I. C." ORGANIZATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS

Hon. Secretary

P. 207a
K. 500-5-29.

Ref. No. *D: 5422 (C)*

Form A
S. E. W. C. S. I. F.
No. S. B. D. *5422 (C) / 1*
(5 3)

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
...April.....30,.....1932.

CONFIDE AL

SUBJECT

Central European Jews.....Funds for the care of

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....The Secretary.
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE
R 1/5

C 1/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3-2-REGISTRY

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3. B. D. 54226
Special Branch - S. 1. Station, 28 4 39

REPORT

Date April 28, 1939.

Subject (in full).....Central European Jews - Funds for the Care of.....

Made by.....D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by.....

C. Crawford S.I.

It is learned from Mr. Paul KOMOR, who has requested that the information be treated as confidential, that the local Jewish Refugee Organizations are assured for the next six months of certain financial support, a sum of £3,000 per month having been promised from Jewish societies in London and Cairo.

J. A. Pires

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

28/4
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Sec sent 1/5/39.



Comm

Dis

Information

J. H. Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

FORM 200 C/R
G. 1000-2-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C. (Divs.)	For disposal ✓
„ (Crime)	Furnish data
„ (S.B.) ✓	Investigate and report
S.D.C.	Note and return
D.C. (J.)	Report present status
A.C. (J.)	Submit recommendation
D.C. (C.)	For further report
A.C. (C.)	For opinion
D.C. (Specials)	Reply to writer direct
A.C. (A. & T. R.)	As instructed
A.C. (Traffic)	See me in re:
„ (Sikhs)	Inform Applicant
D.O.A. Divn.	Draft Reply
„ B. Divn.	For necessary action
„ C. Divn.	Attach file
„ D. Divn.	For information
Gov. of Gaol.	Comment
Personal Assistant	For verification
Quartermaster	Note and File
Pay Office	Attach to File
Central Registrar	
Musketry Officer	
C.C.R.	
Depot	
Mounted Branch	

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SHANGHAI	For File..... Date.....
--	----------------------------

Noted and
Returned

Date / /



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PC

S. B. REGIST.

No. 3 & D. 5422 (C)

26-4-39

April 24, 1939.

Commissioner of Police.

European Refugees.

With reference to letter dated April 17 from the Secretary of the Council, regarding the above, I have to inform you that Dr. Lucke of this Department will act as a representative on a Committee to be formed as suggested in the report of the Special Branch.

At present, Dr. Lucke is absent on short leave and Mr. Self, a Chief Health Inspector of this Department will deputise for him.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me when you propose to have an initial meeting and would suggest that you ask one of your Staff to arrange direct with Mr. Self, the time and dates of the future meetings.

Commissioner of Public Health.

CC:MB.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER.....K 58/1.....
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. & R. DIVISION
No. S. B. D. 5422 (C)
Date 17 7 39

W. H.

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



Shanghai, 17th April, 1939.

The Commissioner of Police:

European Refugees.

The Council has given consideration to the Special Branch Report of April 4, 1939. The Council approves the suggestion that a Committee be formed, as suggested in the Special Branch Report, and that representatives of the Police Force and Public Health Department should serve upon it. The Council further gives authority for the addition of a representative or representatives of the Public Works Department should this at any time be found expedient.

Would you be good enough to take the necessary initiative in regard to the formation of this Committee, and arrange direct with the Commissioner of Public Health as to the appointment of a representative or representatives from his Department.

It is important that it should be emphasised to all concerned that no authority is given to commit the Council to any financial responsibility, or responsibility for maintenance.

The Council is appreciative of the initiative that has been shown by the Special Branch in dealing with this matter.

Sf. B.
V. Good.



[Signature]

Secretary.

4
Ref. No. A 5422 (C)

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
April 6, 1939.

SUBJECT

Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai,
Lecture by Mr. Paul Komor on April 4, 1939.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

208
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
64

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date April 5, 1939.

Subject. Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai.

Lecture by Mr. Paul KOMOR on April 4, 1939.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

During the evening of April 4, 1939 Mr. Paul KOMOR, one of the responsible committeemen of the Shanghai Jewish Refugee Relief Societies, gave a lecture on the refugee problem to some 40 - 50 members of Toc H at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The lecture, which was not open to the press, was sponsored by Toc H, with the object of permitting its members to appreciate the problem confronting Shanghai and to allow them to assist, as they are able, in alleviating the distress and misery now so prevalent among the newcomers.

Mr. KOMOR spoke for over an hour and during this time explained to his audience the manner in which the committees were caring for the refugees and how their difficulties were increasing in proportion with the arrival of further steamers from Europe. Most of the points he covered have already formed the subject matter of reports submitted by this office, but certain aspects of his lecture are given below, not previously having been recorded in full :

Since relief work commenced in August 1938, the sum of \$343,096.30 local currency has been collected by the various local organizations, viz :-

American Joint Distribution Committee, New York - US.\$2,500 and £5,000	-	\$160,530.00
The Council for German Jewry, London £500	-	14,545.00

Comme
Sci
 Information
Ther Robertson
12.5.8

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Sec
smc.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Jewish Refugee Relief Committee, Singapore	-	\$ 10,500.00
The Jewish Refugee Association, Hongkong	-	4,000.00
Collection by Lady Ezra, Calcutta, Rupees 1285	-	2,720.00
B'nai Brith Lodge, Dayton, U.S.A. US.\$500	-	3,125.00

Shanghai \$195,420.00

The remainder, \$146,676.30, was collected from local sources, influential Jews of long residence in Shanghai being the principal donors.

REHABILITATION FUND

Mr. SPEELMAN, Mr. Ellis HAYIM, Mr. E. KELEN (former Austrian Consul) and a few others, realized from the start the impossibility of finding jobs for all the refugees and conceived the idea of financing certain persons, professional people and tradesmen in starting life afresh here. A fund for this purpose was established to which Sir Victor SASSOON contributed \$150,000.00. This fund is managed by

Messrs. E. KANN, Chairman,

E. HAYIM,

E. KELEN,

P. KOMOR and

M. SPEELMAN,

while the control and supervision of applicants for finances is in the hands of Mr. KOMOR.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 3 -

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Up to March 31, 313 persons had been established in business by means of this fund which, with families, allowed 660 individuals to become independent of the Relief Committees.

POSITIONS SECURED

324 persons have now secured jobs in Shanghai, thus making 420 persons independent of the Relief Committees.

In addition to these figures, 488 German Jewish families of which at least one member of each has been incarcerated in a concentration camp, have arrived in Shanghai with funds placed at their disposal by the "HICEM" Relief Society, Paris.

In all US.\$24,058.00 and £232 have been handed to these families, figures which are equivalent to \$175,000.00. The families concerned are compelled to live on the amounts given them by the Paris Society and receive no help in Shanghai.

CAMPS

- (1) The Foreign Women's Home, Whashing Road, has been taken over and is being utilized as a hospital, it being too costly for cases to be sent to the General or Country Hospitals.
- (2) Premises at 138 Ward Road and 150 Wayside Road, have been repaired and made habitable. Kitchens have been installed and close on 1400 can be accommodated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

- 4 -

Station,
Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

(3) The London Mission (Protestant) has given the Relief Societies free of charge for six months, its huge compound on Chaoufoong Road, comprising five three-storied houses and one three-storied reinforced concrete building.

These buildings will be habitable in a few weeks, when a school will also be established, the Jewish School being too overcrowded.

Ja. P. ...

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
6/ *

D. 5422?

April 4,

39.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

JEWISH REFUGEES

Your letter K 38/1, dated March 28, 1939.

with regard to the above, I forward a copy of
a further report from the Special Branch, and a note
of recommendation from D.C. (Special Branch).

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

712

D. S. Pitt
E. 5/4

91.
322
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
5/4

April 4, 1939.

The Commissioner.

Sir:

Reference attached report, I think a committee composed as under might be formed to consider the many questions arising out of the present influx of refugees -:

Mr. Speelman.

Mr. Ellis Hayim.

Mr. Komor.

Two influential refugees (these can
(be nominated
(by Mr. Komor)).

Representatives from Health, Police and
possibly Public Works Department of the
Council.

(SGD.) Thos. Robertson,

D.C. (Special Branch).

IW/.

Certified true copy:

H. C. Sandley

Date April 4, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached report, I think a committee composed as under might be formed to consider the many questions arising out of the present influx of refugees:-

Mr. Speelman

Mr. Ellis Hayim

Mr. Komor

Two influential refugees (these can be nominated by Mr. Komor)

Representatives from Health, Police and possibly Public Works Department of the Council.

Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date April 4, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. G. G. S. J.

In regard to the second paragraph of the communication dated March 28 addressed to the Commissioner of Police from the Secretary, I have to report that I have interviewed Mr. M. SPEELMAN, who is at the head of the Jewish Refugee Committees and organizations now functioning in Shanghai.

The salient points of the reports submitted on March 15 and March 21 headed "Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai," were carefully brought to Mr. SPEELMAN's attention, after which he was informed of the urgent necessity and advisability of placing the entire refugee question and its attendant problems under the control of a board or committee approved by the Municipal Council, which would work in co-operation with the organizations now existing for the care of the newcomers.

The points as particularly affecting this Police Force as outlined in the report of March 21 were then explained to Mr. SPEELMAN together with the obvious reasons for the need of their enforcement.

Mr. KOMOR, Chairman of the "I.C." Committee, 190 Kiukiang Road, was in Mr. SPEELMAN's office during the interview and he fully endorsed everything that was said with the result that Mr. SPEELMAN expressed his unqualified approval of the whole scheme which he realises will have the affect of greatly improving the status of the present Committees in the eyes of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

both refugee and non-refugee circles, will permit proper control to be exercised over recalcitrant members and/or bad characters of the Jewish refugees and will allow the Council's various departments to assist in officially combatting the menaces of a problem that at the moment is nearly impossible of solution.

Mr. SPEELMAN expressed his pleasure at the fact that the Council had interested itself through the Police in the problem and promised to give every assistance and aid that he was able to in co-operating with the Council or Police in any proposed schemes.

He also indicated that there was no necessity to approach other local influential Jews of long residence who were doing all they could to alleviate the plight of their more unfortunate brethren, as he felt quite certain that the scheme would also receive their fullest approval.

Mr. SPEELMAN was asked to note that the Council's proposed action was not to be interpreted to mean that any responsibility for the maintenance of refugees would be assumed. Mr. SPEELMAN acknowledged this fact but remarked that he intended applying to the Council for a remission of rates on buildings now serving as shelters and camps for the refugees.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....


Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Mr. SPEELMAN is leaving Shanghai for New York, Washington, London, Paris and Berlin before the end of the current month in an effort to secure financial support for the refugees in Shanghai. His position will be taken over by Mr. Ellis HAYIM upon his departure. In the meanwhile Mr. SPEELMAN will be pleased to receive any communications and/or visitors from the Council to discuss the formation of the proposed committee or board with the object of having it placed in operation as soon as possible.

It is of great significance to note that the total number of arrivals now exceeds 6,000, an increase of nearly 2,000 in the past 2½ weeks.

It is respectfully suggested that Mr. SPEELMAN and/or Mr. Ellis HAYIM and Mr. KOMOR be included as members of any board that the Council approves, for these gentlemen have been dealing with the refugee problem for many months and will be naturally in a position to render able assistance to other members on questions that require clarification and explanation.


P.A. to D.C. (So Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).


D. S.

FORM 200 C/R
G. 2000-8-38


SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER
File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C. (Divs.)	For disposal ✓
" (Crime)	Furnish data
" (S.B.) ✓	Investigate and report
S.J.D.C.	Note and return
D.C. (J.)	Report present status
A.C. (J.)	Submit recommendation
D.C. (C.)	For further report
A.C. (C.)	For opinion
D.C. (Specials)	Reply to writer direct
A.C. (A. & T. R.)	As instructed
A.C. (Traffic)	See me in re:
" (Sikhs)	Inform Applicant
D.O.A. Divn.	Draft Reply
" B. Divn.	For necessary action
" C. Divn.	Attach file
" D. Divn.	For information
Gov. of Gaol.	Comment
Personal Assistant	For verification
Quartermaster	Note and File
Pay Office	Attach to File
Central Registrar	
Musketry Officer	
C.C.R.	
Depot	
Mounted Branch	

	For File.....
	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

4.
TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER.....K 38/1.....
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5412 (C)

Date 24-3-39

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



Shanghai, 28th March, 1939.

The Commissioner of Police:

European Refugees.

Your report of March 23, together with attached reports, has received the consideration of the Council.

DC
(S. B.)
The Council desires that you initiate discussions with responsible members of the Committees referred to on the lines that you suggest. Before any scheme is finally agreed upon, it should be submitted to the Council for consideration.

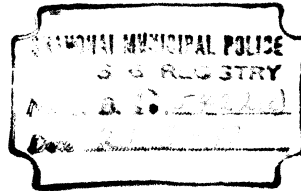
In commenting upon the circular which I sent round to the Council, the Vice-Chairman remarks that the Council must not take any action which can possibly be interpreted to mean that it is, or ever will be, in any way responsible for the maintenance of the refugees in question.

Another Member remarks that he thinks that the Police might initiate discussions at once, but he does not understand how refugees can be compelled to record particulars, etc. He adds: "Moreover, if all particulars are recorded, is it likely that those put in by bad characters will be reliable?"



[Handwritten Signature]
Secretary.

db.



March 23, 39.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Reference: Your letter No. K 38/1
dated March 20, 1939
Subject : European Refugees.

I forward herewith copy of a report by the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, together with a copy of Police report outlining a scheme for the control of European Refugees and I have to recommend that this scheme receive the Council's early consideration.

I also forward herewith copy of a list of the professions of registered refugees as compiled by the Committee of Dr. Marx.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CLK/.

YR.

FILE
24/3

Special Branch,

March 23, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai.

Reference attached report by D.S. Pitts, whatever action the Council proposes taking will have to be taken with all possible haste as with constant arrivals by German and Italian ships the present number will increase by leaps and bounds. Since D.S. Pitts gave an estimate of 4,000, there have been some 800 fresh arrivals and there is every reason to anticipate that present developments in Europe will result in arrivals in even greater numbers just as fast as the shipping companies can cope with them. It must be realized that Shanghai is the only port in the world where these unfortunates can enter freely and that by the end of the year the number may quite possibly exceed that of the Russian invasion following Soviet assumption to power. Again, these people differ from the Russian emigrants as a big percentage of them are persons of culture and the brains of industry in the place from which they were ousted.

The question is of such magnitude that to secure supervision over these people to any effective degree it will be necessary to bring into discussions or invite opinion from responsible members of the present committees, one or more of the prominent members of the Jewish community who are interesting themselves financially in the matter and perhaps several of the leading refugees themselves. The scheme put forward by D.S. Pitts seems feasible but discussions on the lines indicated are, I think, absolutely essential to a successful solution.

Y. H. Robertson

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section 1, Special BR. *Shanghai*,
REPORT

Date *March 21*, 1939.

Subject *Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai.*

Made by *D. S. Pitts*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford, D. S.*

With reference to the contents of the second paragraph of the communication dated March 20 from the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council addressed to the Commissioner of Police, the following are brief details of a scheme, which if put into effect, would permit the competent authorities to control the movements of the newly-arrived Central European Jews to a far greater degree than now possible.

As outlined in the report of March 15, the number of refugees arriving here is assuming such vast proportions that the Committees now caring for them may, and probably will, find themselves in a position before long where they cannot exercise full responsibility for the comings and goings of those Jews registering with them.

It is respectfully suggested that the entire problem be placed under the control of a board or committee sponsored by the Municipal Council with one or more members of the Special and/or Crime Branches of Police Headquarters co-opted thereon, this board or committee to act in concert with the present existing relief organizations.

It should be made compulsory for each and every refugee arriving in Shanghai to record with the new Committee his name, details as to his passport, past activities, address in Shanghai, profession and all other particulars required. All changes in residence in Shanghai must be brought to the notice of the new

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

2.

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Committee, failure to comply with this rule to entail a penalty.

If these measures are adopted the Police will then be enabled to have at their finger-tips immediate details as to the whereabouts of each and every Jew. Instances have already come to the notice of this office that the present committees are not always up-to-date or accurate in the recording of addresses of new arrivals, whose presence has been required by Police Headquarters in connection with various matters not necessarily concerned with criminal activities.

Further, information secured since submitting the last report, indicates that in the midst of the refugees now concentrated in Shanghai are quite a number of individuals who are definitely regarded as bad characters. A few have shown their qualities already and it can be assumed that if any criminals have arrived with the newcomers, it is only a question of time before their activities are manifested.

If this does happen to any large degree and no control is exercised over the movements of these people, then the Police can confidently look forward to a crime wave. Certain elements among the newcomers have, it is known, expressed their dissatisfaction with the existing Committees solely

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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Subject.....

3.

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

because they are not receiving large enough dole and more important because they realise the two Committees have no official status and are, therefore, not in a position to carry out any drastic measures.

The question of requesting the Police in Vienna and Berlin to "check-up" on the names of persons already arrived in Shanghai is an impossible task as matters stand in Europe at present and no help can be expected from these quarters.

Copies of the lists of professions supplied by the Committee headed by Dr. MARX, as requested by the Secretary, are attached hereto.

Jo. Dick

D. S.

DR.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) D.C. (Special Branch)
22/5

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

former

RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS,
S H A N G H A I .

LIST OF PROFESSIONS

CLOSED per February 15th, 1939.

(1570 persons registered.)

ARTISANS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baker & Confectioner	9	2
Bookbinder	1	
Brushmaker	1	
Butcher	18	
Carpenter	1	
Compositor	1	
Cook		34
Distiller	4	
Draper	3	
Dyer	1	
Engineer (Electrical)	28	
Engineer (Mechanical)	32	
Fitter	8	
Furrier	9	
Galvanic	2	
Glazier & Glassblower	3	
Goldsmith	8	
Installer	3	
Joiner	3	
Knitter (Mechanical)	7	
Lacquarer	1	
Leather worker	1	
Lithographer	1	
Locksmith	11	
Mason	3	
Mender (Artistic)	1	
Optician	2	
Painter & Whitewasher	6	
Plumber	2	
Printer	9	
Shoemaker	11	
Soapboiler	3	
Solder	1	
Tanner	2	
Upholsterer	8	
Varnisher	3	
Watchmaker	3	
Weaver	1	
Welder	4	

Agents, Dealers and Experts

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Advertising	6	
Bookseller	1	
Bicycles	2	
Cattle	5	
Chemical Products	8	
Coffee	2	
Eggs, Fruit, Foodstuff	21	
Film	4	
Forwarding	1	
Fountainpens	1	
Furs	2	
Furniture, Curies	9	1
Fancy Goods	5	
Crains	11	
Insurance	7	
Hair	1	
Hardware, Iron, Tools	13	
Hides	4	
Jewellery, Gold	8	
Leather	5	
Linoleum	1	
Licour, Wine	1	
Machinery	3	
Motorcars	2	
Paper	9	
Parfum, Soap	2	
Radio	1	
Real Estate	1	
Rugs	1	
Silk & Textile	71	
Shoes	12	
Stamps	3	
Stock & Exchange Broker	3	
Technical Oils	1	
Theater	1	
Tobacco	44	
Transportation	2	
Travel Service	1	
Weaving	1	
Wood	4	
General	97	

Dressing, Tailor, Dry-cleaning and Ironing

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Blouse Maker	2	1
Brassiere, Corset & Girdle Maker	2	4
Capmaker	4	1
Cutter: General	17	
Raincoat	1	
Ties	2	
Dressmaker		32
Hatmaker	4	
Ironer	2	
Milliner		36
Needlework		11
Outfitter	9	
Paster (Raincoat)		1
Pearl Stringer		1
Presser (Plisse)		1
Seamstress		12
Stocking Repair		1
Tailor	31	
Cleaner	1	

MANUFACTURERS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Dental Instruments	1	
Disinfect, Material	1	
Fur	1	
Knittings Goods	1	
Liquors	1	
Leathergoods	9	
Marmelade	1	
Paper	5	
Rubber Articles	1	
Soap, Perfums, Candles	3	
Soda Water	1	
Ties	2	

ARTISTS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Actor	5	2
Draughtman: Fashion	5	1
Advertising	6	
Architectural	1	
Furniture	2	
Industrial Artist		3
Musicians: Drummer	3	
Pianist	20	2
Violinist	5	
Singer	4	1
Painter (Academic)	3	
Tuner (Piano)	1	

Barber, Beauty Parlour and Cosmetics

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Barbers	6	
Cosmetics	6	15
Hairdresser	2	5
Manicure, Pedicure	4	2
Masseurs	3	4

Clerks and Executives

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Accountant	-	
Bookkeeper	25	4
Cashier	-	
Clerk	66	25
Correspondence	12	10
Chartered Accountant	7	
Executive	19	
Executive with technical training	2	
Secretary		3
Typist (only German)		14
(German & English)	1	4
(English & French)		1

PROFESSIONALS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Architect	2	
Brewer	1	
Dental Surgeon	4	
Dentist	15	
Dispensing Chemist	8	1
Druggist, Chemist	18	
Editor, Journalist	6	
Engineer Civil	4	
Forester	1	
Lawyer	10	
Physician	26	3
Teacher: Cosmetics	-	
Dancing	1	
Gymnastics	1	
Languages	44	1
Music	3	1
Sports	4	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	

Medical and Dental Assistants

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baby Nurse		10
Dentist's Assistant	2	1
Dentist technician	5	
Laboratory Assistant	2	1
Nurse (Certified)	2	1
(not certified)		5
Teacher for orthoped. Gym.		1
X-Ray Assistant	1	

SUNDRIES

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Apprentices	4	11
Chauffeur	43	
Chemical Assistant	11	
Farmer	13	
Gardener	4	
Hotel : Employee	3	
Gastroonomer	3	
Maitre d'Hotel	2	
Masser	5	
Waiter	9	2
Nurses (kindergardener)		3
(Children's)		25
Photographer	11	2
Salesmen & women	52	45
Windowdresser	22	
Workmen	10	

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

former

RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS,
S H A N G H A I .

LIST OF PROFESSIONS
~~FOR THE YEAR 1932~~

CLOSED per February 15th, 1932.

(1570 persons registered.)

ARTISANS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baker & Confectioner	9	2
Bookbinder	1	
Brushmaker	1	
Butcher	18	
Carpenter	1	
Compositor	1	34
Cook		
Distiller	4	
Draper	3	
Dyer	1	
Engineer (Electrical)	28	
Engineer (Mechanical)	32	
Fitter	8	
Farrier	9	
Galvanic	2	
Glassier & Glassblower	3	
Goldsmith	8	
Installer	3	
Joiner	3	
Knitter (Mechanical)	7	
Lacquerer	1	
Leather worker	1	
Lithographer	1	
Locksmith	11	
Mason	3	
Modeler (Artistic)	1	
Optician	2	
Painter & Whitewasher	6	
Plumber	2	
Printer	9	
Shoemaker	11	
Souppotier	3	
Solder	1	
Tanner	2	
Upholsterer	2	
Varnisher	3	
Watchmaker	3	
Weaver	1	
Welder	4	

Agents, Dealers and Experts

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Advertising	6	
Bookseller	1	
Bicycles	2	
Cattle	5	
Chemical Products	8	
Coffee	2	
Eggs, Fruit, Foodstuffs	21	
Film	4	
Forwarding	1	
Fountainpens	1	
Furs	2	
Furniture, Curious	9	1
Fancy Goods	5	
Crains	11	
Insurance	7	
Hair	1	
Hardware, Iron, Tools	13	
Hides	4	
Jewellery, Gold	8	
Leather	5	
Linoleum	1	
Licour, Wine	1	
Machinery	3	
Motorcars	2	
Paper	9	
Parfum, Soap	2	
Radio	1	
Real Estate	1	
Rugs	1	
Silk & Textile	71	
Shoes	12	
Stamps	3	
Stock & Exchange Broker	3	
Technical Oils	1	
Theater	1	
Tobacco	44	
Transportation	2	
Travel Service	1	
Weaving	1	
Wood	4	
General	97	

Dressing, Tailor, Dry-cleaning and Ironing

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Blouse Maker		1
Brassiere, Corset & Girdle		
Maker	2	4
Capmaker	4	1
Cutter: General	17	
Raincoat	1	
Ties	2	
Dressmaker		32
Hatmaker	4	
Ironer	2	
Milliner		36
Needlework		11
Outfitter	9	
Faster (Raincoat)		1
Pearl Stringer		1
Presser (Plane)		1
Seamstress		12
Stocking Repair		1
Tailor	31	
Cleaner	1	

MANUFACTURERS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Dental Instruments	1	
Disinfect, Material	1	
For	1	
Knittings Goods	1	
Liquors	1	
Leathergoods	9	
Marmalade	1	
Paper	5	
Rubber Articles	1	
Soap, Perfume, Candles	3	
Soda Water	1	
Ties	2	

ARTISTS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Actor	5	2
Draughtman: Fashion	5	1
Advertising	6	
Architectorial	1	
Furniture	2	
Industrial Artist		3
Musician: Drummer	3	
Pianist	20	2
Violinist	5	
Singer	4	1
Painter (Academic)	3	
Tuner (Piano)	1	

Barber, Beauty Parlour and Cosmetics

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Barbers	6	
Cosmetics	6	15
Hairdresser	2	5
Manicure, Pedicure	4	2
Masseurs	3	4

Clerks and Executives

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Accountant	-	
Bookkeeper	25	4
Cashier	-	
Clerk	66	25
Correspondence	12	10
Chartered Accountant	7	
Executive	19	
Executive with technical training	2	
Secretary		3
Typist (only German)		14
(German & English)	1	4
(English & French)		1

PROFESSIONALS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Architect	2	
Brewer	1	
Dental Surgeon	4	
Dentist	15	
Dispensing Chemist	8	1
Druggist, Chemist	18	
Editor, Journalist	6	
Engineer Civil	4	
Forester	1	
Lawyer	10	
Physician	26	3
Teacher: Cosmetics	-	
Dancing	1	
Gymnastics	1	
Languages	44	1
Music	3	1
Sports	4	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	

Medical and Dental Assistants

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baby Nurse		10
Dentist's Assistant	2	1
Dentist technician	5	
Laboratory Assistant	2	1
Nurse (Certified)	2	1
(not certified)		5
Teacher for orthoped. Gym.		1
X-Ray Assistant	1	

SUNDRIES

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Apprentices	4	11
Chauffeur	43	
Chemical Assistant	11	
Farmer	13	
Gardener	4	
Hotel: Employee	3	
Gastronomer	3	
Maitre d'Hotel	2	
Masser	5	
Waiter	9	2
Nurses (kindergardener)		5
(Children's)		20
Photographer	11	2
Salesmen & women	52	45
Window dresser	22	
Workmen	10	

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 381
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY
B. D. 5722 (C)

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, 20th March, 1939.



The Commissioner of Police:

European Refugees.

May I refer to the interesting Police Report of March 18.

Would you please amplify your views on the question of "measures put into effect in order to control the movements of all Jewish arrivals".

It is stated that there is attached a report on the work of the I.C. Committee and also a list of professions of registered refugees as compiled by the Committee of Dr. Marx. The list of professions does not, in fact, appear to be attached. I would be interested to have a copy.

J. V. 262
Secretary.

DB.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER. K3811
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. <u>5422(c)</u>
<u>20-3-39</u>



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, 20th March, 1939.

The Commissioner of Police:

European Refugees.

I would like to express appreciation of the very careful and able report which you submitted on this subject. This question arouses very considerable anxiety and interest both among Members of Council and Members of the Consular Body, and it is of great value to have a report of this nature. .

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. J. [unclear]".

Secretary.

DB.

K. 38/1

10 MARCH 1939
POLICE FORCE

6571

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI POLICE	
S. H. REGISTRY	
No. S. H. D.	5422(C)
Date	17 3 39

7 Avenue Edward VII.,

Shanghai, March 15, 1939.

The Secretary,
The Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

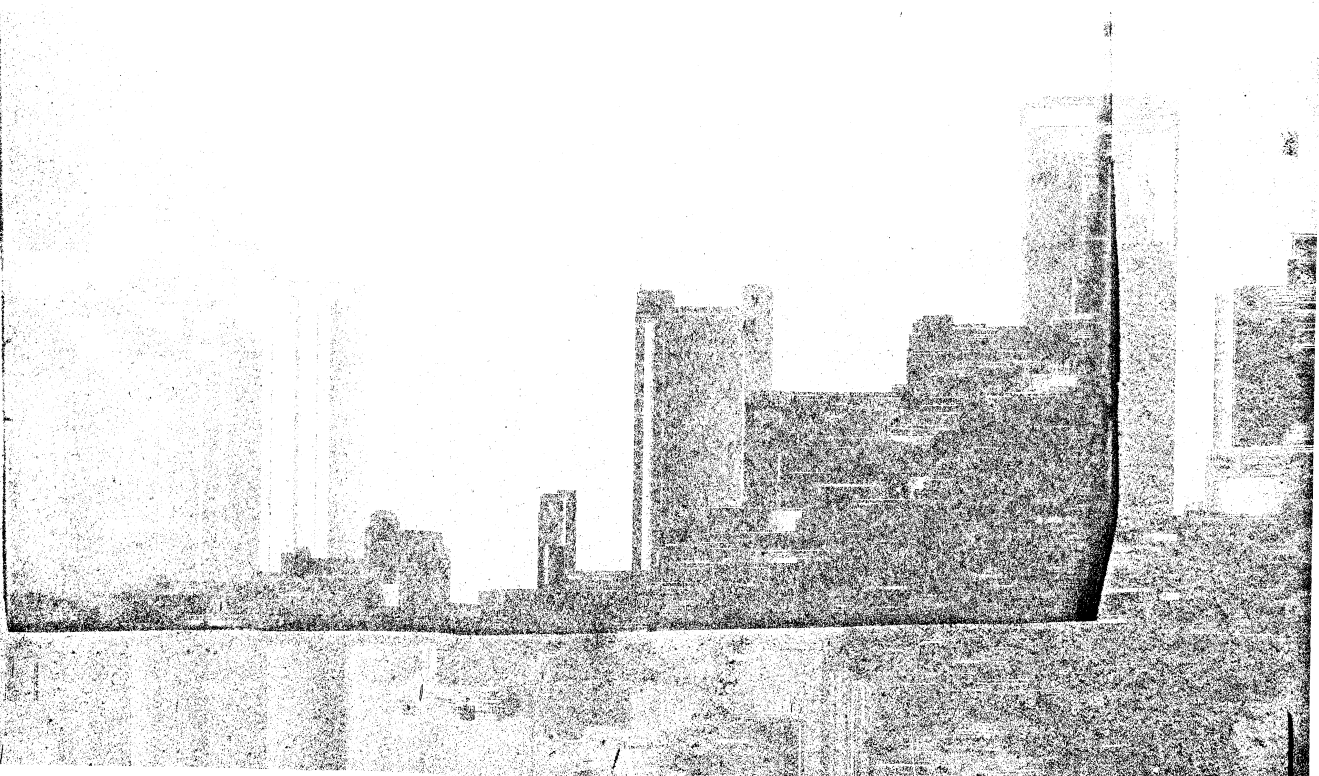
Please note that the property at 680 Chaoufoong Road, known as "Medhurst Compound", is being fixed up by us as a refugee centre.

For your guidance, the London Mission has put this property at our disposal at a rental of 3'hai \$1.- per month.

Please also note that 708 Whashing Road is now installed and being used as a hospital for the refugees.

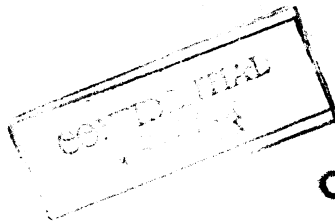
Yours faithfully,

M. Speelman,
Chairman.
Public Relations Committee.



Ref. No. D.5422(C)

FILE



CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
March 7, 1939.

SUBJECT

Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to ~~The Secretary,~~
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

HB

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 5422 (C)
Date 16-3-39

MEMO. 16-3-39

P. A. to CP

For passing to
Commr. There
are two spare
copies attached

Sec
S.M.C.



7 - 17/3
Sent 17/3

John Robertson
D. C. Special Branch.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 50M-1-39
LWK/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D 542269
S.1, Special Branch, Room 37
Date March 15, 1939

REPORT

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. Crawford, J. J.

With almost every steamer from Europe bringing more and more Jewish refugees to Shanghai, the total number of arrivals now is well in excess of 4,000. These unfortunate people are leaving the Central European countries in ever increasing numbers and it is learned that every available German and Italian ship is fully booked up until the end of June, 1939, by which time the number of refugees in Shanghai will probably amount to 8,000 or more.

As things stand at present two committees work in co-operation in caring for these Jews.

These are the :-

- (1) Relief Society for German and Austrian Jews, 1 South Tiendong Road with Dr. MARX in charge, and
- (2) "I.C." (International Committee), 190 Kiukiang Road, with Mr. P. KOMOR in charge.

Both organizations are doing excellent work on funds that are always dwindling, but the impression is gained that the numerically small staffs are now being faced with innumerable difficulties.

With but a handful of persons, not previously accustomed to work of the nature that they must now undertake, virtually controlling the destinies of two-thirds of the refugees already in Shanghai, it

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

is not difficult to envisage the responsibility that falls on their shoulders. For instance, never less than 200 - often very many more - immigrants are to be seen daily in the offices of the "I.C." at 190 Kiukiang Road. Their needs are many and each and every one has to be personally interviewed by members of the staff in order that their (the immigrants') wants and requirements can be adequately and justly considered. The needs of these poor unfortunates are many, as mentioned above, and range from cultured women with infants at their breasts tearfully begging for a few dollars for their children, to diplomaed professional men and women endeavouring to secure loans with which to commence business once again.

The Committees conduct their work in a manner that is most praiseworthy and on the whole are handling the situation fairly satisfactorily. But, and this is of prime importance, when the number of immigrants doubles the present total - and it will not be very long before such developments are a matter of fact - these committees are most assuredly going to find their hands more than full. Even now, despite the fact that refugees already here are being taken care of in a way that is commensurate with the finances at the disposal of the Committees, many of these Jews have reached the end of their resources and will turn their hands to anything in desperation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Rumours which persist in going the rounds tend to indicate that the greater percentage of those persons who have arrived are well off financially. While it is perfectly true that some of them have money of their own - details are given later in this report - careful investigation shows conclusively that in the main, most of them are with nothing more than their clothes and what they are supplied in the way of food and lodgings and/or a dole by either of the Committees.

The people suffering most in this situation are those of the cultured and professional classes, many of whom, in their previous lives in Austria and Germany, were highly respected citizens. They are unable to secure positions in Shanghai and forced to live under conditions that, prior to the journey to the Far East, they had never even given a thought. For instance, among the Jews now existing in one of the Refugee Camps in the Wayside district is a Dr. Gabriel LAX, a Police Commissioner of Vienna prior to the advent of the Nazis. Dr. LAX is spoken of as being a brilliant criminologist recognised as a leading man in his profession by European Police Forces. As an inmate of the Camp, he receives a bed and food and nothing else. He has no job and thus his mental attainments are being blunted day by day. It is, therefore, not difficult to envisage how this particular individual regards his stay in Shanghai and his case is definitely typical of many hundred others.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 4 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Three professional men have already committed suicide, being unable to put up with conditions as they find them here.

All this leads up to another very important point - a point that affects this Police Force. In every very large body of men and women there is invariably a certain number of bad characters. When persons do not get enough to eat and drink, when people are on the verge of desperation, certain of them are unable to resist temptation and the result is crime. When such a statement is made there is no reason to infer that crime will manifest itself in any large degree among the newcomers, but with the number of refugees always growing and the amount of money with which to care for them becoming proportionately less, jobs becoming scarcer and the possibilities of opening businesses decreasing week by week, such a development cannot be overlooked. In fact the potential factors for an increase in crime are already established and with this in mind it follows that action by the Shanghai Municipal Council would seem imperative and some measures put into effect in order to control the movements of all Jewish arrivals. Already two concrete instances have come to the notice of this office in regard to the attempts by young German Jews to secure money by fraudulent means.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

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Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

As matters stand at present, we are dependent on the Refugee Committees for information relating to the activities and comings and goings of the immigrants. It is not suggested that these Committees are unwilling to cooperate with the Police but the time is not far away when the staff members of such committees will have so much to attend to that they will have insufficient time to attend to details that are most important to this force.

From conversations held with various new arrivals it is learned that the general opinion of the refugees is divided in regard to further batches being allowed to come to Shanghai. It is realised that with each addition to the already existing number, the chances for those here to secure positions will be decreased but, on the other hand, Shanghai is at present the only place in the world which refugee Jews may enter without question.

If no measures are taken by the competent authorities to prevent a further influx, Shanghai can expect to have at least 12,000 German and Austrian Jews in its portals before the end of the current year. Should this happen there is little doubt that a problem, analogous in all respects to that of the trek from Russia to Shanghai of the White Russians after the Revolution, will present itself. Further comment is unnecessary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

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Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Details relating to arrivals up to the present are :-

1. Living In The Emcankment building Shelter :

Single Men	..	14
Single Women	..	8
22 married childless couples	..	44
45 married couples with children	..	90
Children	..	27
		<hr/> 183

2. Living In The Camp at 138 Ward Road

Men	..	415
Women	..	92
Children	..	6
		<hr/> 513

3. Living In The Camp at 150 Wayside Road

Men	..	131
Women	..	109
Children	..	21
		<hr/> 261

Persons residing in these camps and shelters are given a bed and their food but are afforded no financial assistance at all.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

4. Persons being afforded Relief by the Committees

Single Men	..	149
Single Women	..	26
224 married childless couples	..	448
176 married couples with children	..	352
Children	..	236
		<hr/> 1,211

Single men and women each receive \$30 per month. Married couples about \$55 and those with children the same figure plus \$10 - \$15 per child according to its age.

The sums mentioned represent the entire amount received by the refugees and with these dollars they themselves have to find board and lodging. The practice is for several single men to live together in one room in a boarding house and live together.

5. Loans have been given by the Committees to 166 persons to permit them to establish themselves in business of various kinds. This has allowed 271 persons to become independent of the Committee, thus :-

Men	..	137
Women	..	81
Children	..	53
		<hr/> 271

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

6. Positions have been found by 173 persons, which has now allowed 264 people to become independent of the Committees, thus :-

97 single men	..	97
76 married men	..	152
and 15 children		15
		<u>264</u>

7. 691 persons, including wives and children, are afforded no relief at all, they having been able to land in Shanghai with a little money of their own. The greater part of this number received cheques ranging from G\$50 to G\$175 from the American Jewish Relief Society in Paris immediately prior to their departure for the Far East. The amounts of money at the disposal of the more fortunate refugees are recorded by the Shanghai Committees and these sums have to last the immigrants over a stated period at approximately \$60 per month per family.

The total of the above figures amounts to 3,394 persons, all of whom are registered with either of the Relief Committees.

Approximately another 650 refugees have not registered with the Committees and it can be assumed that they have funds of their own. No details are on record as to their identities and/or movements.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

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..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

With this figure the total arrivals amount to just over 4,000.

Arrangements have already been made by the responsible Committees to take over the London Mission Compound in Chaoufoong Road, which when renovated, will serve as another camp to house new arrivals.

Despite the fact that ^athe proportion of the newcomers are securing positions, the Jews are placed in a very awkward position. Mr. KOMOR, by virtue of the office he holds, will not permit the immigrants to hold posts that will have the effect of displacing other foreigners from employment. A few instances have already come to light where qualified refugees have had the opportunity of securing jobs at rates greatly below the wages offered other foreigners. Mr. KOMOR, however, will not permit such positions to be taken up although he realises full well that sooner or later certain circles in Shanghai will say that either the refugees have no desire to work or they will oust other foreigners by working at cut rates.

Facilities for the education of children of school age are well cared for by the Committees, but the drain on the finances is becoming heavier with each month.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

No political activities among the refugees are encouraged by the Committees but it is known that meetings are occasionally held at the Cafe Corso, 1098 Broadway East, under the auspices of Drs. ROSENBERG, MOSSE and FREUND. The two first named persons have been in Shanghai for a number of years. Several immigrants attend these meetings and while nothing of a harmful nature has yet been observed, the possibility cannot be excluded that political tendencies will creep into such meetings.

Attached herewith is a report together with translation of the work of the "I.C." Committee in connection with the refugee problem and a list of professions of registered refugees as compiled by the Committee of Dr. MARX.

The entire problem and its developments will be watched closely and further reports will be submitted from time to time as the situation warrants.

Ja. Piers.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

REPORT OF THE "INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE"

Up to February 28, 1939.

The "International Committee" commenced its activities in August 1938 in the support of European refugees. During the first few months, the whole work was performed and carried out by Mr. Komor in his private office. Later an assistant placed himself at Mr. Komor's disposal without remuneration. As the number of refugees increased, so the work proportionally expanded; and consequently the number of assistants have been gradually increased so that they now total ten persons. As already mentioned, the work of the "International Committee" was carried out until December 1938 in the private office of Mr. Komor, no administrative expenses having been incurred and early in 1939 was transferred to its present address. The total administrative expenses for office supplies, postage, travelling expenses, light, telephones etc., now amount to the sum of C\$800.66.

The business of the "International Committee" consisted not only of the simple provisioning of emigrants, which was carried out systematically, even if it required a great deal of time, as each case had to be dealt with individually, but one had always to take into consideration that the entire question was one of dealing with persons driven from their homes and deprived of all means of subsistence and who, in their desperation, had reached the end of their resources. It was attempted, through personal contact to explain to these people that the available means were limited but notwithstanding these circumstances

every possible endeavour would be made to come to their assistance with advice and still better with material aid.

Numerous recommendations, attempts to obtain employment, personal and written requests were required to be made in order to find positions for at least a small portion of the huge number of refugees. By November 1938, the "International Committee" had undertaken all negotiations on behalf of the refugees with the authorities, especially with the German Consulate-General. Since then over 2,000 passes have been registered through the "International Committee" at the German Consulate-General and over 1,000 Identification Cards have been issued. It also registered roughly 1,200 changes of ^{Christian} ~~names~~ names, and dealt with over 300 documents which required official attestation.

During these period approximately 200 persons appeared before the "International Committee" daily partly with requests for aid and partly in connection with other matters which were dealt with in private and above all to their satisfaction. From the Committee's inception two persons were removed from its offices for improper conduct.

Its further activities included the receiving of petitions for loans and all administrative operations connected therewith. In particular it consulted all petitioners for loans and after approval took care of the disbursement and control of paid out sums. Special difficulties were encountered in the way of settling differences between partners who

became acquainted with each other just before the establishment of businesses and soon afterwards developed differences of opinion, and in finding suitable solutions for the continuance of their enterprises.

Out of the capital of C\$15,700, which was originally placed at the Committee's disposal and the rehabilitation fund of C\$150,000 which was subsequently created thanks to the high minded gift of Sir Victor Sasson, 218 applicants for loans (with total family membership of about 420 persons), who are partly registered with the "International Committee", partly with the Marx Committee, received money to the total of C\$95,000 for the purpose of creating new existences and to make themselves independent. Enclosed is a list, classified according to branches of business enterprises.

A further 157 persons, (which number by inclusion of family members increases to 206) have secured positions and are excluded from further assistance. This number refers, however, only to persons registered with the "International Committee".

The provisioning itself included the disbursement of rent and food allowances, the distribution of meal tickets, the establishment of various eating stations, and of assignments for medical attention and medicines, accomodation of children in schools, when it was impossible for them to attend the Jewish School, accomodation of children among local families approached through advertisements in the press, and the working up of special cases, which often required several days.

For example, there appeared in the "International Committee" a woman, whose infant child aged three months has been accustomed to being fed on Cow & Gate Milk; according to two medical certificates the child's life would have been endangered if nourishment of the accustomed special milk were discontinued. As this brand of milk is, however, very expensive (a tin cost \$9) great difficulty was experienced in securing delivery of 10 tins of food from a local firm at a specially reduced price. In another case, the luggage of 17 emigrants was withheld by Lloyd Triestino, the passengers being subjected to compulsory inoculation aboard the ship for which they were unable to pay. After wearisome negotiations, the "International Committee" redeemed the luggage on behalf of the emigrants on payment of C\$400; the luggage being originally encumbered to the extent of C\$1,000. This is as follows:

The "International Committee" was in a position to procure coal for the home at Whashing Road and subsequently for the newly established shelter at Ward Road at specially reduced prices. The practical work of provisioning, the disbursement of allowances and the distribution of tickets was handed over to the Committee of Dr. Marx on February 15, 1939; the "International Committee" having retained only the handling of passes, official affairs, the finding of employment and the administrative treatment of petitions for loans as well as their payment and control. In spite of this, however, the work has not been reduced as numerous persons (registered with the by Mr. Speelman

Number of persons registered with 104
Number of persons with 206
Number of persons rendered 218
Number of persons rendered 20
Number of persons rendered (approx)
Number of persons rendered (Marx)
Number of persons rendered 688,793.
Number of persons rendered 627,148.
Number of persons rendered 627,000.

"Marx" Committee) have come to the office seeking advice, which has been given them to the best of our ability.

Through the personal efforts of Mr. Komor a Milk Fund was inaugurated on February 20, 1939, from which free milk was distributed to infants and also to sick and convalescent children, (up to now about 60 children). The hospital attached to the home at Ward Road is also receiving daily two quarts of fresh milk for patients from this fund.

The "International Committee" takes pleasure in expressing to all members and benefactors the heartfelt thanks of all emigrants for the magnanimous sums and gifts received, which have helped a great deal to the amelioration of much misery and need.

The activities of the "International Committee" is given in detail in the enclosed statements of accounts. A brief summary is as follows:-

Member of persons registered with International Committee.	.....	1049
Number of persons placed in employment	.....	157
Number of persons with family members	.....	206 (I.C. only)
Number of persons rendered independent through loans	.....	218
Number of persons rendered independent with family members	.....	420 (approx) ($\frac{1}{2}$ I.C.) " ($\frac{1}{2}$ Marx) "
Total of monthly contributions of members	.....	C\$8,793.
Sums donated	.....	C\$27,145.
Total of contributions remitted by Mr. Speelman	.....	C\$29,000.

Total of sums applied for support:-

Cash payment, exclusive of returns.....	C\$43,700.
For Hospital and Medicines, exclusive of returns.....	C\$ 512.
For Home at Whashing Road, exclusive of returns.....	C\$ 4,520.
For meals at eating stations, exclusive of returns.....	C\$14,290.
For administrative expenses	C\$ 800.

The Relief Fund For German and Austrian Jews owes to the "International Committee" a half-share of the costs of the Home at Ward Road and eating stations, amounting to approximately C\$6,500.

Appendix.

Balance Sheet.
Statement of established branches.

Shanghai.
February 28, 1939.

(Signed) Paul Komor.

Staff List.

Miss. Edith Vogel, Berlin	Registration.	2 Pers.	\$110.00
Miss. Lotte Gutmann, Berlin	English Corres- pondence.	1 "	55.00
Miss Clara Seidenberg, Berlin	Card index and Correspondence.	2 "	110.00
Miss Marianne Nanseck, Vienna.	Cheques.	1 "	55.00
Leo Schurtmann, Vienna	Bookkeeping.	3 "	130.00
Hans Gutmann, Berlin	Passports.	1 "	55.00
Kurt Becker, Berlin	- do -	1 "	60.00
Egon Winter, Vienna	Cards of Professions.	1 "	60.00
Hans Koppanyi, Vienna	Certificates	1 "	60.00
Fritz Friedmann, Berlin	Director	1 "	60.00
		14 pers.	\$755.00

Beyond being given regular support this staff receives no additional remuneration of any description.

I take much pleasure in expressing my warmest thanks to all of above ladies and gentlemen who have placed themselves at my disposal in such a disinterested manner and have thus rendered exemplary service by their collaboration.

I must also make mention of Mr. Weinberger, who is at present conducting the Home at Ward Road and declare that Mr. Weinberger has performed a great deal for the organization. I express my special thanks to him.

Shanghai 28-2-1939.

Paul Komor.

Rechenschaftsbericht des "I.C." per 28.2.1939.

Das "I.C." nahm seine Taetigkeit im August 1938 auf und befasste sich mit der Unterstuetzung europaeischer Fluechtlinge. Die gesamte Arbeit wurde in den ersten Monaten von Herrn Komor allein und zwar in seinem Privat-Office geleistet. Spaeter stellte sich eine Hilfskraft freiwillig ohne jegliches Entgelt zur Verfuegung. Mit der gewaltigen Zunahme der Fluechtlinge und der damit verbundenen Mehrarbeit wurde die Anzahl der Hilfskraefte allmaechlich vermehrt und betraegt heute durchschnittlich 10 Personen. Das "I.C.", welches wie erwaeht bis Dezember 1938 im Privat-Office des Herrn Komor bestand und keinerlei Regiekosten verursachte, wurde im Jahre 1939 in die jetzigen Raeume verlegt. Die gesamten Verwaltungskosten fuer Bureau-Artikel, Porti, Fahrgelder, Licht, Telefon etc. betragen bis zum heutigen Tage Sh.\$800.66.

Die Agenden des "I.C." umfassten schliesslich nicht nur die reine Fuersorge, welche zwar systematisch durchgefuehrt werden konnte, dennoch enorm viel Zeit in Anspruch nahm, weil nach Moeglichkeit jeder Fall individuell behandelt werden sollte. Man musste immer darauf Ruecksicht nehmen, dass es sich um verjagte, sicherlich auch aller Mittel entbloesste Menschen handelt, welche in ihrer Verzweiflung keinen Ausweg mehr finden konnten. Es wurde versucht, diesen Menschen in persoenlicher Aussprache die Beschraenktheit der Mittel klarzulegen und ihnen trotzdem im Rahmen der Moeglichkeit mit Rat und vor allem mit Tat beiseite zu stehen. Unzaehlige Befuerwortungsschreiben, Stellenvermittlungs-Versuche, persoenliche und schriftliche Interventionen waren notwendig, um wenigstens einen kleinen Teil aus der grossen Anzahl von Fluechtlingen unterzubringen.

Schon im November 1938 uebernahm es das "I.C.", fuer alle Fluechtlinge mit den Behoerden, vor allem mit dem Deutschen Generalkonsulat, als Verbindungsglied zu verhandeln. Es wurden seit diesem Zeitpunkt ueber 2000 Paesse durch das "I.C." beim Deutschen Generalkonsulat registriert, ueber 1000 Legitimationen des "I.C." ausgegeben.

beru bringung

ben, in ungefaehr 1200 Faellen die Vornamens-Aenderung angemeldet und mehr als 300 Schriftstuecke, welche amtlich beglaubigt werden mussten, erledigt.

In der gleichen Zeit wurden taeglich ca 200 Parteien, welche teils wegen Fuersorge, teils in anderen Angelegenheiten beim "I.C." erschienen, in Ruhe und vor allem zu deren Befriedigung abgefertigt. Waehrend der ganzen Taetigkeit des "I.C." mussten nur 2 Personen, welche sich aeusserst ungebuehrlich benahmen, durch Ordner aus dem Office entfernt werden.

Zu den weiteren Agenden gehoert die administrative Bearbeitung der eingebrachten Darlehnsgesuche, vor allem aber auch die Beratung der Darlehns-Bewerber, und nach Bewilligung die Auszahlung und Kontrolle der ausgezahlten Gelder. - Besondere Muehe verursachte es, Differenzen zwischen Partnern, welche sich erst kurz vor der Geschaeftsgruendung kennen lernten und bald nach der Geschaeftsgruendung in Meinungsverschiedenheiten gerieten, zu bereinigen, und fuer den Weiterbestand dieser Unternehmungen geeignete Loesungen zu finden.

Aus dem urspruenglich zur Verfuegung gestellten Kapital von Sh.\$15,700.-- und dem nachtraeglich dank der hochherzigen Spende des Sir Victor Sassoon gegruendeten Rehabilitation-Fund (\$150,000.--) konnten bisher 218 Darlehns-Bewerber (mit Familien-Anhang ca 420 Personen) welche teils beim "I.C.", teils beim Committee Marx registriert sind, Darlehn zur Existenzgruendung im Gesamtbetrage von ca Sh.\$95,000.-- erhalten und sich selbstaendig machen. Im Anhang ist eine nach Branchen geordnete Liste beigelegt.

Weiters konnten 157 Personen, welche mit Familienangehoerigen sich auf 206 erhoeht, in Stellen unterkommen und aus der Fuersorge gestrichen werden. Diese Zahlen betreffen jedoch nur die beim "I.C." registrierten Personen.

Die Fuersorge selbst umfasste die Auszahlung von Wohnungs- und Nahrungszuschuessen, die Ausgabe von Esstickets seit Errichtung der diversen Speisestellen, Aerzte- und Medikamenten-Zuweisung,

Kind-
erbringung

Unterbringung von Kindern in Schulen, soweit sie nicht die Jewish School besuchen konnten, Unterbringung von Kindern in hier ansässigen Familien, welche teilweise im Interatenwege ausfindig gemacht wurden, und die Bearbeitung von besonderen Faellen, welche oft Tage in Anspruch nahmen.

Zum Beispiel erschien beim "I.C." eine Frau, deren drei Monate alter Saeugling waehrend der Ueberfahrt nach Shanghai auf Cow & Gate-Milk eingestellt worden war; laut zwei aerztlichen Attesten waere das Leben des Kindes gefaehrdet, wenn ihm nicht die gewohnte Spezialmilch weiter geboten werden kann. Da diese jedoch sehr teuer ist (eine Buechse kostet Sh.\$9.--) musste mit Muehe bei einer hiesigen Firma die Lieferung von 10 Dosen zu einem bedeutend ermaessigten Preis erwirkt werden.

Ein weiterer Fall: 17 Emigranten wurde beim Lloyd Triestino das Gepaeck nicht ausgefolgt, weil sie an Bord zwangsweise geimpft worden waren und kein Bordgeld hatten, um die Kosten zu bezahlen. Nach langwierigen Verhandlungen konnte das "I.C." das Gepaeck dieser Emigranten, welches mit ca Sh.\$1,000.-- belastet waf, um Sh.\$400.-- ausloesen und den Emigranten zur Verfuegung stellen.

Das "I.C." war in der Lage, dem Heim in der Washing-Road, und spaeterhin dem neu gegruendeten Heim in der Ward-Road Kohlen zu einem bedeutend ermaessigten Preis zu verschaffen.

Am 15. Februar wurde die formelle Fuersorgearbeit, also die Auszahlung von Zuschuessen und die Ausgabe von tickets dem Committee Dr. Marx ueberwiesen; beim "I.C." verblieben nurmehr die Behandlung der Pass-, Legitimations- und Behoerden-Angelegenheiten, die Stellenvermittlung, ferner die administrative Behandlung der Darlehnsgesuche und der damit verbundenen Auszahlungen sowie Kontrollen. Nichtsdestoweniger verringerte sich der Parteienverkehr keineswegs, weil zahllose Ratsuchende (insbesondere beim Committee Marx registrierte Personen) erschienen, denen auch weiterhin so weit als moeglich geholfen wurde.

^{Balance-sheet}
Durch ^{persoenlichen} Aufruf des Herrn Komor konnte am 20. Februar ^{Abstellung d. etablierten Branchen} ein "Milk-Fund" ins Leben gerufen werden, aus welchem an Klein-

kinder

kinder, ferner an kranke und reconvaleszente groessere Kinder taeglich Frischmilch zugewiesen wird. (Bisher an ca 60 Kinder).

Auch das Hospital im Heim Ward-Road erhaelt aus diesem Fund vorlaeufig taeglich 2 Quart Frischmilch fuer Patienten.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit erlaubt sich das "I.C.", allen Mitgliedern und Goennern den waermsten Dank der Emigranten fuer die hochherzigen Beitraege und Spenden, aus welchen viel Elend und Not gemildert werden konnte, zu uebermitteln.

Zahlenmaessig ist die Taetigkeit des "I.C." aus den beigehefteten Anlagen zu ersehen. Es soll hier nur kurz festgehalten werden:

Anzahl der beim "I.C." registrierten Personen	1049
Anzahl der in Stellung gelangten Personen mit Familienangehoerigen	157 206 (nur "I.C.")
Anzahl der durch Darlehn selbstaendig gemachte Personen mit Familienangehoerigen	218 ca 20 (ungefaehr Haelfte "I.C." " Marx)
Summe der Monatsbeitraege der Mitglieder	Sh.\$ 8,793.--
Summe der Spenden	27,145.--
Summe der durch Herrn Speelman uebermittelten Betraege	29,000.--
Summe der fuer Unterstuetzung aufgewendeten Betraege:	
Barauszahlungen abzuegl. Rueckzahlungen	Sh.\$ 43,700.--
Fuer Spital u. Medizin "	512.--
Fuer Heim Washing Road "	4,520.--
Fuer Mahlzeiten in den Speisestellen "	14,290.--
Fuer Verwaltungstaetigkeit	800.--

Der Hilfsfond fuer deutsche Juden schuldet dem "I.C." fuer seinen halben Anteil an den Kosten Heim Ward-Road und Speisestellen Sh.\$ 6,500.-- ca

Weinberger Gewaltiger fuer die Organisation hat. Ihm ge-

Beilagen:
Balance-sheet
Aufstellung d. etablierten Branchen
Shanghai, 28.2.1939

Shanghai, den 28.2.1939

Paul K...

Staff - Liste.

	Receipts	Expendit.
Monthly subscription	\$ 8,793.---	
Donations	27,145.82	
Mr. Sp. Fr. Edith Vogel, Berlin	Registratur 29, 20 Pers.	\$110.---
Interest Fr. Lotte Gutmann, Berlin	Englische Korresp. 1 3.06	55.---
Fr. Clara Seidenberg, Berlin	Kartothek u. Korresp. 2 "	110.---
Fr. Marianne Nahseck, Wien	Scheckwesen 1 "	55.---
Leo Schurttmann, Wien	Buchhaltung 7 3 "	130.---
Hans Gutmann, Berlin	Paesse 1 " 5,672.84	55.---
Kurt Becker, Berlin	Paesse 1 " 160.55	60.---
Egon Winter, Wien	Berufskartothek 1 " 1,193.64	60.---
Hans Koppanyi, Wien	Legitimationen 1 " 31,055.29	60.---
Fritz Friedmann, Berlin	Ordner 1 " 204.80	60.---
10 Hilfskraefte	14 Pers.	\$755.42.80
Home Ward-Road	\$ 623.70	
Less repayments	420.---	203.70
Sundries	Dieser Staff erhaelt ausser der normalen Unterstuetzung keinerlei	
Postage, fares, printing, etc.	wie immer geartete Entschaedigung.	
Cigarettes	Ich spreche allen diesen Herren und Damen, welche sich in uneigen-	
Deposits	nutziger Weise zur Verfuegung gestellt haben, und deren Mitarbeit	
Telephone Office	vielleicht gerade dadurch vorbildlich ist, meine vollste Anerkennung	
Telephone Exchange	und den waermsten Dank aus.	
Power Co.	Bei dieser Gelegenheit muss ich auch Herrn Weinberger erwahnen, wel-	
Water Works	cher derzeit das Heim Ward-Road leitet und anfuehren, dass Herr	
	Shanghai Weinberger Gewaltiges fuer die Organisation geleistet hat. Ihm ge-	
	buehrt mein spezieller Dank.	
	Shanghai, 28.2.1939	

Paul K...

I. Relief-Fund.

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendit.</u>
Monthly subscriptions	\$ 8,793.--	
Donations	27,145.82	
Mr. Speelman	29,000.--	
Interests	3.66	
Relief in cash		
incl. fees for university		
and schools, passages,		
transport. of luggage	\$45,172.27	
Less repayment	<u>1,435.25</u>	\$43,737.02
Home Washing-Road	\$ 5,672.84	
Less by H.f.d.J.	\$ 993.09	
" " inmates	<u>160.55</u>	4,519.20
Caterer	\$15,552.12	
Less by H.f.d.J.	\$1,055.29	
" " inmates	<u>204.80</u>	14,292.03
Hospital and medicines	\$ 632.60	
Less repayments	<u>119.80</u>	512.80
Home Ward-Road	\$ 623.70	
Less repayments	<u>420.--</u>	203.70
Sundries		
Postage, fares, printing etc.		800.66
Cigarettes Ernst Skott		51.60
Deposits Jakob Salter		
Telephone Office	\$ 40.--	
Telephone Washing Road	25.--	\$ 860.--
Power Co.	85.--	\$ 860.--
Water Work	<u>30.--</u>	<u>180.--</u>

Balance in hand		645.47
V. Milk-Fund.	\$64,942.48	\$64,942.48
Donations	\$ 497.60	S.E. & O.
Shanghai, 28.2.1939		\$ 198.18
Balance in hand		299.42
	\$ 497.60	\$ 497.60
Shanghai, 28.2.39		S.E. & O.

Paul Ko
Paul Ko

II. Capital-Fund.

	Receipts	Expendit.
Received	\$15,700.--	
Repayments	720.--	
Advanced	\$ 645.41	
Balance in hand	222.33	\$16,197.67
		222.33
	\$16,420.--	\$16,420.--
	860.--	
	26,803.11	

III. Rehabilitation-Fund.

Received	\$71,385.--	
Special for Reich-Feiner	500.--	
Advanced	\$68,604.08	
Less Repayments	<u>1,495.--</u>	\$67,109.08
Balance in hand		<u>4,775.92</u>
	\$71,885.--	\$71,885.--

IV. Deposits

Alexander Katz	\$ 300.--	
Hochstein u. Lachmann	480.--	
Ernst Skall	50.--	
Jakob Seiden	30.--	
Balance in hand		\$ 860.--
	\$ 860.--	\$ 860.--

V. Milk-Fund.

Donations	\$ 497.60	
Granted milk		\$ 198.18
Balance in hand		<u>299.42</u>
	\$ 497.60	\$ 497.60

Shanghai, 28.2.39

S.E. & O.

Paul K...

Balances in hand.

Watchmaker		
Millinery		
I. Relief-Fund	\$ 645.47	
II. Capital-Fund	222.33	
III. Rehabilitation-Fund	4,775.92	
IV. Deposits	860.--	
V. Milk-Fund	299.42	
	<u>\$6,803.14</u>	2

Shanghai, 28.2.39

S.E. & O.

Paul K...

Representative		
Medicines		35
Orthopaedic		3
Musicalian		6
Pictures		1
Butchery		11
Knitting-factory		22
Fabric. of covers,		
upholstery	3	4
Stamps	3	5
Metall-merchants	1	1
Wire-knitting	1	1
Gloves-manuf.	1	3
Textiles	5	6
Leather-goods	4	8
Laboratory, chemicals	6	8
Pharmacy, Druggist	5	8
Merchant	1	1
Journalist	2	2
Restaurant, Bar	14	26
Architects	3	4
Furrier	2	5
Typewriter-Store	1	2
Weavers (Carpets)	2	5
Soap-Manuf	1	3
Hairdresser	5	8
Cigarettes-Fabr.	2	2
Joiner	1	1
Grocery	3	4
Massage	1	1
Jam, Fruit-Marm.	3	7
Polisher	2	2
Haberdashery	8	12

Branche:	Etabliert:	Inkl. Familienmitgliedern Personen:
Trunkmaker.....	1	1
Watchmaker.....	1	4
Millinery.....	1	1
Gobelin Ind.Art.....	1	1
Articles for cleaning machines.....	2	4
Spice	1	1
Accountants, Insur.	4	8
Tailor	30	62
Underwear-Prod.	1	2
Import Swiss goods .	1	1
For Passage to Char- bin	1	2
Neckties Prd.	2	4
Bakery	1	1
Dentist	14	20
Papermanufact.	5	13
Cosmetics, Manicure .	3	8
Photographer	5	6
Electr.articles	4	4
Capsmaker, hatfabr. .	6	12
Representation	3	3
Medicals	21	35
Orthopaedic art. ...	1	3
Musician	4	6
Pictures	1	1
Butchery	4	11
Knitting-factory ...	6	22
Fabric. of covers, upholstery	3	4
Stamps	3	5
Metall-merchants ...	1	1
Wire-knitting	1	1
Gloves-manuf.	1	3
Textiles	5	9
Leather-goods	4	8
Laboratory,chemicals	6	8
Pharmacy,Druggist ..	5	8
Merchant ,,,,,,	1	1
Journalist	2	2
Restaurant, Bar	14	26
Architects	3	4
Furrier	2	5
Typewriter-Store ...	1	2
Weavers (Carpets) ..	2	5
Soap-Manuf	1	3
Hairdresser	5	8
Cigarettes-Fabr.	2	2
Joiner	1	1
Grocery	3	4
Massage	1	4
Jam, Fruit-Marm.	3	7
Polisher	2	2
Haberdashery	8	12

Shoe-factory	2	.....	2
Locksmith	1	.....	1
Sport-teacher	1	.....	1
Painter	1	.....	1
Sundries	2	.....	5

Shanghai, 28.2.39

Branches:
 Trunkmaker
 Watchmaker
 Millinery
 Gobelins
 Articles
 Machines
 Spices
 Accountant
 Tailor
 Underwear
 Import Swi
 For Passag
 Neckties
 Bakery
 Dentist
 Paperman
 Cosmetics
 Photograph
 Electr. art
 Cepsmaker
 Representat
 Medicals
 Orthopedic
 Muscular
 Pictures
 Butchery
 Knitting-fa
 Fabric of
 Upholstery
 Stamps
 Metal-mer
 Wire-knitti
 Gloves-manu
 Textiles
 Leather-goo
 Laboratory
 Pharmacy, Dr
 Merchant
 Journalist
 Restaurant
 Architects
 Furrier
 Typewriter-
 Weavers (Gar
 Soap-Manuf
 Hairdresser
 Cigarettes
 Joiner
 Groceries
 Massage
 Jam, Fruit-M
 Polisher
 Haberdashery

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

former

RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS,
S H A N G H A I .

L I S T O F P R O F E S S I O N S

CLOSED per February 15th, 1939

(1570 persons registered.)

ARTISANS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baker & Confectioner	9	2
Bookbinder	1	
Brushmaker	1	
Butcher	18	
Carpenter	1	
Compositor	1	
Cook		34
Distiller	4	
Draper	3	
Dyer	1	
Engineer (Electrical)	28	
Engineer (Mechanical)	32	
Fitter	8	
Furrier	9	
Galvanic	2	
Glasser & Glassblower	3	
Goldsmith	8	
Installer	3	
Joiner	3	
Knitter (Mechanical)	7	
Lacquarer	1	
Leather worker	1	
Lithographer	1	
Locksmith	11	
Mason	3	
Mender (Artistic)	1	
Optician	2	
Painter & Whitewasher	6	
Plumber	2	
Printer	9	
Shoemaker	11	
Soapboiler	3	
Solder	1	
Tanner	2	
Upholsterer	8	
Varnisher	3	
Watchmaker	3	
Weaver	1	
Welder	4	

Agents, Dealers and Experts

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Advertising	6	
Bookseller	1	
Bicycles	2	
Cattle	5	
Chemical Products	8	
Coffee	2	
Eggs, Fruit, Foodstuff	21	
Film	4	
Forwarding	1	
Fountainpens	1	
Furs	2	
Furniture, Curies	9	1
Fancy Goods	5	
Crains	11	
Insurance	7	
Hair	1	
Hardware, Iron, Tools	13	
Hides	4	
Jewellery, Gold	8	
Leather	5	
Linoleum	1	
Licour, Wine	1	
Machinery	3	
Motorcars	2	
Paper	9	
Parfum, Soap	2	
Radio	1	
Real Estate	1	
Rugs	1	
Silk & Textile	71	
Shoes	12	
Stamps	3	
Stock & Exchange Broker	3	
Technical Oils	1	
Theater	1	
Tobacco	4	
Transportation	2	
Travel Service	1	
Weaving	1	
Wood	4	
General	97	

A R T I S T S

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Actor	5	2
Draughtman: Fashion	5	1
Advertising	6	
Architectorial	1	
Furniture	2	
Industrial Artist		3
Musician: Drummer	3	
Pianist	20	2
Violinist	5	
Singer	4	1
Painter (Academic)	3	
Tuner (Piano)	1	

Barber, Beauty Parlour and Cosmetics

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Barbers	6	
Cosmetics	6	15
Hairdresser	2	5
Manicure, Pedicure	4	2
Masseurs	3	4

Clerks and Executives

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Accountant	-	
Bookkeeper	25	4
Cashier	-	
Clerk	66	25
Correspondence	12	10
Chartered Accountant	7	
Executive	19	
Executive with technical training	2	
Secretary		3
Typist (only German)		14
(German & Engl.)	1	4
(Engl. & French)		1

PROFESSIONALS

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Architect	2	
Brewer	1	
Dental Surgeon	4	
Dentist	15	
Dispensing Chemist	8	1
Pharmacist, Chemist	18	
Editor, Journalist	6	
Engineer Civil	4	
Forester	1	
Lawyer	10	
Physician	26	3
Teacher: Cosmetics	-	
Dancing	1	
Gymnastics	1	
Languages	4	1
Music	3	1
Sports	4	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	

Medical and Dental Assistants

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Baby Nurse		10
Dentist's Assistant	2	1
Dentist's Technician	5	
Laboratory Assistant	2	1
Nurse (Certified)	2	1
(Not certified)		5
Teacher for orthoped. Gyn.		1
X-Ray Assistant	1	

SUNDRIES

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>
Apprentices	4	11
Chauffeur	43	
Chemical Assistant	11	
Farmer	13	
Gardener	4	
Hotel: Employee	3	
Gastronomer	3	
Maitre d'Hotel	2	
Barman	5	
Waiter	9	2
Nurses (Flowergardener)		5
(Shedgarden's)		28
Photographer	11	2
Salesman & Women	52	45
Window Dresser	22	
Workmen	10	

FORM NO. 3
G. ADM-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. C. STRY
C.S.6. Special Branch
No. S. H. Division 54220

REPORT

Date February 14, 1939

Subject (in full) China Press dated February 11, 1939 publishes report regarding the arrival in Shanghai of 85 German Jews.

Made by D.S. Lockwood. Forwarded by Inspector. E. P. Ray

With reference to the attached cutting from the 'China Press' dated February 11, 1939, regarding the arrival of 85 German Jews in Shanghai on February 10, 1939 on board the s.s. 'ATHOS 11,' I have to report that Monsieur J. Merlant of the Passenger Department, Messageries Maritimes, was interviewed regarding the truth of the report. He stated that there is no foundation in the announcement, and expressed astonishment that the information was published without verification from the Company's offices.

A scrutiny of the passenger manifest shows that only seven German nationals arrived in Shanghai on that date.

FILE

G. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

015230

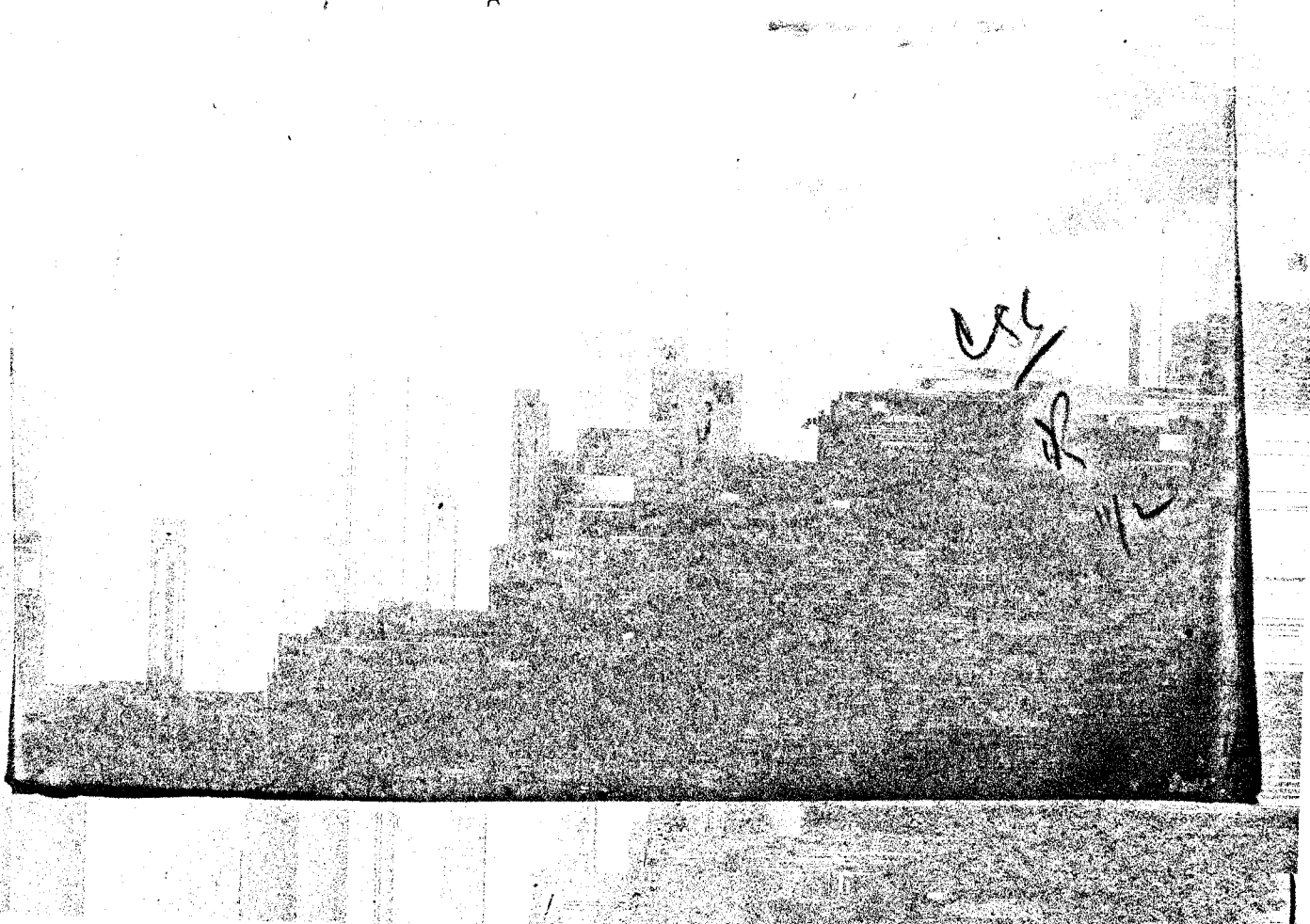
CHINA PRESS.

FEB 1 1 1939

**85 German-Jews Flee
Germany, Land Here
By Athos Unexpected**

More than 85 German-Jewish emigres arrived in Shanghai with the Messageries Maritimes vessel Athos II yesterday afternoon. It is reported that these emigres did not leave Germany legally, but fled across the border into France, proceeding to Marseilles, thence to Shanghai.

It was reported last night that they are being temporarily accommodated at the Embankment Building.



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
A. B. D. 5422 (C)
Branch, 387-39
Date February 3, 1939

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date February 3, 1939

Subject Jewish refugees from Central Europe in Shanghai

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. Gansford D.I.

It is learned that some twenty to thirty Jewish refugees who have recently arrived in this city from Central Europe, have applied to the Mexican Legation for facilities to enter Mexico, since they can see no prospect of securing employment in Shanghai.

Their applications are being considered but it is of significance that should they be granted permission to enter the country, they will, in the first place, be only granted a visa allowing them to remain for one year, and in the second, will not be permitted to work in professional capacities (dentists, doctors, surgeons, etc.), as labourers of any description or to employ labour.

SHANGHAI
4 FEB. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

J. G. Rice

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

copy to French Consulate

FILE DR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
72

Comm
for
Information
Mr. Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)

F. 207a
K. 580-1-39.

Form A

Ref. No.....

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
February.....6,.....1932.

SUBJECT

Arrival in Shanghai of Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2. Copies of lists of qualifications of Jewish refugees.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE
232
7/5

ok JR

Section 1, Special Branch,

January 31, 1939.

Arrival in Shanghai of Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

Since last August when the general exodus from Germany and Austria commenced, approximately 2,200 Jewish refugees have arrived in Shanghai from those countries.

Of this number 2,040 have registered with the various local relief committees catering for their needs and this figure is made up of :-

1,234	men
572	women
234	children

The greater part of these refugees made the journey to the Far East via Suez in steamers belonging to the larger shipping companies, with German and Italian liners carrying more than 50% of the travellers. The emigrants travelled 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class in these ships according to the means they possessed in Germany and Austria. Many of these emigrants were quite wealthy before their departure, but being unable to take anything of value with them on their journeys, paid their fares in German Reichsmarks, a procedure which does not constitute a breach of the prevailing currency laws. Thus, those who were well off financially, travelled first class; others, not quite so affluent, made the trip under less luxurious conditions, while those who had practically nothing came by the cheapest possible class.

A few scores of refugees travelled to Shanghai via Siberia but the exact number cannot be determined.

90% of these unfortunates are in possession of German, Austrian and Polish passports, the first mentioned two being greatly in excess of the latter. The remaining 10% are

classed as persons of no nationality and are mostly White Russians who have been domiciled in Germany and Austria since the Russian Revolution. Some of this number are in possession of Hansen "passports" while a few have no travel papers at all.

Quite 85% of those who have arrived are without means of their own and rely entirely on financial assistance from relief societies to lead a hand to mouth existence. A few refugees - not more than 25 - are well-to-do, having transferred all their holdings and money to foreign countries, prior to the advent of the strict currency regulations in the Reich. These persons are not likely to cause any trouble in Shanghai and unless they are afforded opportunities of entering into business, are unlikely to remain here, having sufficient funds at their disposal to start life elsewhere.

The remainder are in possession of meagre amounts of money. They comprise Jews of German nationality only, who have seen the insides of concentration camps. They and their families were granted sums ranging from U.S. \$50 to U.S. \$175 according to the length of time incarcerated and according to the number in each family. The money was handed them by an American Jewish Relief Society with headquarters in Paris, immediately prior to their departure for the East.

Naturally enough under these circumstances, this large number of refugees is finding conditions in Shanghai far from pleasant. Few of them knew any English and though many are fully qualified in various trades and professions, they are greatly and immediately handicapped by their lack of knowledge of Shanghai's lingua franca. Further, positions are difficult to secure, even supposing that every needed

qualification was possessed by each and every emigrant, since employment for foreigners is now scarcer than ever before and competition for each vacant post from non-Jewish foreigners is always on the increase.

The committees in charge of the refugee problem, headed by Mr. M. SPEELMAN, are doing their very utmost to find a satisfactory solution to a task that is growing more difficult and more complex with the arrival of each steamer from Europe bringing further batches of Jews. All refugees are registered with one of the three Committees and all particulars relating to their capabilities are recorded for purposes of future reference.

Upon arrival in Shanghai, the new arrivals are met by representatives of the Aid Committees, who make arrangements for their temporary accommodation in premises located on the 1st floor of the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, and at 708 Whanghai Road. Then, within a day or so, their particulars are recorded, and financial assistance is given the most deserving cases. In December, mainly through the kindness of long established members of the local Jewish community, these refugees were provided with the frugal needs of existence at a ratio of \$60 per single person and a proportionately less amount for married couples.

In January the figure was reduced to \$55 and recipients had to secure lodgings where they could and pay for all their food. In other words the above mentioned sum constituted their sole income.

Now, however, with their ever diminishing financial resources being strained to breaking point by the needs of the never ending stream of new-comers, the committees have decided to cease paying a monthly dole and arrangements have already been made to take over the former Customs training

centre, opposite Ward Road Gaol, where between 1,200 and 1,500 refugees can be accommodated and fed. This building is scheduled to be ready for occupation in the first few days of February, while the centres at Embankment Building and 708 Whashing Road will also, at a pinch, house another 450 persons. From these figures it will be observed that the total number of immigrants is still in excess of those that can be cared for in homes of the communal type.

In this connection it is not out of place to mention that the Committees, by joint action, hope eventually to confine, from the point of view of residence, all refugees to districts North of the Soochow Creek. Whether or no this move will be successful remains to be seen, as it is known that little money is entering the Committees' coffers while, when the total number of refugees only amounted to 1,600, daily expenditure exceeded \$3,000, a figure which is far from excessive when it is considered that schooling, hospitalization, food, lodgings, etc. etc. are included therein.

The Committees are fully aware of their difficulties and, moreover, fully expect by the end of May - unless measures are taken to prevent a further influx - that the number of refugees in Shanghai will be in the region of 4,000. These Committees are dependent upon voluntary subscriptions and while it is true that numerous public-spirited citizens have afforded splendid assistance in recent weeks, it is felt that before long the problem as a whole may be far too big to be successfully handled by a band of voluntary workers as is the case at present.

Looking at the less gloomy side of the picture, it is learned that up to Friday, January 27, 1938, 246 refugees had found employment in various concerns in Shanghai. This number

includes those who have been established in different types of business with money loaned by the Relief Committees, while those who have secured posts have filled vacancies and have not displaced other employees.

It is still too early to judge whether the fact of these refugees securing employment in Shanghai is likely to affect the positions of other local foreigners in employment. As far as can be ascertained at present, there has been no effect at all but, it is quite likely in the future, that many of the immigrants who are tradesmen, will, for the sake of a crust of bread, commence undertaking tasks at wages that may be far below those received by foreigners now doing such work. Attached hereto are rough copies of lists secured from the Relief Committees of names, addresses and professions of a few of the newly arrived refugees. From these it will be seen that there are printer, bookbinders, window dressers, engineers, architects, electricians, welders, plumbers, mechanics, technical experts, road constructors, cable layers, builders, joiners, fitters, surveyors, chemists, experts in wood, gas, metal and diesel motors, lock-smiths, chauffeurs, upholsterers, etc., etc. It is also known that others - not listed - are grocers, sausage manufacturers, bank clerks, shipping clerks, interpreters, etc., etc.

Most of the trades followed by the above individuals are those performed by Chinese in Shanghai and it is most difficult to imagine, for instance, a foreign lock-smith upsetting the labour market from a foreign angle as things exist at present. On the other hand such men as surveyors, experts in road laying, etc., etc., provided they have the necessary language qualifications, could and might well be

- 6 -

engaged by reputable local firms at far lower salaries to the exclusion of the present employees.

As mentioned higher, it is perhaps a little too premature to make a survey of the manner in which the foreign labour market is likely to be affected, but arrangements will be made to keep in continual touch with the responsible officers of the Relief Committees in order that all new aspects and phases of the refugee question may be brought to your notice.

Certified true copy

H. C. Randley.....

THJ/.

BOOKPRINTER.

<u>Names:</u>	<u>Address:</u>	<u>Telephone:</u>	<u>Languages:</u>
Klaus Edward	Ave. Haig 129/11	73753	Engl. n
Lewin Abraham	Washing Road 708	51808	Russian, Polish, Hunga-
Bernhard Heins	Baikal Road 133/5		- " ri
Kotzmann Alexander	Pingliang Rd. 305		-
Wassermann Leon	Avenue Joffre 1200/30		Rumanian
Scheiner Norbert	Rue de Secur 180		1. Engl. 1. French
Jacoby Erich	Pingliang Rd. 305		-
Eisfelder Ferdinand	Ward Rd. 24/17		Engl.
Halpern Mayer	North Honan Road. 20		Russian, Polish

Windowdresser:

Cutmann Erich	Ward Rd. 50/16		Engl. 1. French
Weimann Desiderius	" " 19		Hungarian 1. Engl.
Baran Max	Waiside 95		-
Blum Josef	Route de Geocky Lane 51/6	75859	-
Kelm Berthold	Wayside 125/3		Engl.
Fried Hugo	Ward Rd 24/17		Engl.
Katz Ernst	North Honan Rd. 20		Engl.
Sametz Rudolf	Rue Roi Albert 516/2	74592	-
Sommerfeld Herbert	North Honan Rd 20		Engl. French, Spanish
Stillschweig Max	Rue Bourgeat 358/4	71653	Engl.
Blumer Elias	" " 378/7		Engl.
Hers Chaim Abraham	North Honan Rd. 20		Engl. French
Klein Fritz	Chusan Rd. 43	51223	Engl. Hung.
Suesskind Heinz	Quins Garden 4	40575	1. Engl.
Antmann Josef	Rue de Secur 121/328		-
Roth Isidor	North Honan Road 20		-
Salomon Ernst	Baikal Rd. 120/35		Engl.
Bornstein Jakob	North Honan Road 20		1. Engl.
Jakuboway Robert	North Honan Rd. 20		1. Engl.
Hirsch Fritz	Washing Rd. 708	51808	1. Engl.
Behrendt Walter	Baikal Rd. 133/7	50647	Engl.

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H.C. Landley
.....
THJ/.

Mechanics, Engineers, Motor-car Mechanics,
Architects, Specialists for Diesel Motors.

Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession
Bauer, Fritz Peter	1182, Avenue	Engineer & Architect El
Fischer, Albin	129, Baykal	" " Joiner E.F.
Weisel, Viktor	6, Markham Ter.	" " E.F.Ital.Span.
Feiner, Karl	149, McGregor	" electrician, Russian
Smucar, Karl	141, McGregor	" " E
Katz, David Markus	868, Bubbling Well 36195	Patent engineer E
Lidsky, Michael	141/3, Avenue Haig 78256	Engineer Russian
Weisz, Ernst	20 North Honan Road	" Architect F.Hungarien
Fischer, Karl	708, Washing Road 51808	Autogen Welder No
Nussebaum, Gerd	119, Wayside	" " E.Fl.
Kurz, Wilhelm,	708, Washing Road 51808	Welder El.
Abeles, Hans	118, 15/1, des Socurs	Motor-car Mechanic E.Fl.
Baumgarten, Alfred	114, Grouchy	" " El
Rosenbaum, H.W.	135/3, Avenue Haig	" " E.F.
Epstein, Walter	352, Rei Albert 74903	" " Fl.
Frenkel, Paul	(278, Marecca Mrs Dupont	" " E.F.
Edel, Alfred	1094, Avenue	" " E.F.
Ruhemann, Fritz	26, Studley Av.	" technist El
Anfang, Alfred	708, Washing Road 51808	(Construction of auto-roads, works technist No
Ansbach, Werner	20 North Honan Rd.	(Road-making, No
Heymann, Erich	24/9, Ward Road	(Cable-laying Buildingworker No
Basar, Karl	19, Ward Road	Joiner El
Basschitz, Emil	159/35, Avenue Haig 75939	" Hungarian
Donath, Richard	141, MacGregor	" El
Inwald, Kurt	133/7, Baykal	" E
Inwald, Otto	133/7, Baykal	" Czechoslov.
Inwald, Fritz	133/7, Baykal	" E.F.somital
Kaswan, Klieger	126, Baykal	" E.F.
Baran, Max	95 Wayside	Electrician No.

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E Perfect knowledge of English
El Slight
F Perfect knowledge of French
Fl Slight

H.C. Landley
THE/.

Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession
Eisenstaedt, Hans-Georg	20, North Honan	Electrician E
Eisler, Walter	664, Rue Lafayette 75351	Electrical technist E1
Jacob, Fritz	103, Ford Lane 51978	Electrician E
Kastner, Max	(Salvation Army 2, Young Terrace	" E
Weinstein, Georg	103, Ford Lane	" machinist E Fl.
Epstein, Kurt	352, Roi Albert 74903	" E
Loewinger, Theodor	708, Washing Road 51808	" E1
Gelbard, Karl	708, Washing Road 51808	" E1
Zelenka, Friedrich G.	139, Baykal Road	" E1
Rosenbaum, Fritz	708, Washing Road 51808	" E1
Defries, Kurt	342, Rte. des Soeurs 71581	Electrical engineer E
Kete, Adorian	708, Washing Road 51808	Building engineer Hungari- en El.F.
Preiss, Josef	20/12, Seymour Road 36251	" " No
Haas, Heinrich Josef	135/2, Avenue Haig 71118	" & Surveying Technist F
Schwarz, Friedrich	(33, Pere Robert 76356 (Rest. Mars	" overseer E
Aronow, Robert	708, Washing Road 51808	Machine Building engineer E.F.
Radinger, Dr. Egon	828, Avenue Jeffre 71852	Chemist E
Wolf, Ernst	20, North Honan Road	Weak-current technist E.F.
Gerstl, Rudolf	352, Roi Albert 74903	Wood expert E
Amson, Gaston	20, North Honan Road	Installer F.E.
Mr. Franz Wilhelm	241, Chaofoung Road	" E
William, Alexander	20 North Honan Road	" , Welder E.F.
Williamson, Gerhard	(a/o Mr. Weinstein 103, Ford Lane	" E.F.
Williamson, Rolf	20 North Honan Road	" , Pipe layer E1
Schelllar, Hans	1025, Bubbling Well 30979	" E.F.
Berger, Walter	708, Washing Road 51808	" Water, Gas E.F. Span.
Regel, Wilhelm	1129, Bubbling Well	Metal alloyer E1
Manfred	41, Chusan Road	" Turner Mechanic E. Spar
Wilhelm	?	Fine Mechanic Fl
Isopold	28, Studley Avenue	Mechanic No
	E Perfect knowledge of English	
	E1 Slight	
	F Perfect knowledge of French	
	F1 Slight	

Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession
Klinkmueller, Heinz	Home, 708, Washing Road 51808	Mechanician for motors El, Fl.
Adler, Hermann	224, Range Road	" No
Dreyer, Hans	Home, Washing Road 708 51808	Mechanician, for motors, locksmith hebrew F, El.
Grassel, Oskar	Home, Washing Road 708 51808	Locksmith No
Crawi, Hans	20 North Honan Road	" E
Schaefer, Hans	- " -	" for motor-cars E
Wittmann, Rud. Alois	241, Chaufong Road	Diesel motors No.
Schwarz, Arnold Konrad	176, Dufour, Apt. 33 78229	Upholsterer F.
Skutezky Arthur	396 Yu Yuen Road	Mechanician El
Weissmann Wolf Wilhelm	20, North Honan Road	" Russia, Polish
Steiner Josef Robert	Wayside, 79	" El
Rosenberg Max	Embankment	Engineer elektr
Kassan Ferdinand	2 Young Terrace 34476	Mechanician Motor-car
Lehmann Alfred	Embankment	welder

E Perfect knowledge of English
 El Slight " " "
 F Perfect knowledge of French
 Fl Slight " " "

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H. C. Randley
 THJ/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. STAY
No. S. B. D. 2422(5)
Date

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

MEMO. 1-2-39.

Commr.

Sir

Attached is a memorandum on the Jewish refugee question. Further reports will be submitted as the situation develops

7 A
Cpt. to Sec

SHANGHAI
2 FEB. 1939
COMMIS. IONERS OFFICE

Thos. Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(c)

Date 1/24/44 39
Date January 31, 1939.

Subject. Arrival in Shanghai of Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. G. Gaudin S. J.

Since last August when the general exodus from Germany and Austria commenced, approximately 2,200 Jewish refugees have arrived in Shanghai from those countries.

Of this number 2,040 have registered with the various local relief committees catering for their needs and this figure is made up of :-

1,234 men
572 women
234 children

The greater part of these refugees made the journey to the Far East via Suez in steamers belonging to the larger shipping companies, with German and Italian liners carrying more than 50% of the travellers. The emigrants travelled 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class in these ships according to the means they possessed in Germany and Austria. Many of these emigrants were quite wealthy before their departure, but being unable to take anything of value with them on their journeys, paid their fares in German Reichsmarks, a procedure which does not constitute a breach of the prevailing currency laws. Thus, those who were well off financially, travelled first class; others, not quite so affluent, made the trip under less luxurious conditions, while those who had practically nothing came by the cheapest possible class.

A few scores of refugees travelled to Shanghai via Siberia but the exact number cannot be determined.

98% of these unfortunates are in possession of German, Austrian and Polish passports, the first mentioned two being greatly in excess of the latter. The remaining 2% are

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

classed as persons of no nationality and are mostly White Russians who have been domiciled in Germany and Austria since the Russian Revolution. Some of this number are in possession of Hansen "passports" while a few have no travel papers at all.

Quite 85% of those who have arrived are without means of their own and rely entirely on financial assistance from relief societies to lead a hand to mouth existence. A few refugees - not more than 25 - are well-to-do, having transferred all their holdings and money to foreign countries, prior to the advent of the strict currency regulations in the Reich. These persons are not likely to cause any trouble in Shanghai and unless they are afforded opportunities of entering into business, are unlikely to remain here, having sufficient funds at their disposal to start life elsewhere.

The remainder are in possession of meagre amounts of money. They comprise Jews of German nationality only, who have seen the insides of concentration camps. They and their families were granted sums ranging from U.S. \$50 to U.S. \$175 according to the length of time incarcerated and according to the number in each family. The money was handed them by an American Jewish Relief Society with headquarters in Paris, immediately prior to their departure for the East.

Naturally enough under these circumstances, this large number of refugees is finding conditions in Shanghai far from pleasant. Few of them know any English and though many are fully qualified in various trades and professions,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

they are greatly and immediately handicapped by their lack of knowledge of Shanghai's lingua franca. Further, positions are difficult to secure, even supposing that every needed qualification was possessed by each and every emigrant, since employment for foreigners is now scarcer than ever before and competition for each vacant post from non-Jewish foreigners is always on the increase.

The committees in charge of the refugee problem, headed by Mr. M. SPEELMAN, are doing their very utmost to find a satisfactory solution to a task that is growing more difficult and more complex with the arrival of each steamer from Europe bringing further batches of Jews. All refugees are registered with one of the three Committees and all particulars relating to their capabilities are recorded for purposes of future reference.

Upon arrival in Shanghai, the new arrivals are met by representatives of the Aid Committees, who make arrangements for their temporary accommodation in premises located on the 1st floor of the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, and at 708 Whashing Road. Then, within a day or so, their particulars are recorded, and financial assistance is given the most deserving cases. In December, mainly through the kindness of long established members of the local Jewish community, these refugees were provided with the frugal needs of existence at a ratio of \$60 per single person and a proportionately less amount for married couples.

In January the figure was reduced to \$55 and recipients had to secure lodgings where they could and pay for all their food. In other words the above mentioned sum constituted

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

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their sole income.

Now, however, with their ever diminishing financial resources being strained to breaking point by the needs of the never ending stream of new-comers, the committees have decided to cease paying a monthly dole and arrangements have already been made to take over the former Customs training centre, opposite Ward Road Gaol, where between 1,200 and 1,500 refugees can be accommodated and fed. This building is scheduled to be ready for occupation in the first few days of February, while the centres at Embankment Building and 708 Whashing Road will also, at a pinch, house another 450 persons. From these figures it will be observed that the total number of immigrants is still in excess of those that can be cared for in homes of the communal type.

In this connection it is not out of place to mention that the Committees, by joint action, hope eventually to confine, from the point of view of residence, all refugees to districts North of the Soochow Creek. Whether or no this move will be successful remains to be seen, as it is known that little money is entering the Committees' coffers while, when the total number of refugees only amounted to 1,600, daily expenditure exceeded \$3,000, a figure which is far from excessive when it is considered that schooling, hospitalization, food, lodgings, etc. etc. are included therein.

The Committees are fully aware of their difficulties and, moreover, fully expect by the end of May - unless measures are taken to prevent a further influx - that the number of refugees in Shanghai will be in the region of 4,000.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

- 5 -

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

These Committees are dependent upon voluntary subscriptions and while it is true that numerous public-spirited citizens have afforded splendid assistance in recent weeks, it is felt that before long the problem as a whole may be far too big to be successfully handled by a band of voluntary workers as is the case at present.

Looking at the less gloomy side of the picture, it is learned that up to Friday, January 27, 1939, 246 refugees had found employment in various concerns in Shanghai. This number includes those who have been established in different types of businesses with money loaned by the Relief Committees, while those who have secured posts have filled vacancies and have not displaced other employees.

It is still too early to judge whether the fact of these refugees securing employment in Shanghai is likely to affect the positions of other local foreigners in employment. As far as can be ascertained at present, there has been no effect at all but, it is quite likely in the future, that many of the immigrants who are tradesmen, will, for the sake of a crust of bread, commence undertaking tasks at wages that may be far below those received by foreigners now doing such work. Attached hereto are rough copies of lists secured from the Relief Committees of names, addresses and professions of a few of the newly arrived refugees. From these it will be seen that there are printers, bookbinders, window dressers, engineers, architects, electricians, welders, plumbers, mechanics, technical experts,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

road constructors, cable layers, builders, joiners, fitters, surveyors, chemists, experts in wood, gas, metal and diesel motors, lock-smiths, chauffeurs, upholsterers, etc., etc. It is also known that others - not listed - are grocers, sausage manufacturers, bank clerks, shipping clerks, interpreters, etc., etc.

Most of the trades followed by the above individuals are those performed by Chinese in Shanghai and it is most difficult to imagine, for instance, a foreign lock-smith upsetting the labour market from a foreign angle as things exist at present. On the other hand such men as surveyors, experts in road laying, etc., etc., provided they have the necessary language qualifications, could and might well be engaged by reputable local firms at far lower salaries to the exclusion of the present employees.

As mentioned higher, it is perhaps a little too premature to make a survey of the manner in which the foreign labour market is likely to be affected, but arrangements will be made to keep in continual touch with the responsible officers of the Relief Committees in order that all new aspects and phases of the refugee question may be brought to your notice.

282.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
1/2

D.C. (Special Branch)

Ja. Pitts
D. S.

Residentia

Name	Address	Tele.
Klaus Edward	Ave. Haig 123/11	73753
Louisa Abraham	Washing Rd 708	51808
Pennhard Reins	Beihai Rd. 133/5	
Kotmann Alexander	Pingliang Rd 305	
Wassermann Leon	Ave Joffre 1200/30	
Schneider Herbert	Rue de Sœur 180	
Jacoby Erich	Pingliang Rd 305	
Kiefelder Ferdinand	Ward Rd. 24/17	
Halpern Mayer	North Roman Rd. 20	

Language

engl.
russian, polish, hungari
-
-
rumanian
1. engl. 1. french
-
engl.
russian polish

Wohnungsmieten

Gutmann Erich	Ward Rd. 50/16	
Weinmann Desiderine	Ward Rd. 19	
Param Max	Waiside 95	
Flum Josef	Route de Gaochy Lane 51/6	75859
Kahn Berthold	Wayside 123/3	
Fried Hugo	Ward Rd 24/17	
Katz Ernst	North Roman Rd 20	
Jenetz Rudolf	Rue Roi Albert 516/2	74592
Sommerfeld Herbert	North Roman Rd 20	
Stilleckwaig Max	Rue Bourgeois 353/4	71653
Blumer Elias	Rue Bourgeois 353/7	
Moss Chaim Abraham	North Roman Rd. 20	
Klein Fritz	Quinn Rd 42	51223
Susskind Reins	Quinn Garden 4	40975
Antonia Josef	Rue de Sœur 121/328	
Roth Isidor	North Roman Rd 20	
Salomon Ernst	Beihai Rd 120/35	
Bernstein Jakob	North Roman Rd 20	
Jahnke Robert	North Roman Rd 20	
Hirsch Fritz	Washing Rd 708	31300
Behrendt Walter	Beihai Rd. 131/7	50647

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hungarian 1. engl.
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engl.

Mechanics, Engineers, Motor-car Mechanics,
Architects, Specialists for Diesel Motors.

Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession	
Bauer, Fritz Peter	1182, Avenue	engineer & architect	Fl
Fischer, Albin	129, Baykal	" " joiner	F.F.
Meisel, Viktor	6, Markham Ter.	"	F.F. Ital. Span.
Feiner, Karl	149, McGregor	" electrician	Russian
Smucar, Karl	141, McGregor	" "	F
Katz, David Markus	868, Bubbling Well 36195	patent engineer	F
Lidsky, Michael	141/3, Avenue Haig 78256	engineer	Russian
Weisz, Ernst	20, North Honan	" architect	F. Hungarian
Fischer, Karl	708, Washing Road 51808	autogen welder	no
Nussbaum, Gerd	119, Wayside	" "	F.F.
Kurz, Wilhelm,	708, Washing Road 51808	welder	Fl
Abeles, Hans	118, 15/1, des Soeurs	motor-car mechanic	Fl
Baumgarten, Alfred	114, Grouchy	" " "	Fl
Rosenbaum, H.W.	135/3, Avenue Haig	" " "	F F
Epstein, Walter	352, Roi Albert 74903	" " "	Fl
Frenkel, Paul	(278, Maresca Mme Dupont	" " "	F F
Edel, Alfred	1094, Avenue	" " "	F F
Ruhemann, Fritz	26, Studley Av.	motor-car technist	Fl
Anfang, Alfred	708, Washing Road 51808	(construction of auto-roads, works technist	no
Abach, Werner	20, N. Honan	road-making, cable-laying	no
Heymann, Erich	24/9, Ward Road	Buildingworker	no
Bazar, Karl	19, Ward Road	joiner	Fl
Busschitz, Emil	159/35, Avenue Haig 75939	"	Hungarian
Donath, Richard	141, MacGregor	"	Fl
Inwald, Kurt	133/7, Baykal	"	F
Inwald, Otto	133/7, Baykal	"	czechoslov.
Inwald, Fritz	133/7, Baykal	"	F F someital
Kasswan, Elieser	126, Baykal	"	F F
Baran, Max	95, Wayside	electrician	no

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 F Perfect knowledge of French
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Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession	
Eisenstaedt, Hans-Georg	20, North Honan	electrician	T
Eisler, Walter	664, Rue Lafayette 75351	electrical technist	Fl
Jacob, Fritz	103, Ford Lane 51978	electrician	T
Kastner, Max	(Salvation Army 2, Young Terrace	"	T
Weinstein, Georg	103, Ford Lane	" machinist	T Fl.
Epstein, Kurt	352, Roi Albert 74903	"	T
Loewinger, Theodor	708, Washing Road 51808	"	Fl
Gelbard, Karl	708, Washing Road 51808	"	Fl
Zelenka, Friedrich G.	139, Baykal Road	"	Fl
Rosenbaum, Fritz	708, Washing Road 51808	"	Fl
Defries, Kurt	342, Rte. des Soeurs 71581	electrical engineer	T
Fekete, Adorian	708, Washing Road 51808	building engineer	hungarien Fl T
Preiss, Josef	20/12, Seymour Road 36251	" "	no
Haas, Heinrich Josef	135/2, Avenue Haig 71118	building & surveying technist	T
Schwarz, Friedrich	33, Père Robert 76356	ouilding overseer	T
Aronow, Robert	Rest. Mars 708, Washing Road 51808	machine building engineer	T T
Radinger, Dr. Egon	828, Avenue Joffre 78152	chemist	T
Wolf, Ernst	20, North Honan	weak-current technist	T T
Gerstl, Rudolf	352, Roi Albert 74903	wood expert	T
Amson, Gaston	20, North Honan	installer	T T
Hahn, Franz Wilhelm	241, Chaofoung Road	"	T
Kellmann, Alexander	20, North Honan	" , welder	T T
Lilienstern, Gerhard	(c/o Mr. Weinstein 103, Ford Lane	"	T Fl
Bromberger, Rolf	20, North Honan	" , pipe layer	Fl
Sochollar, Hans	1025, Bubbling Well 30979	"	T T
Berger, Walter	708, Washing Road 51808	" water, gas	T T Span.
Engel, Wilhelm	1129, Bubbling Well	metal alloyer	Fl
Maimann, Manfred	41, Chusan Road	metal turner mechanic	T Span.
Tabacnik, Wilhelm	?	fine mechanic	Fl
Feist, Leopold	28. Studley Avenue	mechanic	no

E Perfect knowledge of English
 Fl Slight " " "
 F Perfect knowledge of French
 Fl Slight " " "

Name	Address & Telephone Number	Profession	
Klinkmueller, Heinz	Home, 748, Washing Road 51808	mechanician for motors	Fl Fl
Adler, Hermann	224, Renge Road	"	no
Dreyer, Hans	Home, Washing Road 708 51808	" , locksmith	hebrew
Grassel, Oskar	Home, Washing Road 708 51808	locksmith	no
Crawi, Hans	20, North Honan Road	"	E
Schaefer, Hans	20, North Honan Road	" for motor-cars	E
Wittmann, Rud. Alois	241, Chaufong Road	Diesel motors	no
Schwarz, Arnold Konrad	176, Lufour, Apt. 33 78229	upholsterer	F
Stutezky Arthur	396 Yu Yuan Rd.	mechnician	Fl
Weissmann Toli	30 North Honan Rd.	mechanician	Russia
Steiner Josef Robert	Weysside 79	mechanician	Fl
Rosenberg Max	Tabankment	engeneer electr	
Kasstan Ferdinand	2 Young Terrace 34476	mechanician motor car	
Lehman Alfred	Tabankment	welder	

E Perfect knowledge of English
 El Slight " " "
 F Perfect knowledge of French
 Fl Slight " " "

D. S. Pills
C 20%

20-1-39

MEMO.

PA

I should like
a memorandum
covering all points
regarding Jewish
refugees:

- 1 Number arrived
- 2 Class on ship
- 3 Passports, if any
- 4 Nationality
- 5 Financial condition
- 6 How existing in
Shanghai, living
accommodation, etc
- 7 Effect of any on employment
of other foreigners

D.R. 20/1

J.D.C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date January 11, 1939.

Subject... Arrival of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria

Made by *WJ* and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Further to Special Branch report dated December 8, 1938 when it was stated that 500 Jewish refugees had arrived in Shanghai 900 have arrived in the interim, and the total number at present in Shanghai is 1,400. Of the new arrivals 300 to 400 are accommodated in the Embankment Building. The exact number cannot be ascertained as the refugees are constantly changing from the building to addresses in the Eastern district. The remainder are accommodated in foreign style houses on Wayside Road, Baikal Road and vicinity. The relief committee is at present in desperate straits, as most of the money received has been exhausted and further subscriptions cannot be relied upon. With the arrival of further batches, expected daily, the situation will become much more serious. At present, premises located at 81 Wayside Road are being extensively altered, and it is expected that 1,500 refugees may be accommodated here. Of the refugee children, 60 are being taught at the Shanghai Jewish School, Seymour Road which at present is overcrowded. The adults are attending classes in English supervised by voluntary teachers at the Museum Road synagogue. The economic problem involved is difficult. The average White Russian is content with a sum sufficient to meet the bare necessities of life, but the average Jewish refugee is receiving good food and comparative comfort free of charge, so that to persuade them to accept employment which will not guarantee them more than their present material comforts will be a difficult task, but several have been placed in employment.

*Block of
Lodge Room*

*File
P. 1.
C. 12/1*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

At present figures are not available, but will be given when ascertained. Another disturbing feature is that the recent arrivals are inclined to look down on the local Jewish community, comprised for the most part of Russian Jews, to whom they consider themselves superior. To add to an already complicated problem, a percentage of the new arrivals have contrived to bring their valuables (mostly jewels) to Shanghai, but as they are naturally reticent concerning their possessions the percentage is not known. Enquiries are proceeding and a further report will be forwarded when information is available.

C. Sanford

D. I.

W.R.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
D.C. (Special Branch).

SI
Further report
in due course
JTB

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

10-1-39

MEMO.

P.A.

I think we should
have, as soon as
it is possible,
a memorandum
fully covering this
subject. It is quite
possible that such
a memorandum will
be asked for in the
near future.

J.B.

D.C. Special Branch.

S.
In a message
J.B. King
P.A. to D.C. (S. 12)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date January 9, 1939.

Subject Jewish Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Mocking

Forwarded by

Inspector

E. Poff

On 31-12-38, 338 German, Roumanian, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian Jews landed in Shanghai from Europe, 259 travelling by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" and 79 by the s.s. "Potsdam." Other than the full names, no details are available concerning these arrivals, in most cases the Shanghai address is given C/o The Committee of Welfare of German Jews. Jewish refugees are also arriving in Shanghai from Dairen by the Dairen Kisen Kaisha vessels but no accurate check can be made of their numbers owing to the fact that they are not stated on passenger lists to be Jews, and it can only be assumed that many passengers of European nationality reach Dairen via Siberia.

38
23
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

Mocking
D. S.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. O. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422
79 12 31

MEMO. 2-7/12/35

P.A.

Please arrange
in conformity
with C's instruction
although I think
S. is already giving
this attention

[Signature]

D. C. Special Branch.

S. C. 12
E. S. 6 3/4
Rel. 12
L. 12
A. C.

W. K.
FILE
J. B.

28/12
P. A. D. C. (S. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 499/38

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date Dec. 22nd, 19 38

Subject. Re movements of foreign refugees.

Made by D.S.I. Taylor

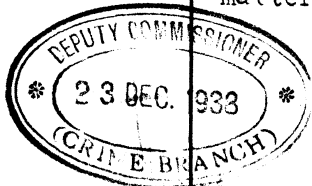
Forwarded by *W. S. I.* Inspector,
Officer i/c.

Sir,

I beg to report that in the Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, approximately 360 German Jews, male and female, were given accommodation on the 1st. floor of the above Building on Tuesday, 20th inst. Since this date about 200 have been given accommodation, by friends, etc., now leaving 160 refugees housed in the Embankment Building.

It was also learnt that these refugees will also obtain alternative accommodation within the next few days.

The Committee which has been formed to deal with this matter is located at 267 Kiangse Road, Tel. No. 13946.



W. S. I.
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. Div.

Sp Br
See. You had better keep a
general eye on a record of
the influx of refugees here
possible reports.



CRIME RECORD
Mr. I. S. <i>Sheng</i>
23/12



CUS
20/6
D. E.
(Cousin)

P. 287a
K. 600-11-55.

Form A

Ref. No. A 5422

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December 13, 1938.

SUBJECT

Alleged attitude of the Japanese
Authorities towards Jewish refugees.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary S.M.C. for
Secretary General,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

DB
7/14/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch. ~~XXXX~~
REPORT

Date December 13, 1938.

Subject Alleged attitude of the Japanese Authorities towards Jewish refugees.

Made by Forwarded by

It would appear from information received from Mr. A. Pourin during the course of a casual telephone conversation to-day that the Japanese Authorities express deep concern regarding the continued influx in Shanghai of Jewish refugees from Europe, among whom they suspect the presence of communistic and pro-communistic elements. According to Pourin, North China and Japan have been closed to these refugees, and measures are being discussed as to what could be done in Shanghai in this respect. Among the measures suggested was the establishment of a passport examination system on ships arriving in Shanghai. It was also suggested that Jewish refugees residing in the area North of Creek must be in possession of certificates of "political reliability" from the local German Consulate or other Consulates concerned.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Sandley

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
No. S. B. 15422
Date December 13, 1938

Subject Alleged attitude of the Japanese Authorities towards Jewish refugees.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. Crawford.

It would appear from information received from Mr. A. Pourin during the course of a casual telephone conversation to-day that the Japanese Authorities express deep concern regarding the continued influx in Shanghai of Jewish refugees from Europe, among whom they suspect the presence of communistic and pro-communistic elements. According to Pourin, North China and Japan have been closed to these refugees, and measures are being discussed as to what could be done in Shanghai in this respect. Among the measures suggested was the establishment of a passport examination system on ships arriving in Shanghai. It was also suggested that Jewish refugees residing in the area North of Creek must be in possession of certificates of "political reliability" from the local German consulate or other consulates concerned.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

*Sec
For Sec Genl
Sent 14/12
HR.*



D. C. (Special Branch)

*Comm
The
Information
The Robertson
DC (313)*

*232.
3/12*
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date December 11, 1938

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria.

Made by And Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Further enquiries show that the general committee responsible for the Jewish refugees arriving in Shanghai is composed of the following persons:-

Mr. H. Gensberger, Chairman; Mr. M. Speelman, Treasurer; Mr. Rabbi Brown and Doctor Marx.

The sum of £500/- has already been received from funds gathered in Great Britain towards assistance to those people, and it is expected that some six hundred will arrive here in the next few weeks.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)



Comms
Li
Information
John Robertson
DC (SB)

F. 207a
K. 520.7-48.

Form A

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December.....8,.....1938..

SUBJECT

Arrival of Jewish refugees from
Germany and Austria.....

The Commissioner presents his compliments to **Secretary, S.M.C.**
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

9/12
R.A. to E. C. (S.M.C.)

K.I.V.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.
REPORT

Date December 8, 1938.

Subject. Arrival of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria.

Made by Forwarded by

Approximately 500 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria have arrived in Shanghai since the beginning of August 1938. Most of the refugees comprise single people or childless married couples, there being very few children among the number. They are for the most part educated and cultured, with merchants predominating and a sprinkling of lawyers, doctors and musicians. Up to the present through the generosity of the local Jewish community headed by Sir Elly Kadoorie and his son Mr. Horace Kadoorie, the refugees have been provided with the necessities of life, at a ratio of \$60 per month for a single person, and at a proportionately less rate for a married couple.

The majority of the married people are accommodated in the Eastern District in foreign style houses on Wayside Road, Baikal Road and vicinity. The single men are all accommodated in the former Foreign Women's Home on Whashing Road. Here, they are being taught the English language under the guidance of a refugee lawyer with an excellent knowledge of the language. The children are receiving free tuition and meals at the Shanghai Jewish School, Seymour Road. All arrangements and relief work pertaining to the refugees are being carried out by two committees, the German Committee and the Austrian Committee. Efforts which will probably be successful are being made to amalgamate the two committees. Apart from the above mentioned relief work, help has been given to establish individual refugees or couples in small businesses or professional ventures, by means of loans, for instance, doctors have been given the money necessary to purchase instruments.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

According to reliable information, there will be a large influx of refugees into Shanghai in the near future, with the number estimated at 1,000. The reason given is that living is comparatively cheap in Shanghai and it is also easy to enter without passport formalities. Apart from the present type already in Shanghai, it is possible that large numbers of ignorant peasants, who are unable to speak German or English will find their way here and they will constitute a major problem.

Relief has in some small measure been obtained from England, and further appeals are being launched to obtain the aid of the Jewish communities in England and the U.S.A.

Further enquiries are in progress regarding the committees.

Certified true copy.

A. C. Landley

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL

S, 1, Special

REPORT

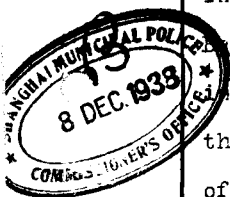
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422
Branch. XTANNOX 2 36
Date December 8, 1938.

Subject.....Arrival of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria.

Made by.....and.....Forwarded by.....D.I. Crawford.

Approximately 500 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria have arrived in Shanghai since the beginning of August 1938. Most of the refugees comprise single people or childless married couples, there being very few children among the number. They are for the most part educated and cultured, with merchants predominating and a sprinkling of lawyers, doctors and musicians. Up to the present through the generosity of the local Jewish community headed by Sir Elly Kadoorie and his son Mr. Horace Kadoorie, the refugees have been provided with the necessities of life, at a ratio of \$60 per month for a single person, and at a proportionately less rate for a married couple.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

According to reliable information, there will be a large influx of refugees into Shanghai in the near future, with the number estimated at 1,000. The reason given is that living is comparatively cheap in Shanghai and it is also easy to enter without passport formalities. Apart from the present type already in Shanghai, it is possible that large numbers of ignorant peasants, who are unable to speak German or English will find their way here and they will constitute a major problem.

Relief has in some small measure been obtained from England, and further appeals are being launched to obtain the aid of the Jewish communities in England and the U. S. A.

Further enquiries are in progress regarding the committee.

C. Crawford
D. I.

SK
8/12
D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Commr
for
Information
Yus Robertson
DC (SB)

EXKEY

81 MEMO.

Jewish refugees
recently arrived
from Europe

Report on number,
class, parent
maintenance & any
other particulars

JB

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. D.5422 (C). 7

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

CAMP. STATISTICS

[illegible]

POLICE
No. 8422-61-7
Date 5/8/41

August 26, 41.


Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
7 Avenue Edward VII,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt
of your letter dated August 25, 1941, the contents of
which have been noted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police.

enc/.

**COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI**

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
ELLIS HAYIM
D. E. J. ABRAHAM

7 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI, CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS "REFUGEECOM"

August 25th, 1941

To The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters
Shanghai

Dear Sir:-

We beg to inform you that we are
compelled to vacate the Pingliang Road Home.

In view of the above, we have
established a new Home at 961 East Seward Road,
which will be known as "The Seward Road Home".

We are transferring about 150
Refugees to-day and expect to complete the
entire transfer by the end of this month.

Yours faithfully
**COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI**



AK:Li

EXECUTIVE

cc. to Messrs. T. Robertson and Pitts.

Handwritten initials

C O P Y

August 23th, 1941

To The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters
Shanghai

Dear Sir:-

We beg to inform you that we are
compelled to vacate the Pingliang Road Home.

In view of the above, we have
established a new Home at 961 East Seward Road,
which will be known as "The Seward Road Home".

We are transferring about 150
Refugees to-day and expect to complete the
entire transfer by the end of this month.

Yours faithfully
COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

AH:L1

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE

cc. to Messrs. T. Robertson and Pitts.

DS 1 P.M.T.
12
[Signature]
20/8
[Signature]

C O P Y

August 25th, 1941

To The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters
Shanghai

Dear Sir:-

We beg to inform you that we are compelled to vacate the Pingliang Road Home.

In view of the above, we have established a new Home at 961 East Seward Road, which will be known as "The Seward Road Home".

We are transferring about 150 Refugees to-day and expect to complete the entire transfer by the end of this month.

Yours faithfully
COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

AH:L1

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE

[Handwritten signature]

cc. to Messrs. T. Robertson and Pitts.

[Handwritten mark]

Stand der Emigranten in den Heimen, per 22. August 1939.

	<u>Maenner</u>	<u>Frauen</u>	<u>Kinder</u>
Ward Road	537	78	7
Chaoufoong Road	130	183	37
Wayside	141	171	23
Kinchow Road	400	171	52
Pinliang Road	125	1	-
Alcock Road	177	53	60
Kranke	104		
	104	1510	657
			179

insges.: 104
 1.510
 657
 179

 2.450

JK

12575.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - REFUGEES.

August 12, 1939.

The following figures quoted are all approximate:-

- 1) Total number of arrivals in Shanghai - 17,000.
- 2) Total number registered with Committees - 13,500.
- 3) Number of refugees residing in Camps - 3,500.
- 4) Number of refugees being afforded relief - 2,800.
- 5) Number able to support themselves - 7,200. This number includes those who have a fair amount of money of their own to those who arrived here with varying possessions and who are now selling them in order to live.
- 6) About 25% to 30% have secured positions and are able to live without financial support from committees. This figure - 25% to 30% - includes the number of persons dependent on the wage earners.
- 7) By the end of the current year, it is anticipated that between 25,000 and 30,000 refugees will have arrived in Shanghai unless measures are adopted preventing their ingress.

J. L. L.

AUG 17 1939

Japanese to Restrict Jewish Immigration into Hongkew

All Refugees to Register Before August 22; New Arrivals Not to Be Allowed to Live in Japanese-Occupied Areas

JEWISH refugees arriving in Shanghai after August 21, will not be permitted to live in Hongkew, according to a memorandum sent to the committee in charge of Jewish refugees here by the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters. The Japanese authorities point out that, hitherto, a humanitarian attitude had been adopted and no restrictions were placed on the settlement of Jewish refugees in Japanese-occupied territories. Attention is drawn to the fact, however, that a dearth of houses exists following the destruction caused by the 1937 hostilities and that after due consideration, the Japanese authorities had decided to curtail a further influx into the districts in question.

It is also pointed out that even the return of former Japanese residents of Shanghai is restricted, apart from the fact that the Chinese are only permitted to return in small numbers.

An influx of a large number of refugees, the memorandum states, would have a direct bearing in numerous ways on the reconstruction plan of war-torn areas and the question of restricting further influx has been studied all the more so as Jewish circles here had made it clear that further immigration should be discouraged.

Taking into consideration the interests of all parties concerned, the memorandum continues, the Japanese authorities have come to the conclusion that temporarily, a further Jewish influx should be stopped pending the study of the possibility of accommodating a greater number in future.

It has therefore been decided that a directory of Jewish refugees be created and that for this purpose, all Jewish refugees residing in Hongkew will fill in a questionnaire in duplicate, which is then to be forwarded to the Japanese authorities through the committee. The Japanese authorities will consider these application forms carefully and will return one of the two copies to those residents who will be permitted to remain in Hongkew whilst those who shall continue to reside there without this permit or those who will have established themselves after August 22, date on which all questionnaires must be in the hands of the Japanese authorities, may be asked to move out of the district, the memorandum adds.

The committee is requested to see to it that the filling out of these forms is carried out efficiently and speedily and to urge new arrivals not to move into Hongkew, in compliance with the Japanese decision.

Japanese Claim Right

Questioned at the press conference yesterday by what right the Japanese had adopted this policy of limiting residence in areas north of Soochow Creek, the spokesman replied that that portion of the International Settlement was controlled by the Japanese—who could legislate as they pleased—by reason of military conquest. No spokesman would admit that the Powers would admit this right, but the naval spokesman pointed out that the Japanese had notified the Consular Body of the procedure which they proposed to adopt.

In reply to a correspondent, who asked whether Britons or other nationals might be subject to a similar regulation, as a matter of precedent, the spokesman replied that regulation of the refugees was an emergency measure based on actuality, not on principle.

The spokesman adduced further that more arrivals of refugees, who intended to open businesses would threaten the livelihood of those residing in the occupied portion of the area, which included Chapei—this was the viewpoint, he added, of the Jewish committee. The committee did not want a further influx of refugees. The spokesman, in continuing, said that the Jewish people living in the area, excluding those in camps, were about one tenth of the Japanese residing there and the authorities feared friction between the two communities. Restrictions existed, he added, on the number of Japanese allowed to come to Shanghai.

Memorandum Causes Stir

The memorandum was reported to have created a considerable stir in refugee committee circles in view of the fact that a new camp, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, has just been completed. A committee meeting was held on Thursday afternoon and it was understood that further conferences with the Japanese authorities would be arranged.

The "North-China Daily News" was unable to ascertain whether the Japanese would permit the use of the new Pingliang Road camp, although it was presumed in responsible quarters that the camps situated North of the creek would not be inflexible with provided that applications from residents would be forthcoming as required.

JP
1818

Members of the refugee committee declined to make a statement yesterday but were confident that the Japanese authorities, who are known for their attitude towards the refugees in that they consider all people equal and sympathize with the Jewish refugees, would assist as much as possible in the smooth operation of settling Jewish emigres who are expected to arrive in future.

Shortage of Houses

It was presumed that the memorandum was issued as Japanese arrivals here had found it increasingly difficult to find suitable accommodation in Hongkew as nearly all undamaged houses were at present being occupied by Jewish refugees, with the result that rents have increased considerably and that accommodation has become scarce. It was furthermore felt that these restrictions would be of a temporary nature and would be lifted as soon as the reconstruction of Hongkew and other districts north of the creek, would have got under way.

Hitherto, the Japanese authorities have shown themselves extremely satisfied with the settlement of Jewish refugees in those areas as the latter have opened business firms and shops and have thus somewhat helped in the return of more normal conditions.

Although no exact figures were available, a conservative estimate places the number of Jewish refugees who are expected to arrive here before the end of the year at 5,000, all of whom will have to be accommodated South of the creek in the event that the restrictions are not lifted within a month or two. Due to the shortage of accommodation here the committee is faced with the almost insurmountable problem of finding rooms and houses for about 5,000 persons.

It was not anticipated that the Japanese authorities would request any Jewish refugees residing in Hongkew before August 21 to leave, although in accordance with the wording of the memorandum they reserve the right to do so.

JP
17/8.

1939

Jewish Refugees Must Register To Reside Or Do Business In Hongkew

**All Those Not Registered By August 21 Will Not
Be Allowed To Trade Or Live In Japanese
Defence Sector; New Arrivals Barred**

MEASURE TAKEN NOT TO THREATEN LIVELIHOOD OF EARLY ARRIVALS

Taking action to curb the influx of Jewish emigrés into areas north of the Soochow Creek, the Japanese Naval Landing Party authorities announced yesterday that all Jewish emigrés residing in the Japanese Defence Sector or engaged in business there or intending to reside there or transfer their domicile to that area must register with the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee by August 21.

Anyone failing to register by that date and all new arrivals will not be permitted to reside or do business in Hongkew, Wayside, Yangtzepoo and Chapei, the Navy spokesman announced at the Press Conference yesterday afternoon.

The registration of the emigrants will commence to-day. All will be required to fill in two forms, which will be provided by the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee. These forms will be presented through the Committee to the office of the Japanese Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai for authorization. Identification cards will later be issued to all those who register by August 21, and only those in possession of the identification cards will be allowed to do business or reside north of the Soochow Creek.

The Navy spokesman explained that the reason that this action is being taken is the fact that in the northern and eastern districts of the Settlement there are already between 4,000 and 5,000 Jewish refugees in residence and engaged in business, apart from those in refugee camps.

He contended that the Jewish Refugee Committee had pointed out that a further influx of Jewish refugees into Shanghai would threaten the livelihood of those already here. The spokesman also stated that the Jewish Refugee Committee had repeatedly expressed the wish whereby a constructive step be taken to curb the influx.

Friction Feared

Moreover, the spokesman contended, the fact that the Jewish population in the Japanese Defence Sector was about one-tenth of the Japanese population of Shanghai has led to a fear of friction between these two communities. He added that this was a temporary measure taken at the present time in view of the fact that normal conditions had not yet been restored to Shanghai and due to the fact that there is at present an acute shortage of houses.

"At present, there is even a restriction on the number of Japanese entering Shanghai," the spokesman pointed out.

In reply to questions the spokesman maintained that this was an emergency measure due to present conditions and further action on the part of the Japanese Navy Committee for dealing with the situation.

*Just
12/18*

23236

The spokesman pointed out that although the matter of admission of refugees to Shanghai was raised several times before the Consular Body, nothing had been done, and as it was an acute question, the Japanese Naval authorities had decided to take the initiative in their controlled area.

The Army spokesman stated that areas west of Shanghai and those coming under Army control were open for residence of the Jewish emigres.

The Navy spokesman pointed out that the Consular Body had been informed of the contemplated Japanese action.

Not A Precedent

Upon being asked if a precedent was established, the Japanese could later restrict to other foreigners, including Britons and Americans, the right of domicile and doing business in Hongkew, the spokesman replied that this was an entirely different issue.

He stated that there was no restriction for Jewish emigrants proceeding to Tsingtao or Tientsin.

Joe
1/18

August 5, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Special Branch). ✓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 54220/7
Date 5/8/39

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 4.8.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp, 150 Wayside Road	144	118	22	284
Ward Road Camp, 138 Ward Road	584	80	7	671
Chacoufoong Road Camp, 680 Chacoufoong Road	359	238	44	691
Kinchow Road Camp, 100 Kinchow Road	504	162	38	704
Aerocrete Camp, Pingliang Road	40	1	-	41
Alcock Road Camp, 66 Alcock Road	50	40	-	90
Isolation Hospital	24	10	3	37
Immigrants Hospital, 708 Whanghai Road	28	17	1	46
Hospital Staffs	20	10	-	30
Totals	1753	726	115	2594

Feeding Strength - 1939.

Notes :- During week under review :-

Camps closed. Subbankment Building & H.S. Bank Broadway.

Camps opened. Aerocrete Camp and Alcock Road Camp.

R. Canine
Divisional Officer.
"D" Division.

D. S. P. 11/8
1/8
1/8

July 29, 1939.

G. C. (Divisions).
F. C. (Prison).
D. C. (Special Branch). ✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 28.7.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seaside Camp, 150 Seaside Road	151	123	22	301
Ward Road Camp, 138 Ward Road	617	84	7	708
Chaofoong Road Camp, 660 Chao foong Road	408	208	67	760
Rainbow Road Camp, 100 Rainbow Road	544	172	4	760
Embankment Bldg., 40 N. Homan Road	87	35	2	124
H. & S. Bank, Broadway Branch	78	-	-	78
Isolation Hospital	32	19	2	54
Emigrants Hospital	21	24	-	55
Hospitals Staffs	20	10	-	30
Totals	1969	757	144	2870

Feeding Strength - 6234.

R. G. G. G.
Divisional Officer,

"D" Division.

D.S. P. 15
E 89
29/11
S/R 29/11

July 8, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Special Branch).

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 7.7.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	192	131	19	302
Ward Road Camp	620	86	4	710
Chaoufoong Road Camp	391	237	74	762
Embankment Building	116	60	3	179
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	93	-	-	93
Kinchow Road Camp	530	211	51	792
Emigrants Hospital	30	27	3	60
Hospital Staff	9	4	-	13
Totals	1941	816	154	2911

Average feeding strength - 6393.

Information:- Next batch of refugees due to arrive on "Conte Rosso" due Shanghai tomorrow 9th instant. To be accommodated in Kinchow Road Camp. H. & S. Bank building, Broadway East, change of ownership, camp expected to evacuate before end of month.

R. Caranis
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

S. 1/1
D.S. Pitt
8/7
8/7

July 4, 1939

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Special Branch).

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 30.6.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	158	137	21	316
Ward Road Camp	649	89	4	742
Chaofoong Road Camp	467	361	104	932
Babankment Building	136	75	4	214
H. A. S. Bank, Broadway E.	98	-	-	98
Kinchow Road Camp	595	262	83	940
Emigrants Hospital	23	29	3	60
Hospital Staff	9	4	-	13
Totals	2139	957	219	3315

Average feeding strength - 6687.

R. Carcut.
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

W.S.P. 6/7/39
6/7/39

June 24, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Special Branch).

Sir

Jewish Refugee Camps on 23.6.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	150	129	21	300
Ward Road Camp	624	82	4	710
Chacoufoong Road Camp	265	111	28	404
Embankment Building	101	46	3	150
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	94	-	-	94
Minehow Road Camp	220	189	41	450
Isolation Hospital	4	5	1	10
Emigrants Hospital	32	25	4	61
Totals	1521	599	102	2222

Average feeding strength - 5200.

L. Gardiner

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

DS Park

E 24/6

Jo. 26/6

June 17, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Special Branch)✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 16.6.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	152	132	21	305
Ward Road Camp	628	88	4	720
Chaoufoong Camp	236	201	35	472
Embankment	112	56	5	173
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	95	-	-	95
Kinehow Road Camp	266	117	33	416
Isolation Hospital	20	15	8	43
Emigrants Hospital	19	25	-	44
Hospital Staffs	31	12	-	43
Totals	1559	646	106	2311

Average feeding strength - 4746

Information.

The rear building of Nieh Chih Kwei School is now operated as a day school with over 200 pupils.

The following data re expected arrivals is given for information.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ship</u>	<u>No. of Refugees</u>	<u>Accommodation</u>
20-6-39	"Kasima Maru"	100	Will be in camps for a few days until they find rooms privately.
23-6-39	"Usurama"	500	Available space in present camps.
27-6-39	"Conte Biancamano"	900	Isolation Hospital, Chaoufoong Road, if cleared of patients in time.

R. Coan
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

O.S. Pak 8/1
CY
J.P. 9/17
CSB
R 17/6

June 10, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions)
D. C. (Crime)
D. C. (Special Branch) ✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 9.6.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	153	133	20	306
Ward Road Camp	635	105	4	744
Chaufoong Camp	241	207	42	490
Embankment	132	74	6	212
Synagoge, Museum Road	-	-	-	-
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	95	-	-	95
Isolation Hospital	40	30	19	89
Emigrants Hospital	25	23	1	49
Hospital Staff	31	12	-	43
Kinshow Road Camp	285	126	37	448
Totals	1637	710	129	2476

Average feeding strength - 6396.

R. C. C. C.
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

W.S. Pitt
£18/6

Jo
18/6

S. J. R.
12/6

Ref. No. B.B. D.5422(c)

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
June 3, 1939

SUBJECT

Jewish Refugees.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

P. A. to C. (S. Br.)

46

Special Branch,

June 3, 1939.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

The following statistics show the total number of arrivals up to and including June 2, 1939 :-

Men..... 5,200
Women..... 3,800
Infants.... 1,000
TOTAL.....10,000

450 newcomers have been placed in jobs, etc. permitting 800 persons in the shape of their wives and families to become independent of any aid from the Relief Organizations.

A further 400 refugees have been established in various businesses in Shanghai, which has allowed another 1,200 persons to become independent of charitable assistance.

Thus, 2,000 persons, or 20% of the refugees, are in a position where help from the local relief committees is not needed.

S.
FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.S. Puth
C. 3/6 174

Special Branch,
June 3, 1939.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

The following statistics show the total
number of arrivals up to and including June 2, 1939 :-

Men.....	5,200
Women.....	3,800
Infants....	1,000
TOTAL.....	<u>10,000</u>

450 newcomers have been placed in jobs, etc.
permitting 800 persons in the shape of their wives and
families to become independent of any aid from the
Relief Organizations.

A further 400 refugees have been established in
various businesses in Shanghai, which has allowed another
1,200 persons to become independent of charitable assistance.

Thus, 2,000 persons, or 20% of the refugees, are
in a position where help from the local relief committees
is not needed.

MEMO. 3.6.39

General

Sir,

attached
memorandum
may be of interest
to the Council

For A

See

5/4/39



John Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 14220

Date
Special Branch,

June 3, 1939.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

The following statistics show the total
number of arrivals up to and including June 2, 1939 :-

Men..... 5,200
Women..... 3,800
Infants.... 1,000
TOTAL.....10,000

450 newcomers have been placed in jobs, etc.
permitting 800 persons in the shape of their wives and
families to become independent of any aid from the
Relief Organizations.

A further 400 refugees have been established in
various businesses in Shanghai, which has allowed another
1,200 persons to become independent of charitable assistance.

Thus, 2,000 persons, or 20% of the refugees, are
in a position where help from the local relief committees
is not needed.



June 3, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions)
D. C. (Crime)
D. C. (Special Branch) ✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 2.6.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	153	136	21	310
Hard Road Camp	622	101	4	727
Chaofoong Camp	226	189	40	455
Embankment	114	66	8	188
Synagogue, Museum Road	-	-	-	-
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	85	-	-	85
Isolation Hospital	40	41	28	109
Emigrants Hospital Whashing Road	26	29	1	56
Hospitals Staffs	31	12	-	43
Nieh Chih Kwei School	Not yet occupied except as School			
Totals	1689	653	132	2474

Feeding Strength - 5422. Average.

R. G. ...
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

5/6

5/6

May 29, 1939.

D. C. (Divisions)
D. C. (Crime)
D. C. (Special Branch) ✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 26.5.39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	173	156	25	354
Ward Road Camp	630	104	4	738
Chaoufoong Camp	233	199	42	474
Embankment	128	89	11	228
Synagogue, Museum Road	-	-	-	-
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	89	-	-	89
Isolation Hospital	59	39	27	125
Whashing Hospital	19	27	1	47
Hospital Staffs	31	12	-	43
Kinchow Road School	162	85	29	276
Totals	1524	711	139	2374

Feeding Strength - 5220.

R. Candell
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

D. S. P. K.
20/5

20/5

May 19, 1939.

~~D. C. (Divisional)~~
~~D. C. (Branch)~~
D. C. (Special Branch) ✓

Sir,

Jewish Refugee Camps on 19-5-39.

Herewith a return of the Jewish Refugee Camps situated chiefly in "D" Division. The Municipal School, 100 Kinchow Road, is being reserved for the 400 refugees due to arrive by S.S. "Victoria". (Figures obtained from District Health Inspector).

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wayside Camp	179	159	24	362
Ward Road Camp	653	108	4	765
Chacoufoong Camp	244	208	84	536
Embankment	147	101	16	264
Synagogue, Museum Road	-	-	-	-
H. & S. Bank, Broadway E.	95	-	-	95
Isolation Hospital	55	39	24	118
Whashing "	22	18	1	41
Hospital Staffs	31	12	-	43
Kinchow Road School	-	-	-	-
Totals	1436	645	155	2234

Feeding Strength - 4893.

R. Baden.
Divisional Officer,
"D" Division

81/72
D.C. Pitt
6/5/39
R. m/s

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

S.I.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
P.A. to D. O. (S. B. R.)
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5422 C.
No. S. B. D. 5422 C.
Wayside Station,
Date May 1st, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival In Shanghai - Alleged Political Meetings (S.B. Reg: File No. 5422 C.).
Made by D.S.I. McCahey. **Forwarded by** *[Signature]*

CRIME SECTION
Misc. File *[Signature]*
EP. I. C. *[Signature]*
Host. File
Ant. Reg.
M.C.

Sir,

With reference to attached file, D.S.I. Gigarson and the undersigned have kept observation on the "Carso" Cafe at 1098 Broadway East, and made general enquiries regarding the alleged holding of political meetings by the Jewish refugees.

On the front door of the "Carso" Cafe there is an enamelled plate bearing the inscription "Clublokal das Makkabi" and refers to a general sports club formed by a number of refugees. The enamelled plate was put up at expense of the "Carso" management because of additional business accruing through the club meetings being held there.

Information was received by D.S.I. Gigarson that a meeting was being held in the rear room of the "Carso" Cafe at 9 p.m. on April 27th. He attended and found about thirty-four Jewish refugees including four females between the ages of 18 to 35 years, present.

A male member of the party arose and made a speech in German the following being the gist of same noted by D.S.I. Gigarson.

The speaker made it known that Dr. Rosenberg, for some unknown reason, could not attend that evening. He went on to state that the "Makkabi" club was a Jewish sports club all over the world. That this local club was founded on February 1st 1939 and consists of about 200 members. He suggested that a greater number of members was required and that it did not matter whether they were Zionists or not as before everything everyone of us are Jews.

The club is endeavouring to become a Hongkew Branch of the Jewish Recreation Club of Shanghai and that he (the speaker)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
2 MAY 1939
(CRIME BRANCH)

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
D.S. Puk
8/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

was at the moment awaiting a telephonic reply from a representative of the J.R.C.

The speaker made a request that those present attend a football match the entrance fee to which would be five cents, the proceeds would be given to the Jewish childrens' milk fund. He thought it a shame that Jewish refugees with money would not part with five cents for this fund.

He requested members to put up candidates who were known footballers etc. and that he expected the ladies to be well represented so that all efforts would be made to join the J.R.C. when funds for equipment would be more ample. The speaker mentioned that ~~the~~ various nationalities had strong sporting clubs and that he hoped the Jewish would be also strong.

During the meeting D.S.I. Gigarson heard no mention of politics.

The present management of the Carso Cafe Messrs Samulon and Spitzer have been interviewed but no information which would show that politics are being fostered by this club. They admitted membership because of the increased business coming to their cafe through the meetings.

It was ascertained that that Dr. Freund is the president of the Makkabi club therefore on the 28th of April he came to Wayside Station for an interview.

Dr. Freund stated that there is some misunderstanding amongst the leaders of Jewish Community, also stating that if Mr. Komor, president of the International Jewish Committee does not resign, he (Dr. Freund) is going to resign from his

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

post as president of the Makkabi Club. He (Dr. Freund) was asked by the "Kadimah" Shanghai Jewish Club to form a Sporting Club as he had been for many years the physician for the German Boxing Association in Germany. Dr. Rosenberg is a member of the "Kadimah" Club. (It was pointed out by D.S.I. Gigarson that he was going to deliver a lecture at the "Makkabi Club" on the 27.4.39). Dr. Freund said that Dr. Rosenberg had not asked his (Dr. Freund's) permission to do so. Dr. Mosse is unknown to Dr. Freund, but as far as he knows, he is working with the Jewish Relief Committee.

Mr. Cinsky is the Captain of the "Makkabi" football team and stated that he is not interested in politics.

The owners of the "Carso" restaurant have been warned against meetings of any kind at their premises without first obtaining a permission from the S.M.C.

One of the partners Mr. Samulon, who formerly worked as musician with the "Moon Palace" cabaret, 607 Broadway East stated that owing to the fact that the meetings of the "Makkabi" Club are purely about sports, he did not think that same could not be held in the restaurant premises, besides the members attending are consuming refreshments, therefore being profitable for his business.

Mr. Samulon wishes to sell his business and leave Shanghai for Hongkong, where he intends to join the orchestra of the Hongkong Hotel.

An application for transfer of the Carso licence has been made by Mr. Moritz Zukermann residing at House 11 Lane 24 Ward Road who will also be warned regarding the licence

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

Conditions.

Your obedient servant,

R.C.

D.O. +

D.D.O. "D.C." *W.H.*

J.M. C. Key

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM
G. 50M-1939
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date April 21, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

No. S. A. D. 5422 (C)

Branch, Shanghai - 37

Date April 21, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai

- alleged political meetings

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Cleaver O.S.

With reference to the contents of a paragraph appearing in a report dated March 15 (flagged) relating to meetings held by Central European Jews at the Cafe Corso, 1098 Broadway East, under the auspices of Drs. ROSENBERG, MOSSE and FREUND, information is now to hand which indicates that these gatherings are being conducted on political lines that appear to be inimical to the good of the Settlement.

It is learned that the three gentlemen mentioned above have been asked by the responsible officers of the local Jewish Refugee Committees to cease their activities as such run counter to the efforts of the Committees in caring for the new arrivals who are expressly forbidden to indulge in political matters of any kind. Drs. ROSENBERG and MOSSE have been informed by the Relief Committees that the refugees could well join the long established Shanghai Jewish Club in Moulmein Road if the joining of a Club is thought essential to their welfare, but that their (the doctors') attempts to cause discord between the refugees and Committees by establishing what is something akin to a political Club is entirely unnecessary and at variance with the spirit in which the Relief Committees are looking after the welfare of the refugees.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

The doctors have intimated to the Committees that they are merely trying to create a feeling of friendship among those people who attend the Cafe Corso and that as far as they are concerned, the Committees have no official status and therefore have no right to interfere with other peoples' affairs.

Instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether the licensee of the Cafe Corso be instructed that his premises should not be utilized for meetings of this nature, as laid down in Condition 6 of the licence issued him.

Ja. Pices-

D. S.

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
22/7

D.C. (Special Branch).

DC Div

*Information and favour
of passing to Comm. I think
it would be good to warn
licensee through D.C. that
we do not approve of these
meetings*

Yhs Robertson
DC (S.B.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. *D. 3422(10)5*
Date *September 18, 1939*

Subject (in full) *European Jewish Refugees - Arrival of*

Made by *D. S. I. Medvedeff.*

Forwarded by *D. S. I. O. Kitting*

I have to report that 79 Jewish refugees from Europe (41 male, 35 female and 3 children) arrived here on September 12, 1939 on the N.Y.K. s.s. "Hakuzan Maru". Their names and temporary address are on file in this office.

M. Medvedeff
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



Ja 8
19/9.

D.S. Atts
Recd
19/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Stacy~~
REPORT

Date September 18, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Refugees - Arrival of.

Made by D.S.I. Medvedeff.

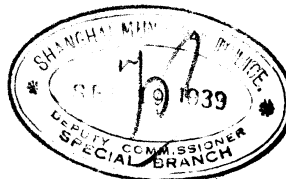
Forwarded by D.S.I.

O. K. Hittin

I have to report the arrival from Genoa and Naples of 321 European Jewish emigrants, (177 male, 108 female and 36 children), who disembarked from the Lloyd Triestino Line s.s. "Conte Biancamano" on September 12, 1939. Names, and temporary addresses of these emigrants are on file in this office.

N. Medvedeff
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



Ja. 8.
19/9

D.S. Olls
for
19/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~S. 6~~

REPORT

Date. August 29, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by D. S. I. *O. Hillman*

I have to report the arrival from Trieste of
519 European Jewish emigrants, (296 male, 223 female) who
disembarked in Shanghai on August 28th, 1939, from the
Lloyd-Triestino s.s. "Giulio Cesare".

Names and nationalities of these emigrants are
on file in this office.

FILE
6-30-39

D. E. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. Station
REPORT

Date August 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell Forwarded by *O. H. H. H.*

I have to report the arrival from Hamburg and Genoa of 22 European Jewish emigrants, (5 male, 11 female, 6 children), who disembarked from the H.-A. Line s.s. "Ramses" on August 24th 1939. Names, ages and profession of these emigrants are on file in this office.

FILE

C. 28

D. S. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

C.S.6, Special Branch, ~~Station~~, ~~Shanghai~~

REPORT

Date August 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by

O. Nt. L.

I have to report the arrival from Naples of
76 European Jewish emigrants, (38 male, 26 female, 12 children),
who disembarked from the N.Y.K. s.s. "Terukuni Maru" on
August 27th, 1939. Names, ages and professions of these
emigrants are on file in this office.

File
C. 24/8

D. S. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. S. Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 22, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D. S. Cornwell

Forwarded by

D. S. I. *O. H. L.*

I have to report the arrival in Shanghai from Bremen and Genoa of 154 European Jewish emigrants, (80 male, 74 female), who disembarked from the N.D.L. s.s. "Scharnhorst" on August 10th, 1939.

This report was delayed due to the required information not being available until the "Scharnhorst" returned to Shanghai from Japan.

FILED
62

D. S. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
C. S. 6, Special Branch
No. S. E. D. 32210
Date August 21, 1939

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by D. S. I.

I have to report the arrival from Marseilles of
26 European Jewish emigrants, (11 male, 13 female, 2 children)
who disembarked from the M.M. m/s "Aramis" on August 18th,
1939.

The respective names, ages and professions of
the emigrants are on file in this office.

FILE
C. 27
8

H. B. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date.....August 19, 1939.

Subject (in full).....European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by.....D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by.....D. S. I.

O. H. L.

I have to report the arrival in Shanghai from Vienna of 12 European Jewish emigrants, (5 male, 5 female, 2 children), who disembarked from the Lloyd-Triestina s.s. "Fusijama" on August 14, 1939.

FILE

19/8

H. E. Bonwell
D. S.

D.S. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by

D.S.I.

O. Pittman

I have to report that 64 European Jewish emigrants,
(32 male, 23 female, 9 children) arrived in Shanghai from
Naples on August 16th 1939 and disembarked from the N.Y.K.
s.s. "Suwa Maru".

Respective names, ages and professions are available
in this office.

H. B. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date ~~August~~ 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell Forwarded by D.S.I. O'Brien

I have to report that six European Jewish Emigrants, (4 male, 2 female), landed in Shanghai on August 15th, 1939, having travelled from Hamburg in the Dodwell & Co. s.s. Tricolor.

Names, ages and professions of these emigrants are on file in this office.

FILE

D.S. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.G, Special Branch. ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date August 16, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants. - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell

Forwarded by

D.S.I. *O. H. H. L.*

I have to report that 38 European Jewish Emigrants
(19 male, 10 female, 9 children), arrived in Shanghai on
August 10th, 1939 from Hamburg per the H.A. Line vessel
"Saarland".

Their respective ages and professions are
available in this office.

H. E. Cornwell

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*Record
by C.C.S.
FILE
16/8.*

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date August 7, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell Forwarded by D.S.I. *O. H. H. H.*

I have to report that 87 European Jewish emigrants, (48 male, 21 female, 18 children) arrived in Shanghai on board the M.M. Line "President Doumer" on August 5th, 1939. Port of embarkation was Marseille.

H. E. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*S.I.
R.*

7/8

D.S. Pitt

C.S.

*20.8
8/8/39.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. *Stanley*

REPORT

Date *August 1, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.*

Made by *D.S. Cornwell*

Forwarded by *D.S.I. O. K. L.*

I have to report that 78 European Jewish emigrants (40 Male, 33 Female, 5 Children) arrived in Shanghai on July 31st 1939 on board the s.s. "Hakozaki Maru" N.Y.K. Line. 77 of these embarked at Naples and 1 at Marseilles.

Respective ages and occupations are available in this office. No Shanghai destination addresses were entered on the passenger manifest.

D.S. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch). *21/8*

D.S. Park
21/8

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

C. S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date.....August 3, 1939.

Subject (in full).....European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.....

Made by.....D. S. Cornwell.....Forwarded by.....D. S. I. *O. K. H. L.*

I have to report that six European Jewish Emigrants, (5 male, 1 female) arrived in Shanghai on board the N.D.L. M/s Regensburg on July 31st, 1939 from Hamburg.

Further information is not available.

D. S. Cornwell

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S. I.

DBL.

3/8

D. S. Pink

3/8

3/8

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date July 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) German-Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D. S. Cornwell

Forwarded by D. S. I. O. K. H. H. H.

I have to report that on July 24th, 1939, twenty-one German-Jewish emigrants, (12 male, 6 female, 3 children) arrived in Shanghai on board the Hamburg-Amerika Line M/S. Burgenland from Hamburg. Each person's destination address is given as C/o The Committee for the Assistance of European-Jewish refugees.

Particulars as to age, occupation and residence in Germany, are available in this office.

D. S. Cornwell
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S. I.
D. S. P. H.
(C. S.)
1939. 7. 27.
27/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~,
REPORT

Date July 24, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by D.S.I. *O. H. H. H.*

On 21-7-39, 75 Jewish Refugees arrived in Shanghai from Naples on board the N.Y.K. vessel "Husimi Maru". The addresses of these refugees are given as merely "Shanghai".

Other than names and nationality, no other particulars are available in this office.

D. S. Anderson
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
DBR

24/7

D.S. Pitt
ga. 9
24/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. S. 6, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date July 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Anderson

Forwarded by D. S. I. *O. J. ...*

On the 15th July, 1939, 116 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on board the Norddeutscher Lloyd luxury liner s.s. "Gneisenau", from European ports. Of these, 61 persons travelled 1st class while 55 others, travelled Tourist class. The address of these refugees is given as C/o Melchers & Co., 210 Kiukiang Road.

Other than names, addresses and nationality, no other particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. S. Anderson
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Pitts
P. 17
7/17

YH

S. I.
25/7
7/17

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-18

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 10, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Papp*

At 9 a.m. 9-7-39 the Italian Lloyd Triestino luxury steamer "Conte Rosso" arrived in Shanghai with ⁴⁸⁰ outward-bound Jewish refugees from Trieste. Of these, 200 travelled 1st, 180 tourist and 100 second class respectively.

Other than names, nationality and temporary addresses of these refugees, no other particulars are available in this office.

A.S. Anderson.
D. S.

D.S. (Special Branch).

D.S. P.K.
J.P.
E. 11/1
18/7.

3/12

S.I.
22
9/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6, Special Branch, ~~Stater~~
REPORT

Date July 5, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Anderson

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Payne*

I have to report that eighty German Jewish
refugees from Naples arrived in Shanghai by the N.Y.K.
s.s. "Hakone Maru" on 3-7-39. Other than names, nationality
and port of embarkation, no particulars regarding these
refugees are available in this office.

D. S. Anderson.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1
DB

D.S. P.K.
(5)

57.
517

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date June 29, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by ... D. S. Anderson ... Forwarded by Inspector *E. G. Giff*

I have to report that 459 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Hamburg by the Deutsche Afrika-Line M.S. "Usaramo" on June 28, 1939. Apart from names, nationalities and temporary addresses, no particulars are available in this office.

A. S. Anderson
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

A. S. P. H.
Jan 9 *E 30/2*
20/6 20/10

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-J-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date June 27. 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by ... D. S. Anderson

Forwarded by ... Inspector

E. Paph

I have to report that 811 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Genoa and Naples by the Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Conte Biancamano" on June 27, 1939. Apart from names, nationality and temporary address, no particulars are available in this office.

A. S. Anderson.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Pitt

*E. S. 16
J. P.
2/6.*

FORM NO. 3
G. 40W-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~XXXX~~,
REPORT Date June 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson Forwarded by Inspector E. Ray

I have to report that 16 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai by the Hamburg-Amerika Line s.s. "Leverkusen" on June 22, 1939, the majority being from Hamburg while a few ^{are} from Genoa. Other than names, nationality and port of embarkation, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

A.S. Anderson.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

A.C. Pike

*E.S.
J.P.
2/6*

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.C. Special Branch Station
REPORT

Date June 20, 1939.

Subject (in full) ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

Made by D.S. Pharaayn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that ten German Jewish refugees from Trieste and one from Hongkong arrived in Shanghai by the Lloyd Triestino m/v "VOLPI" on 19-6-39. Other than names, nationality and port of embarkation, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. P.K.

E. 20/6
20/6

S. 1/22

20/6

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch, ~~Section~~,
REPORT

Date June 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. P. M.

I have to report that 73 adult Jewish refugees with 13 children arrived in Shanghai by the Messageries Maritimes liner "Athos II" on 10-6-39, the majority being from Marseilles. Others joined the ship at Singapore, Saigon and Hongkong.

Other than names, nationality and part of embarkation, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S. P. M.
E-13 1/2

13/6
Jan 2. 1940

FORM NO. 3
G. 65W-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch ~~Max~~
REPORT

Date June 6, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that 526 German Jewish
refugees arrived in Shanghai by the Lloyd Triestino
s.s. "Conte Verde" on 4-6-39 from Trieste-Venice.
Other than names and temporary addresses no particulars
regarding these refugees are available in this office.

YH

D. S. Anderson
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
WR
4/6

D. S. Pitts
C. 6
6/6.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-89

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Scout~~

REPORT

Date. June 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that forty-eight German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 25-5-39 by the N.Y.K s.s. "Katori Maru" from London and Naples. Other than names and nationality no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

A.S. Anderson.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.

082

7/6

D.S. P.H.

C

3/6

5/6

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date June 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by Inspector

E. G. P.

I have to report that 116 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai by the N.Y.K. liner "Yasukuni Maru" on 2-6-39 from Berlin, London and Naples respectively. Other than names and temporary addresses no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D.S. Anderson
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
OR

76

D.C. P.K.

C. 36
Ja. 5/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date June 7, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Anderson Forwarded by Inspector E. Papp

I have to report that 19 German Jews arrived here from Bremen by the Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. "Neckar" on the 5th of June, 1939. Other than names and nationality, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

A. S. Anderson.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. PUK

E. H.

Jan 9 7/6.

S. 1
J. 1
J. 1

7/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~
Station,

REPORT

Date... May 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by ... D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by ... Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that 330 German Jewish
refugees arrived in Shanghai by the Lloyd Triestino
liner "Victoria" on 22-5-39 from Italy. Other than names
and temporary addresses no particulars regarding these
refugees are available in this office.

D.S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
DBR
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
23/5

D. P. K.

(2)

*for
... 21/5*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~514037~~

REPORT

Date May 22, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Pharezyn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that 173 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Bremen and Genoa on 19-5-39 by the Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. "Scharnhorst". Other than names, nationality and port of embarkation, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

Pharezyn
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S1.

DBR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

22/5

DS Papp
22/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 201/39.

Wayside Station

REPORT

Date May 19, 1939.

Subject. Disembarkation of Passengers from M.V. Scharnhorst at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

Made by. D.S.I. McCahey.

Forwarded by

Officer i/c.

Sir,

It is reported for information that the Norddeutscher Lloyd M.V. "Scharnhorst" arrived in Shanghai and tied up at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at about 1 p.m. May 19th and that the Chinese Maritime Customs Authorities allowed the disembarkation of all foreign passengers with their baggage on the wharf. However, Chinese passengers with their baggage were required to proceed to the Customs Jetty by launch as has been the practice for many months.

There were several hundred Jewish refugees, alleged to be about six hundred, disembarked from this ship.

Chinese Customs Officers and Chinese members of the River Police were also on duty on the wharf. The Commissioner of Customs Mr. L.R. Lawford was also present on the wharf.

Yours obediently,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D".

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. P.H.

20/5/39

S. 1/2

2/1

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Sixty~~

REPORT

Date May 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that eight German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 13-5-39 by the Lloyd Triestino steamer "HIMALAYA" from Trieste. Other than names and nationality no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

Pharazyn
D. S.

D.S. (Special Branch).

S.
DR

D.S. P.
E. P.
Ja
18/5.

7/5

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. S. C. Special Branch. *Station*

REPORT

Date..... May 16..... 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by..... D. S. Pharazyn Forwarded by..... Inspector *J. J. App*

I have to report that 19 German Jewish refugees from Bremen and one from Bangkok arrived in Shanghai by the Norddeutscher Lloyd M.S. "Elbe" on 15-5-39. Other than names and nationality, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S. I.
DR
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

16/5

D. S. Pharazyn
16/5

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. C. Special Branch. ~~Sunday~~

REPORT

Date May 15, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. P. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Papp*

I have to report that 725 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Genoa by the Lloyd Triestino liner GIULIO CESARE on 15-5-39. Other than names and nationality no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. P. Pharazyn
D. S.

D. S. (Special Branch).

S. J.
DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
15/5

D. S. P. K.
16/5
10/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. C., Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date..... May 12, 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by. D. S. Phrazyn.

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

I have to report that 74 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai by the N.Y.K. steamer "Haruna Maru" on 10-5-39 from Naples. Other than names, ages and nationality, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

D. S. Phrazyn
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. S. P. 115

C 13

10/15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date May 4, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by D. S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector

S. P. H.

I have to report that thirty-nine (39)
German Jewish refugees arrived in port by the P. & O.
steamer "Talma" from Singapore on 30/4/39. Other than
names and nationality, no particulars regarding these
arrivals are available in this office.

D. S. Pharazyn.
D. S.

D. S. (Special Branch).

S. 1.
232
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
4/5

D. S. P. H.
(C) 4/5
Ja 8/5
1

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6, Special Branch. *Station,*

REPORT

Date *May 8,* 19 *39.*

Subject (in full) *Arrival of Jewish Refugees.*

Made by *D. S. Pharazyn* Forwarded by *Inspector E. Papp*

I have to report that 450 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 7-5-39 by the Lloyd Triestino liner "Conte Rosso". Names, ages, nationality, previous occupations, port of embarkation and temporary Shanghai addresses are available in this office.

D. S. Pharazyn
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S. 1.
DBP
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
8/5

D. S. P. K.
E. S.
Notes
Ja P.
8/5

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.G. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date April 26, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector E. Papp

At 5.45 p.m. 25-4-39, 840 German Jewish refugees arrived by tender at the Customs Jetty from the Lloyd Triestino liner "Conte Biancamano" outward bound from Genoa. Other than names and nationality, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

The undersigned attended the landing of passengers and observed no incidents of an untoward or political nature.

D. S. Pharazyn.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1
26/4
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
26/4

D. S. Papp
E. 26/4
J.P. 26/4

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~
REPORT

Date April 26, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish refugees.

Made by D. S. Phrazyn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. P. H.

On 24-4-39 the Norddeutscher Lloyd vessel
"Gneisenau" arrived in port carrying 128 Jewish refugees
from Bremen and Danzig. Other than names and nationality,
no particulars regarding these refugees are available
in this office.

YH

D. S. Phrazyn
D. S.

M.C. (Special Branch).

225
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
26/4

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

D.C. 6, Special Branch. ~~xxxxxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date. April 26, 1939.

Subject (in full).....Arrival of Jewish refugees.....

Made by...H. S. Pharezyn.....

Forwarded by...Inspector.....

E. Papp

On 24/4/39 the N.Y.K. steamer "Hakusan Maru" arrived in port carrying 94 German Jewish refugees. 90 of these were from Naples, 2 from London and two from Marseilles.

Other than names, ages and nationality, no particulars regarding these refugees are available in this office.

YR

H. S. Pharezyn
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. . .
DBR
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
My

File No......

C.S.6, Special Branch, ~~xxxxx~~ Station, x

REPORT

Date April 19, 1939.

Subject (in full) ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

Made by... D. S. Pherazyn

Forwarded by.....Inspector.....

Inspector

On 17th April, 1939, the Norddeutscher Lloyd motorship "Regensburg" arrived in port carrying 9 Jewish refugees, all from Hamburg, Germany. Other than names, no particulars regarding these arrivals are available in this office.

L. Pharyng.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.1

232

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

19.4

Chorizipia

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date April 19, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

On 18th April, 1939, the Norddeutscher
Lloyd steamer "Franken" arrived in port from Bremen
carrying 13 Jewish refugees, all from that port.
Other than names, no particulars regarding these
arrivals are available in this office.

D. S. Pharazyn.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. I.

DBP

P.A. to D.C. (S. I.)

19/4

D. S. P. H.

*C. I. notes
19/4*

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

C.S.C, Special Branch..... *Station*

REPORT

Date..... April 18, 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector *J. P. H.*

Thirteen German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 18-4-39 aboard the s.s. "Kulmerland" from Hamburg and Genoa. All travelled cabin class. In addition to names, ages and profession are given on the passenger manifest on file in this office.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

N. I.
DB
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
18/4

D. S. Hocking
18/4

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. S. C. Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date April 13, 1939.

Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Subject (in full)

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Ray*

Five German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 9-4-39 aboard the m/v "Kina", a single class ship, from Genoa and Hamburg. No details other than names are available.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

11
JP
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
3/4
D. S. P. H.
100-13-49
Go
B/C

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.C. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 11, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Fay*

98 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Naples on 7-4-39 aboard the s.s. "Terukuni Maru". 48 were first class passengers, 34 second and 16 third class; with few exceptions, all gave their Shanghai address as C/o the N.Y.K. Ages, and in some cases professions are given on the passenger list on file in this office.

D. S. Hocking
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
D.B.R.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
11/4

D. S. P. 11/4
noted. 12/4 P.
10/4

FORM NO. 3
6. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch C.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 5422 (C)
Date 19 39

Subject (in full).....Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by.....D.S. Hoeking. Forwarded by.....Inspector

Mr., Mrs. and Miss LOBL, Jewish refugees, arrived in Shanghai from Hamburg on 6.4.39 aboard the s/s "Protesilaus". Apart from their forwarding address, C/O Refugee Committee, Shanghai, no particulars concerning these people are available.

Hoeking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1,
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

11/4

D. S. P. 11/4

11/4

referred to
11/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

C.S.B., Special Branch..... Station,
REPORT

Date April 4, 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

495 Jewish refugees of varied European
extractions arrived in Shanghai on 3-4-39 aboard the s.s.
"Conte Verde". Travelling first class were 197, second
class 119 and economic class 179. Full names and nationali-
ties only are given on the passenger manifest filed in this
office. The undersigned was present at the Customs Jetty
between 2.45 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. on 3-4-39 during the dis-
embarkation of a number of these arrivals; nothing of note
was observed.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

W.B.
A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D. S. P. 15
4
noted
J. A. Sikes
4/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch C. 3. 6 *SKIDDER*

REPORT

Date April 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by..... D. S. Hocking.

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

13 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 1.4.39 aboard the m/s "Ramses", a single class vessel, from Europe. Available in this office are particulars as to name, age, profession, nationality and port of embarkation of these arrivals.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D. S. (Special Branch).

D. S.

DBP

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

3/4

D. S. Pitt

*noted
via Press
3/4*

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~XXXX~~,
REPORT

Date March 30, 1939.

Subject (in full).....Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by.....D.S. Hocking.....Forwarded by.....Inspector *E. Papp*

HR

52 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 28.3.39 aboard the S/S "Suwa Maru" from Naples. 28 travelled first class, 15 second class and 11 third class. In addition to names, the age and profession of each is stated on the passenger list on file in this office.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

HR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/3

D. S. P. H.
E. P. P.
3/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~SIXTY~~,

REPORT

Date March 30, 1939.

Subject (in full).....Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by.....D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by.....

Inspector

E. Papp

152 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Europe on 28.3.39 aboard the s/s "Potsdam", 39 were first class passengers and the remaining 113 travelled tourist class. Given on the passenger list filed in this office are full names, nationality and port of embarkation of these arrivals.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

J. I.
J. I.
P.A. & D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/3

D. S. P.
E. 30/3
3/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7422 (C)
March 28 1939

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector

Six Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 5-3-39 from Europe aboard the s.s. "Mentor", all gave their Shanghai address as C/o the Refugee Committee. The passenger list of this ship was not available at an earlier date owing to the vessel leaving for Japan before a list was procured by the local agents. No personal particulars are given regarding these arrivals.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Pitts

20/3

SP
DR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
29/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. C, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

29 Jewish refugees of varied extractions arrived in Shanghai on 22-3-39 aboard the m.v. "Chenonceaux", all travelling third class. 25 boarded the vessel at Marseilles and the remaining 4 at Singapore. Particulars as to nationality, profession and christian names are listed on the passenger manifest on file in this office.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

27/3.
D. S. Hocking (Sp. Br.)

D. S. P. H.
C. S.
Hocking
D. S. Hocking
27/3.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40N. 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S.6 *Station*

REPORT

Date March 24, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Hocking. Forwarded by Inspector *E. Papp*

13 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Vienna on 18.3.39 aboard the m/v "Cortellazzo", a single class ship. Other than full names, no particulars are available regarding these people.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*DS P.H.
E.S.
Hocking
J. Papp
2/3.*

*21.
302.
24/3.*

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by ... D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by ... Inspector

E. Ray

Six German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Hamburg on 21.3.39 aboard the m.s. "Java", a single class ship. Other than names, initials and nationality, no further particulars regarding these people are contained in the passenger list on file in this office.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1
28/3
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
23/3

D.S. P.H.
23/3
note!
in P.H.
23/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. S. 6, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~
Station,

REPORT

Date. March 21, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D. S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Park

Six German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 21-3-39 from Hamburg aboard the m.s. "Marburg", a single class ship. Date and place of birth, passport number, nationality, and profession are given on the passenger list.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

22/3

S.1

DS Park

E. Park

Notes

M. Pines

23/3.

FORM NO. 3
G. 6SM-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~SLUGG~~

REPORT

Date March 20, 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by

Inspector

E. P. H.

345 Jewish refugees, for the most part of German extraction, arrived in Shanghai on 20.3.39 aboard the m.v. "Victoria" from Genoa. 176 travelled first class, 71 second class and 98 economic class. In all cases the Shanghai address is given as C/O the Committee of Jews; particulars as to nationality, age, profession and former place of residence are also given on the passenger lists.

L. Hocking

D.S.

101.
JH
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) D.C. (Special Branch).
2/3

D.S. P.H. noted:-
E. P. H. 2/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6. ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 18, 1939 (C)

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees. 20 3 39

Made by D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Papp*

91 Jewish refugees of German extraction arrived in Shanghai from Naples on 14.3.39 aboard the S.S. "Hakozaki Maru". 39 travelled as first class passengers, 27 as second and 25 as third; in all cases the Jewish Refugee Association was given as the local address.

WZL
18/3/39

D. S. Hocking
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
18/3

D.S. Hocking
8.5
notes:
J. Papp

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~XXX~~

REPORT

Date March 16, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - further arrivals.

Made by D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by

Inspector

E. Yang

With the arrival of the S.S. "Aller" on 16.3.39, sixteen Jewish refugees of German origin landed in Shanghai from Hamburg. All travelled first class, the "Aller" being a single class vessel.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

S.
J.S.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
16/3

D.S. P.H.
16/3
now J. P.H.
16/3

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~XXXX~~,
Station,

REPORT

Date March 6, 1939.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Jewish Refugees.

Made by ... D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by ... Inspector

E. Papp

YH

A total of 384 Jewish refugees, the majority of German origin, arrived in Shanghai from Italy on 5.3.39 aboard the S.S. "Conte Rosso". 142 travelled first class, 84 second class and 158 third class.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

235-163
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

2.1.

*2. S. P. H. 9
E. 4/3*

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.S. 6 ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 1, 1939.

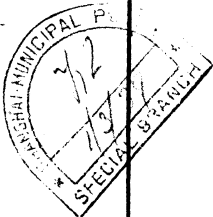
Subject (in full) Arrival of German Jews.

Made by D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

A total of 53 Jewish refugees of German extraction arrived in Shanghai from Naples on 28.2.39 aboard the s.s "Husimi Maru". Of these, 19 travelled as first, 17 as second and 17 as third class passengers.



D. S. Hocking

D. S.

JHR
F.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S.I.
D.C. (Special Branch).

Ping
E. 3

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch C.S. 6
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(C)
Date February 27, 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Jewish Refugees - further arrivals.

Made by..... D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by..... Inspector

E. Papp

Approximately 95 German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Bremen, Rotterdam and Genoa aboard the 3/5 "Scharnhorst" on 24.2.39. Of these, 13 travelled first class, 27 second class and 55 third class.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.



D.S.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
27/2 D.C. (Special Branch).

AC P. 115
Ja. C. 8 1/2

FORM No. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. B. D. 54

No. S. B. D. 54

C.S.6. Special Branch, Station.

REPORT

Date February 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Lockwood

Forwarded by Inspector.

A total of 795 Jewish refugees of German extraction arrived in Shanghai on board the m.s. 'Burgenland' and the Lloyd Triestino m.s. 'Conte Biancamano' on February 20 and 22, 1939, respectively.

SUMMARY.

m.s. 'Burgenland'	Cabin Class.	15.
m.s. 'Conte Biancamano'	First Class.	142.
	Second Class.	91.
	" Economic	149.
	Third Class,	398.

D. S. I. Rokofiev
C. 23/2 H.

D. S. Lockwood.
D. S.

P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch).
D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 407, 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date February 17, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Lockwood.

Forwarded by

Inspector.

E. Papp

Travelling on board the m.v. 'Fulda' 20 Jewish refugees of German extraction landed in Shanghai on February 16, 1939. All the voyagers travelled 'Cabin Class.'

D. S. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. 1.

DR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

DS 2015
E. 17 Jan 1939

74

FORM NO. 3
G. 401. 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6 Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date February 15 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Lockwood

Forwarded by Inspector.

E. Papp

Travelling on board the N.Y.K. s.s. 'Hakone Maru'
56 Jewish refugees of German extraction landed in Shanghai on
February 14, 1939. The majority of the travellers have given
their Shanghai address as c/o Thomas Cook & Sons Ltd.

Summary: First Class=28. Second Class= 15. Third Class=13.

J. L. Lockwood

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.
JBR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. St.)

16/2

D.S. P. K. J. J.
E. 16/2

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

NS.S.B. D. 5422 (C)

REPORT

Date 31 1 39
January 31, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Hocking.

Forwarded by Inspector

E. Payne

A further party of German Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on 27.1.39 aboard the s/s "Gneisenau". As far as can be ascertained there were 79 arrivals, 25 travelling first class and 54 tourist class.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

S. 1
2BR
P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

D. C. (Special Branch).

3/1.

PA
Further data for memorandum
H.?

D. S. P. 9

C. 2/1

Please expedite
E.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10N-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch C.3.6 ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date January 30, 1939.

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Hocking. Forwarded by Inspector

E. Papp

"travelling aboard the s/s "Conte Verde", 359 Jewish refugees, for the most part of German extraction, landed in Shanghai on 29.1.39. Of this number 87 travelled first class, 120 second class and 152 economic class; no addresses are given other than C/O Lloyd Triestino, Shanghai.

Hocking
D. S.

DBR
P.A. to C.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
attach to file.

D.S. 12/29 C.3.1

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY

Special Branch *C.S.B. D. 240*

REPORT

Date *January 17, 1939*

Subject (in full) *Jewish Refugees - arrival by m/v "Victoria"*

Made by *D. S. Hocking*

Forwarded by Inspector *E. J. J.*

Arriving at Shanghai from European ports, 186
German Jews disembarked from the m/v "Victoria" on 15.1.39.
73 travelled as 1st class passengers, 44 as 2nd class and
the remaining 64 as 2nd class economic.

DC (Sp Br)

*Might include in your
daily report at summary
each week of total
figures*

*DBP
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) (Special Branch)
9/1*



C. 20/1

Hocking

D. S.

Comments

*See
Information. The
matter of the arrival
of these refugees is being
watched by H. Branch.*

*John Robertson
DC (S.B.)*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 54220-6
Date 14 4 1942

S.4. Special Branch XXXXXX File No. XXXXXX Date April 11th, 1942.

SUBJECT: The Present Functions of the "I.C" Committee.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War the offices of the "International Committee for the Organization of European Jewish Immigrants in China", which were located in the Cathay Hotel, were closed as being part of the Sassoon property. In the beginning of 1942 the military administrators of the property charged Mr. B. Topaz, the chairman of the Ashkenazi-Community in Shanghai, with the task of auditing the Committee's books and making the necessary preparations for a re-opening of the office.

On March 16th, 1942, an office was opened on the 1st floor of the Sassoon House and the "Emigrant's Thrift-Shop" at 55 Nanking Road also resumed operations, both with a staff of 10 former employees under a new secretary, Mr. Ohlmert, a friend of Mr. Topaz. The Committee is presently governed by a supervisory board consisting of Messrs. Topaz, R.D. Abraham of D.E.J. Abraham, 83 Peking Road, and Dr. Kardegg, the Chairman of the "Community of Central European Jews (Juedische Gemeinde)". These three in turn report to Mr. Inoye of the Sassoon property administration and Mr. Shibata of the Japanese Consulate-General.

Of the Committee's many functions the following continue to exist:

1. The above mentioned "Thrift-Shop".
2. The "I.C. Nursery".
3. Support of the "Ort", a training school for engineers, mechanics, carpenters, etc.
4. Collecting of loans, granted to refugees for the establishment of enterprises, shops, etc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT: 2

5. Contributions to various charitable purposes, individual as well as institutions.

According to Mr. Topaz, who was interviewed with regard to the above, the Committee will continue to carry out these functions on the basis of a conservation of its capital, proceeds to go to charitable purposes.

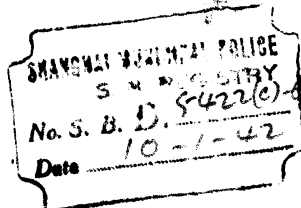
When questioned about the passports issued formerly by the Committee and endorsed by the S.M. Police, Mr. Topaz stated that they will have to be returned by their holders. The possibility of issuing new passports to Central European Jewish refugees similar to those, issued by the Russian Emigrants Committee has already been discussed.

With regard to the Committee's registers, which contain records and photos of nearly 16,000 persons, Mr. Topaz explained, that when no agreement could be reached as to how to dispose of them, it was decided that they should be left in his (Mr. Topaz's) personal charge. Should the Police require any information, contained in these records, Mr. Topaz would have to be contacted. At present they are stored in a box room on the first floor of the Sassoon House, near to the Committee's office.

[Signature]
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. 5-422(C)-6



January 8, 42.

Honorary Secretary,
"I.C."
Sassoon House,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of
your letter dated January 7, 1942, the contents of
which have been noted.

I am, Sir,

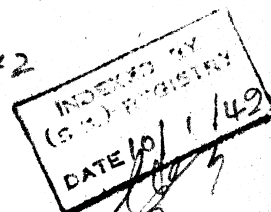
Your obedient servant,

H. M. SMYTH

Acting Commissioner of Police.

csc/:

Original sent 9-1-42



"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
P.S.

Acknowledged
81-42
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 7th January, 1942.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing a report showing the activities of the "Legal Department" of this Organisation for the past year.

Although the figures speak for themselves to a very great extent, they cannot sufficiently convey an idea of the vast amount of work, which has been carried out to the satisfaction of all those concerned for the benefit of the Emigrants as a whole. In this connection, I am very glad to acknowledge the very kind co-operation which I have experienced from the Police Force of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. Secretary.
Paul H. H. H.



PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE I.C.C.

1941		<u>Letters to Consulates</u>						
Month		Germany		Poland	Japan	Britain	France	Danemark
		Poverty	Passport	Various				
Jan.	9	7	6	4			1	
Feb.	12	8	1	2				
March	6	10	1	4	4			
April	3	10	7	2		1		1
May	5	13				1		
June	1	29						
July	3	17	1			1		
Aug.	4	3	2	2	1			
Sept.	2	1	2	2				
Oct.	2	3	1	2				
Nov.		28	1	6				
Dec.			2	3	2			
Total	47	129	24	27	7	3	1	1

1941		<u>Certificates</u>			<u>Applications for journeys to</u>					Total
Mth	Author-izations	Good Conduct	Veri-ous	Japan	Tsingt.	Tients.	Peiping	Peitcho		
Jan.	4	25	51	6	3					116
Feb.	6	46	48	3	1					127
March	2	27	33		6	1				105
April	1	22	56	5	15	1		1		125
May	1	6	64	13	6	1				110
June	2	5	36	15	15				1	104
July	2	1	52	10	8	1				96
Aug.		3	29			1				45
Sept.	1	6	45							59
Oct.	3	7	34							52
Nov.	1	33	16							85
Dec.		10	22							39
Total	24	201	486	52	54	5	1	1		1063

Attestations of signatures, correctness of copies &c. about 800,
Translations compared with the originals and attested to 380.

Postal guarantees for money-orders: 136 persons, amount \$ 19.100.86.

Total number of visitors during 1941 about 14000 persons.



PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE I.C.C.

Conciliation Board.

1941				
Month	Hearings			Total
	Dr. Faerber	Dr. Langer	Dr. Fiella	
Jan.	27	47		74
Feb.	28	52		80
March	34	45		79
April	37	43		80
May	29	44		73
June	31	43		74
July	41	35	34	110
Aug.	31	30	37	98
Sept.	32	35	41	108
Oct.	18	38	48	104
Nov.	21	42	44	107
Dec.	28	39	44	111
Total	357	493	248	1098

(Parties, witnesses and lawyers attending the hearings are not included in the before-mentioned number of visitors.)

In addition to cases continued from 1940

728 new claims have been filed during 1941.

Shanghai, 31st of December 1941.

5422(c)16
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 29, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Acting
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No :- D.5422.

Subject :- Documents of Identification.

Enclosures

Copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary
of the International Committee for the
Organization of European Immigrants in China.
For information.

38/1241
CSC/:

YBP
DEC 3 1941
POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

pps. D. 5422(c)16
J. 3/12/41
271.

The International Committee for the
Organization of European Immigrants
in China.

November 29th 1941.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my telephone conversation with you yesterday morning, I hereby confirm that the necessary measures which arise on our part due to the new anti-jewish laws promulgated by the German Government, whereby all Jews living abroad lose their nationality, already exist, as you know, in part by our issuing Documents of Identification in lieu of Passports which are certified by you, Certificates of Character, endorsements of Municipal Licences and so forth, and that these services are immediately being extended to cover other administrative work heretofore performed by the German Consulate General and covering such documents as Birth- and Death-Certificates and any other documents which in the ordinary course of administrative work arise.

Such documents, e.g. Birth- and Death-Certificates, will be issued under our signature and seal, and as indicated yesterday and approved by your good-selves, endorsed by you in the same way as Documents of Identification have been and are being endorsed.

I am very happy that foreseeing the present developments, my organisation has created services which can immediately take up the threads which are being severed by the action of the German Government, and I sincerely hope that by such services, the "I.C." will prove useful to the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Administration of the International Settlement in general.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Honorary Secretary.

T. Robertson Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
SHANGHAI.

Certified true copy.

T. Robertson
csc/1

MEMO.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

P.A. to CP

Date

A copy of this might
go to Council as
matter of interest. There
is little we can do
about it



7-11-41

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
FK/Fs.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

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Hon. Secretary.

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Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
SHANGHAI.

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI,
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI,

Dec. 5, 1941

No. S. S. S. 474 (2-6)
Date

Confidential

Eh
FILE
15.12.41

*Dls Danemans
6.12.41
Eh*
Shanghai Municipal Police
Special Branch
Shanghai

Attention to Mr. Danemans

Dear Sirs:-

We are enclosing a copy of a translation re-
garding a conversation between the Vice-Consul Betz of
the German Consulate General and one of our staff members
of today for your information.

Yours faithfully,

"I.C." ORGANISATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS

Stuart Ross
HON. SECRETARY

*Noted
G.W.
11/12/41*

NO. 17

41 2000



*MAILED 11
(S - 11518)
DATE 6/1*

Confidential!

GR

Translation

Mr. Komor:

Re: My conversation with Vice-Consul B e t z of the German Consulate regarding denationalization.

This report was made by "Transocean" and is said to be absolutely correct for "Pull-Jews" who live abroad.

Mr. Betz told me, when asked him why the German Consulate-General had not even today, 8 days after the report was published in the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd", made an official declaration regarding it, that the papers were of course working faster than the Courier. The latter was daily expected by the German Consulate General. Should no message arrive up to the 10th of December, the German Consulate General would cable to Berlin.

"You surely can imagine", Mr. Betz said to me, "that Germany today has far more important things to do, we have to wage a huge war in the East; in the West it would be different, the official authorities today work only with 40% of their staff as every able man has joined the army."

Mr. Betz regretted to be ~~unable~~ to tell me any more than the "Transocean" report said.

"We regard the matter as being frozen up, but as this Agency is the official German one, you can tell your people that the report about the denationalization of the Jews living abroad is correct. But before we make a general alteration, it would be better to wait for the execution orders."

Concerning the 14 Passports retained by the Consulate, Mr. Betz is going to recommend my proposition. Should the Passports actually be confiscated by the Reich, the Passports shall be annulled by the German Consulate General and will be returned to me for distribution to the owners of the respective Passports.

The conference was held in a very friendly and often private atmosphere.

sd. Willy Baruch
Shanghai, December 5, 1941



D.C. (CROSS)
Information



Confidential

GR

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Shanghai, December 5, 1941
ed. Willy Baruch



W. Baruch

APR 1940

Juedische



Gemeinde

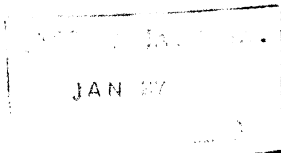
No. 5. D. D. 5422(C)-6

31

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, January 26th, 1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192

27 JAN 1940
RECEIVED TO POLICE FORCE



The Commissioner-General
The Shanghai Municipal Council
Poochow Road.

Sir,

Referring to our communication of November 4th, 1939, we should like to inform you that there have been recently some changes in the Committee of our Community. The new Committee consists now of the following members:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Arnold Rossmann, Chairman | |
| 2. Hugo Kaufmann, first Deputy Chairman | |
| 3. Dr. Adolf Samet, second Deputy Chairman | |
| 4. Leopold Steinhardt, Managing Director. | |
| 5. Dr. Paul Bendix, | 12. Ossi Lewin |
| 6. Rudolf Glaser | 13. Dr. Kurt Redlich |
| 7. Dr. Georg Glass | 14. Fritz Rosskamm |
| 8. Hugo Kantorowsky | 15. Dr. Mark Siegelberg |
| 9. Hermann Koller | 16. Max Smoliansky |
| 10. Dr. Otto Koritschoner | 17. Lutz Wachsner |
| 11. Dr. Fritz Lesser | 18. Julius Weinberger. |

Our office is located at 805 E. Seward Rd., House 5.



Yours faithfully

J U E D I S C H E G E M E I N D E
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Alum
Albert Trum
Secretary - General.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE

(Jewish Community of
Central European Jews)

Shanghai, November 4, 1939
50/28 Ward Road Lane
Tel: 50192

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. E. D. 5422 (CH)
Date

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1939

To The
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Foochow Road,
Local

Dear Sirs,

We have the honour to inform you that the

" Juedische Gemeinde "
(Jewish Community of Central European Jews)

formerly annexed to the " Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees, continues in mutual accord as an
independent congregation.

The president of the community is:
Mr. Leopold Steinhardt, 69, Wayside Road,
the vice-president

Mr. Hugo Baumann, 63 Macgregor Road,
chief-secretary is:

Mr. Albert Trum, 43 Chusan Road.

The other members of the committee are:

Mr. Rudolf Glaser, 19 Avenue Edward VII,

Mr. Dr. Fritz Lesser, 50/24 Ward Road Lane,

Mr. Hermann Koller, 681 Szechuen Road,

Mr. Arnold Rossmann, 199 Yangtszepoo Road,

Dr. Kurt Redlich, 318/3 Tiendong Road,

Dr. Adolf Samet, 2 Avenue Petain,

Mr. Max Smoliansky, 372 Route Maresca,

Mr. Oscar Weiss, 15/G2 Route Pottier.

Our office-rooms are: 50/28 Ward Road Lane.

Statutes are elaborated and presented later.

Our Newspaper " Gemeindeblatt der Juedischen Kultusgemeinden "

registered with number F. 95 will be published unchanged.

Please take note of above.

We beg to remain

yours respectfully

Juedische Gemeinde
by order

Albert Trum
chief-secretary.

6 NOV 1939
REFERRED TO
POLICE FORCE

P. 207a
Kl 500-2-39.

Ref. No. D. 5422(c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. <u>5422(c)/6</u>
Date <u>7 7 39</u>

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
..... July 7, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT

Central European Jews - Fourth
Committee Meeting.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary & C.G.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.

2.

3.

4.

5.

D.S. POK
8/7
8/7
FILE
Joh
8/7

8/7

SECRET

Special Branch,

July 6, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Rumours of unscrupulous tactics on the part of Mr. Komor in his I.C. work are current at the moment and it is possible that those responsible will break into press in the near future. I think Mr. Hayim has something to do with it as the feeling between him and Komor is reported to be anything but friendly.

Reference attached minutes and Mr. Komor's request for strengthening of the present Committee, I am of opinion that the question should be shelved for the time being. I suggested to Mr. Komor that it was unfortunate that prominent local members of the Jewish community could not work together in relief matters. He was more or less non-committal in his reply, merely venturing the statement that he was out for immediate relief and had little interest in projects which would take a year or two to materialize.

For A

*Sec SMC
ACG*



Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

Special Branch.

July 6, 1939.

Commissioner.

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(Sd) Thos. Robertson

D.C. (Special Branch)

Special Branch.

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(Sd) Thos. Robertson

D.O. (Special Branch)

TYH

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY

S.1. Special Branch *54226*

REPORT

Date *July 6, 1939*

Subject (in full) *Central European Jews - Fourth Committee Meeting*

Made by *D. S. Pitts*

Forwarded by *C. Graefel*

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the details
of points discussed at the fourth committee meeting
held in the Public Health Department Medical
Library on June 22, 1939 when the situation arising from
the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews
was examined.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Mr. Komor (6 copies)
Comm. of P.H.D. (6 ")*

DS
P. A. to D. C. (S. M. Reg.)

6/7

The fourth meeting in connection with the problems attending the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews was held in the Medical Library, Public Health Department, at 3 p.m., June 22, 1939.

Present

Mr. Paul KOMOR	-	"I.C." Relief Fund.
Dr. LUCKE	}	- Public Health Department.
Chief Inspector SELF		
Mr. T. ROBERTSON	}	- Police Department.
Detective Sergeant PITTS		

The minutes of the previous meeting having been circulated and read, and no dissension having been voiced at the contents, they were approved and confirmed.

At the outset, Mr. KOMOR, in discussing various matters of general interest relating to the problem in hand, suggested that for the purpose of strengthening the present Committee and to allow it to make public its findings, it should be given some sort of official status and that its chairman should be a Municipal Councillor. Mr. KOMOR requested that this suggestion be given the serious consideration of the proper quarters.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

It having been announced by Mr. SELF that the premises at Chaoufoong Road, temporarily utilized as a hospital in combatting the scarlet-fever epidemic, having been closed, the speaker pointed out that immediate steps should be taken by the responsible refugee committees to find other suitable accommodation where communicable diseases could be treated without delay.

In this connection, Dr. LUCKE stated that it, too, would be preferable if arrangements could also be made for the reception of maternity and lunacy cases.

The P.H.D. representatives and Mr. KOMOR then discussed at length the possibility of the constructing of a new hospital for the refugees. Mr. KOMOR intimated that Sir Elly KADOORIE had promised sometime ago to donate \$500,000 for the erection of a hospital of 50 beds but that the matter was still in abeyance.

Mr. KOMOR then stated that he had made an appeal through the press for \$50,000 to enlarge the present premises at Whashing Road, now being used as a general hospital. He also mentioned that he had made an application to the S.M.C. for a grant-in-aid in respect of the Whashing Road Hospital and that in the event of any sum being granted, the Council would automatically recognise the existence of the hospital as being a public necessity.

Upon being asked whether the Health Department could effectively help to eradicate the mosquito nuisance in the Refugee Camps of the Northern Area, Mr. SELF stated that all possible steps were being and would be taken to stamp out this menace, but that the S.M.C. would not provide wirenetting for the Camps.

Mr. SELF expressed his pleasure at the fact that sanitation arrangements in all camps were satisfactory, while he mentioned that simple health lectures would continue to be given in the camps by persons nominated by the Refugee Committees at regular intervals.

- 3 -

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. KOMOR, in reply to a question put by Mr. ROBERTSON, stated that over 7,000 refugees had registered with the "I.C." Relief Fund and that their full particulars were now on record for Police inspection at any time.

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Detective Sergeant PITTS		

The minutes of the previous meeting having been circulated and read, and no dissension having been voiced at the contents, they were approved and confirmed.

At the outset, Mr. KOMOR, in discussing various matters of general interest relating to the problem in hand, suggested that for the purpose of strengthening the present Committee and to allow it to make public its findings, it should be given some sort of official status and that its chairman should be a Municipal Councillor. Mr. KOMOR requested that this suggestion be given the serious consideration of the proper quarters.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

It having been announced by Mr. SELF that the premises at Chaoufoong Road, temporarily utilized as a hospital in combatting the scarlet-fever epidemic, having been closed, the speaker pointed out that immediate steps should be taken by the responsible refugee committees to find other suitable accommodation where communicable diseases could be treated without delay.

In this connection, Dr. LUCKE stated that it, too, would be preferable if arrangements could also be made for the reception of maternity and lunacy cases.

The F.H.D. representatives and Mr. KOMOR then discussed at length the possibility of the constructing of a new hospital for the refugees. Mr. KOMOR intimated that Sir Elly KADOORIE had promised sometime ago to donate \$500,000 for the erection of a hospital of 50 beds but that the matter was still in abeyance.

Mr. KOMOR then stated that he had made an appeal through the press for \$50,000 to enlarge the present premises at Whashing Road, now being used as a general hospital. He also mentioned that he had made an application to the S.M.C. for a grant-in-aid in respect of the Whashing Road Hospital and that in the event of any sum being granted, the Council would automatically recognise the existence of the hospital as being a public necessity.

Upon being asked whether the Health Department could effectively help to eradicate the mosquito nuisance in the Refugee Camps of the Northern Area, Mr. SELF stated that all possible steps were being and would be taken to stamp out this menace, but that the S.M.C. would not provide wirenetting for the Camps.

Mr. SELF expressed his pleasure at the fact that sanitation arrangements in all camps were satisfactory, while he mentioned that simple health lectures would continue to be given in the camps by persons nominated by the Refugee Committees at regular intervals.

- 3 -

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. KOMOR, in reply to a question put by Mr. ROBERTSON, stated that over 7,000 refugees had registered with the "I.C." Relief Fund and that their full particulars were now on record for Police inspection at any time.

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
June 2, 1939.

SUBJECT

Central European Jews - Third Committee Meeting

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
3/6

C. 3/6

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT
CRAWER

File No.....

Section, Special Branch */Shanghai/*

Date June 1, 1939.

Subject (in full) Central European Jews - Third Committee Meeting.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Crawford. S.I.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the details of points discussed at the third committee meeting held in the Public Health Department Medical Library on May 25, 1939 when the situation arising from the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews was examined.

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

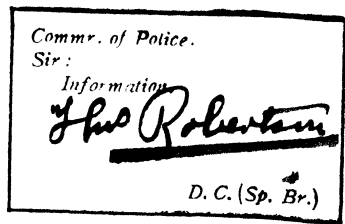
D.C. (Special Branch)

For A

*Cop 7
See*

Set 3/6/39.

*copies to Mr. P. Komor (6)
Commr. of P. H. (6)*



88R.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

The third meeting in connection with the problems attending the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews was held in the Medical Library, Public Health Department, at 3 p.m. May 25, 1939.

Present :-

Mr. PAUL KOMOR - "I.C." Relief Fund.

Dr. LUCKE

Chief Inspector SELF

} - Public Health Department.

Chief Detective-
Inspector ROSS

Detective-Sergeant
PITTS

} - Police Department.

The minutes of the last meeting held on May 11, 1939 were read but objection was voiced by the Health Department representatives to that portion of the last sentence of the first paragraph under the heading "Public Health Department," reading "..... upon receipt of which the question of payment." It was therefore decided that the paragraph in question should be amended to conclude "..... debiting the said Committee with the appropriate amount." The remainder of the minutes were approved and confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Chaeufoong Road Hospital

In discussing the temporary hospital located at Chaeufoong Road, Mr. KOMOR stated that a proposal had been made to the effect that the emergency nature of this hospital be changed to permit it to operate on a proper and permanent basis, and that the school situated on the site be transferred to the Kinchow Road Camp. Before any steps could be taken in this direction, however, the approval of the London Mission, owners of the property,

would be first required. The speaker also mentioned that in the event of the new measures being approved and eventually taking effect, sufficient accommodation would exist in the hospital for 300 beds.

In commenting on these remarks, Dr. LUCKE pointed out that the responsible Refugee Committees would, in the future, be well advised to reserve at least 100 beds for emergency and infectious cases.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic

In order to impress upon the Committee the urgency of establishing the hospital in Chaoufoong Road, Mr. SELF read out figures relating to the scarlet fever epidemic, details of which are :-

May 4	.....	32 cases
May 5	.....	increase of 32 cases
May 6	.....	increase of 21 cases
May 7	.....	increase of 21 cases,

after which date the number of cases steadily mounted until May 22, when 124 patients were being treated. On the first day of the outbreak, 32 cases of communicable disease having been recorded, it was quite impossible to find suitable accommodation in S.M.C. hospitals. The matter was immediately discussed with the Commissioner of Public Health who came to the decision that the premises at Chaoufoong Road must be utilized as a hospital.

In view of these measures, Mr. SELF stated, he was glad to report that since May 11 only 9 further cases had been notified, whereas had these steps not been taken, this epidemic might have become completely out of control.

General Management of Camps

Mr. SELF reported on the excellent condition of the General Hospital at Whasing Road but stated there was still room for considerable improvement in regard to cleanliness in the Communicable Diseases Hospital at Chaoufoong Road. Mr. KOMOR noted these remarks which, he said, would be attended to.

Refugee Schools

Mention was made by the Health Department representatives that the Kinchow Road Schools had been cleared of all furniture by the Public Works Department and would now be utilized as combined refugee camps and schools.

Dr. LUCKE requested that the local Jewish Refugee Committees do all in their power to have the schools opened as quickly as possible in order to permit the many Jewish children to attend and thus minimize their opportunities of contracting sickness by continually playing in the streets. Mr. KOMOR promised that this matter would receive early attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Posters

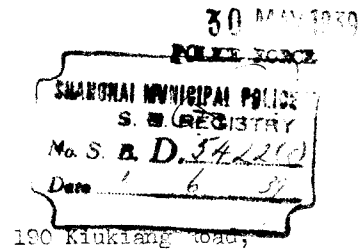
In reply to a question put by C.D.I. ROSS, Mr. KOMOR stated that the reaction from the posting of notices urging newcomers to register with the "I.C." Relief Fund Committee, had not been as successful as anticipated, but in order to press home the advantage that the notices had undoubtedly brought, he was having another poster printed and displayed in prominent spots which would state that those refugees who had arrived

- 4 -

in Shanghai more than three months ago must register all personal details with his Committee not later than June 21, 1939, failure to comply with these instructions to definitely entail the withdrawal of all future financial aid. C.D.I. ROSS remarked that, from a Police viewpoint, the arrangement was most satisfactory.

K. 38/1

"I. C".



Shanghai, May 27, 1939.

To the Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 25th inst. I have much pleasure in accepting the Council's invitation to serve on the Committee including Municipal officials, which is engaged in the study of the Jewish refugee problem.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Paul Komor.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

K 38/1

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
SECRET
No. S. B. D. 5422(c)
Date 26 5 39

May 25, 1939.

Paul Komor, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
"I.C." Relief Fund,
190 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

The Council very much appreciates the work which is being done in the general public interest in studying the local effect of the Jewish refugee problem.

Your services in this study would prove of inestimable value to the public, and accordingly I have to extend to you the Council's invitation to serve on the Committee, including Municipal officials, which is engaged in this study.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary.

RN/

D. 5442.

May 23,

39.

The Secretary.

S. L. C.

Mr. Paul Komor, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, I.C. Relief Fund, has expressed the opinion that it would strengthen his hand somewhat were the Council to invite him in writing to serve on the Committee with officials from the various Council Departments to study the Central European Jewish Refugee problem.

I recommend that such a written invitation be given to Mr. Komor, who has at all times cooperated fully with the Police in this matter.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CHY/.

D. S. Pick

(24/5)
Hokawia

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
24/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 (C)
Date 23 5 39

Special Branch,

May 23, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Mr. Paul Komor, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, "I.C." Relief Fund, has expressed the opinion that it would strengthen his hand somewhat were the Council to invite him in writing to serve on the Committee with officials from the various Council Departments to study the Central European Jewish Refugee problem.

Mr. Komor has at all times cooperated fully with the Police in this matter and I suggest it would be beneficial to give him a written invitation.

John Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A.

*Letter in similar terms to
Sec SMC for my signature*



Form A

Ref. No. D. 5432 (C)

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
..... May 1932

SUBJECT

Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai
Second Meeting of Committee

The Commissioner presents his compliments to ~~The~~ Secretary, S.M.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

LWK/

CONFIDENTIAL
Subject (in **DRAWER**)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. **SHANGHAI P.**

S. B. REG.

S.1, Special Branch, **DB**

REPORT

Date May 17, 1939

Central European Jews - Arrival in Shanghai

- Second Meeting of Committee

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by *C. Crawford* *08*

Forwarded herewith are details of the meeting held on May 11, 1939 in the Medical Library, Public Health Department in connection with the problems arising from the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jewish refugees.

Ja. Pitts

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S.

Cap to

See

Set 18/5/39

Comm

*Copies to C. of P. H. (4)
Mr. Komor*

*Sir
Information
This Robertson
DC(SB)*

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (S. B.)
18/5



The Second Meeting in connection with the problems attending the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews was held in the Medical Library, Public Health Department, at 3 p.m., May 11, 1939.

Present :-

Mr. KOMOR	- "I.C." Relief Fund.
Dr. LUCKE,	} Public Health Department.
Chief Inspector SELF	
Chief Detective	} Police Department.
Inspector ROSS	
Detective Sergeant PITTS	

It being deemed unnecessary to appoint a chairman at this stage of the proceedings, the business in hand was dealt with as expeditiously as possible, with D.S. PITTS recording the points raised and discussed.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr. LUCKE drew Mr. KOMOR's attention to the fact that several thousand refugees had been inoculated against cholera and that a similar number of inoculation Certificate Cards had been issued by the S.M.C. to the "I.C." Relief Fund Committee. Since each card cost 50 cents, the S.M.C. intended debiting the said Committee with the appropriate amount, upon receipt of which the Committee could discuss with the Council the question of payment.

Disinfection Services

It was pointed out by Mr. SELF that disinfection services operated by the Council in respect of communicable diseases were carried out free of charge, but since many of the refugees were not ratepayers, it had been decided by the Council that the "I.C." Relief Fund Committee should

be asked to pay for such services at reduced rates. Mr. KOMOR accordingly took due note of these remarks and stated that the question of payment would be one upon which he would communicate with the proper quarters in the Council.

Ambulance Service

Mention was made by Mr. SELF of the fact that charges for the use of the Shanghai Fire Brigade Ambulance used in removing to their hospital refugees suffering from scarlet fever were debited the Public Health Department. Mr. KOMOR was advised that his Committee would be debited with these expenses in due course.

Jewish Refugee Isolation Hospital in Chaoufoong Road - Scarlet Fever Epidemic

The recent scarlet fever epidemic among the refugees and the necessity for isolating patients suffering therefrom were discussed at length. Mr. KOMOR stated that the disease had fallen like a bombshell with no previous warning and that measures had been immediately enforced to prevent a greater spread and that when the epidemic assumed major proportions, premises at Medhurst College in Chaoufoong Road had been brought into use as an Isolation Hospital at the suggestion of the Public Health Department.

Mr. SELF stated that it would be preferable if arrangements could be made for this Hospital to be kept open, at least, throughout the summer, as the building itself was far better than the S.M.C. Isolation Hospital and would accommodate approximately 300 patients. This point was corroborated by Dr. LUCKE who said that 113 cases were being tended in the Hospital at the present time.

It was stressed by Dr. LUCKE, after he had been informed that the number of refugees in Shanghai at the end of June would possibly amount to 11,000 or more, that the crowded and unsanitary surroundings in which the refugees were finding themselves, might lead to a further spread of disease and that in the event of accommodation in the Chaoufoong Road building being insufficient to cope with various summer infectious diseases, temporary measures should be adopted by the erection of matchsheds or other similar constructions. In making these remarks, the speaker intimated that the contingency of a cholera epidemic taking hold of the refugees during the coming months was one that must not for one moment be neglected and that measures on the lines mentioned higher should be enforced to prevent any serious spread.

That the Japanese were interesting themselves in the refugee problem was manifest, said Mr. KOMOR, two Japanese in uniform - presumably naval officers - having visited and inspected the hospital on May 10.

Simple Health Measures

Mr. SELF pointed out that the newcomers would be well advised to pay as much attention as possible to simple health measures and he asked Mr. KOMOR to request the refugees to purchase, for instance, ice, ice-cream, mineral-waters, etc., from only reputable licensed establishments. Mr. KOMOR replied that simple and essential health rules had already been drawn up for distribution among the refugees.

Dr. LUCKE then requested that Chinese hawkers be strictly forbidden to enter any refugee camp in order to minimize the spread of infection and disease through the

unhygienic condition of foodstuffs peddled by them. He also asked that arrangements be made to have policemen placed at the gates of such camps to prevent the ingress of hawkers.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Reference was made to the fact that the notices requiring all newcomers to register with the Jewish Relief Committees had been drawn up and posted in spots frequented by the newcomers. Mr. KOMOR was asked by C.D.I. ROSS to note, during the coming weeks, whether any marked increase in registrations was recorded.

Mr. KOMOR then asked whether he could hold known or suspected criminal elements in his office until the arrival of the Police for purposes of questioning. He was assured he could.

In order to minimize the chances of bad elements being enlisted in the S.M.P. (Specials) and the S.V.C., Mr. KOMOR requested that details of all applications for enrolment be unofficially passed to him before approval, so that he might be given the opportunity of investigating applicants' characters and antecedents. He remarked that the Japanese authorities had been heard to state that refugee volunteers would not be permitted to reside north of the Soochow Creek.

The question of endorsing travel documents to allow refugees to enter Shanghai from Germany was examined by C.D.I. ROSS, who explained that the Berlin Police demanded such endorsements from the Municipal Police before permitting families to join their relatives already arrived in Shanghai. Mr. KOMOR stated he did not know why such endorsements were needed and since

they were only required for those travelling via Siberia, this was a matter on which the official views of the local German Consular Authorities might well be sought by the Police.

The meeting terminated at 4.25 p.m. after Mr. KOMOR had declared that, as far as he could see, there was little chance of Shanghai successfully absorbing the influx of newcomers for the next decade. The majority of them were professional people and not artisans and having no capital to commence business in an already saturated market, were handicapped from the start.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 12, 1939.

Subject (in full) Central European Jews - Notice Relating to Registration
of Newcomers - Identification for Police Purposes

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Crawford S. S.

Further to a report dated May 9, 1939 relating to the forwarding of copies of printed notices urging Jewish refugees to register forthwith with the "I.C." Relief Fund, I have to state that the Council's Seal was added on May 9 and all copies handed to Mr. KOMOR the same day.

These notices have now been posted in Jewish Refugee Camps, Centres, Homes, Offices, Cafes, etc. and steps will be taken to ascertain whether the contents of same will, in due course, bring the desired results.

C.13/5

J. S. Pitts

D. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

12/5

FM 2
G. 80M-1-25
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. S. B. D. 5422 (c)

No. S. B. D. 10-5-39

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 9, 1939

Subject Central European Jews - Notice Relating to Registration of
Newcomers - Identification for Police Purposes

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Crawford. D.I.

*Comm
L
Informative
This Robertson
De (S.B.)*

*This has
been done
JP*



*SI
DR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
146.*

Further to a report dated April 28, 1939

I forward herewith 100 copies of a notice to be exhibited in prominent spots in Jewish Refugee Camps, Centres, Offices, etc. The draft of this notice having been already approved by the Commissioner of Police and Secretary of the Municipal Council, it is respectfully requested that the Council's seal be imprinted on each copy of the notice as early as possible so that arrangements may be made forthwith for the posting of same.

Translation of the notice follows :-

NOTICE

*At an examination of our registration cards the attention of the local Police authorities was drawn to the fact there were no photographs (of holders) on some of the cards and that only meagre particulars of applicants were entered. On the other hand it was also ascertained that no identification cards were attached to such registration cards. The Police suggested that care should be taken to have all registration cards, without exception, filled in in the fullest possible manner, that photographs be attached to each registration card and that each immigrant be issued with an identification card.

*Cases where either photographs or identification cards are absent will be treated

D.S.P. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

with a certain amount of suspicion as, in the opinion of the Police, the persons concerned may have good reasons for avoiding registration. Forthwith any change of address must be immediately notified and it is particularly stressed that this be done without fail.

"An earnest request is therefore again made that every newcomer obtain an identification card for which purpose, as is well known, two copies of photographs are required. Those failing to comply with these conditions cannot, in the case of necessity, rely on future support and assistance from the Relief Committee.

SIGNED: Paul KOMOR."

Ja. Rivers

D. S.

db
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).

2.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

B. D. 5422(1)

Date 5 5 39

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Shanghai, May 4, 1939.

The Commissioner of Police.

JEWISH REFUGEES - IDENTIFICATION FOR POLICE
PURPOSES.

The Council has duly noted your report of April 29 and feels that the position of Mr. Komor might well be strengthened by the attachment of the Council's seal to his proposed Notice.

Secretary.

LH.

D. 5442 (1)

April 29,

39.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES.

A copy of a report of a preliminary meeting
of a combined Committee is attached.

I consider the notice prepared quite satis-
factory, but do not consider the Council stamp
necessary if you think this undesirable.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

HR *W/.*

D. S. Palk
C. 1/5
note: 2/5/39.

S. 1/
DBR.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
1/5

MEMO. 28439

Comms

Sir

Information.

The suggested
notice is excellent.
but I doubt if
the Council would
agree that it
should bear the
official King's seal.
Copy of the report
has gone to Commr of
Public Health.

Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FM 2
G. 50M-1-29
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
File No. B. D. 5422 (c)
28-4-38

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SHANGHAI~~

REPORT

Date April 28, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Preliminary Committee Meeting

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. G. G. S. I.

In connection with recent correspondence between the Commissioner of Police and the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council on topics relating to the arrival in Shanghai of Central European Jews, a preliminary meeting was held at 3.15 p.m., April 27, 1939 in the Medical Library, Public Health Department, the following persons attending :-

Mr. P. KOMOR,
Chief Inspector SELF, Public Health Department,
Chief Detective Inspector ROSS, Police Department,
Detective-Sergeant PITTS, Police Department.

The meeting was convened for the frank exchange of views of those present on problems affecting the new-comers and to devise ways and means that would enable :-

- (1) The Police to exercise a greater control over the movements and activities of the immigrants than hitherto found possible with the primary object of preventing crime, and
- (2) The Public Health Department to prevent the outbreak of epidemics among the new arrivals by the application of simple prophylactic measures.

The contents of recently submitted Special Branch reports covering the various phases of the Jewish Refugee problem being known to the Police and Health Department representatives, it was not deemed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

necessary to review the local situation at this meeting, although Mr. KOMOR did explain in greater detail certain points about which the others present were not perfectly clear.

Discussion was held on purely informal lines since the meeting was of a preliminary nature, the first point of importance to be brought up being that affecting the Police.

C.D.I. ROSS and D.S. PITTS explained how, under present conditions existing here and in the nearly complete absence of proper information relating to the past activities of possible criminal elements among the Refugees, the Police were handicapped and would remain so in their endeavours to frustrate any movements, criminal or political, that might manifest themselves to the detriment of the peace and good order of the Settlement. Potential factors for an increase in crime having been proved to exist in Shanghai following the plight in which the newcomers find themselves, Mr. KOMOR was asked to consider the advisability of requesting ALL arrivals to register with the I.C. Committee, 190 Kiukiang Road, to assist the Police as far as possible.

It was suggested that full possible details be secured at the time of registration, that each immigrant be required to hand in photos of himself

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

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

(herself) when registering and that all changes of address be notified the I.C. Committee as quickly as possible.

Mr. KOMOR, in reply, stated that the cards being at present utilized were sufficient to meet Police requirements (NOTE: This is correct, the cards having already been seen by the writer) and that he would be pleased to do all in his power to accede to the Police requests, which would not only be of assistance to the community at large but to himself and his staff in sifting the good from the bad of the newcomers.

Mr. KOMOR then intimated that he would have notices posted up in all Refugee centres, camps, offices, etc. on lines similar to the attached draft, a translation of which is also forwarded. If this notice meets with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, arrangements will be made to have copies posted up forthwith. On the German original, it will be observed that Mr. KOMOR believes that the application of Council's seal would lend additional weight to the scheme, a point, it is respectfully suggested, that merits the consideration of the proper quarters.

From the viewpoint of the Public Health Department, Chief Inspector SELF discussed the necessity of all Refugees being inoculated forthwith in order to avoid any unnecessary trouble with the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 4 -

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Japanese authorities north of the Creek in which area the greater proportion of the newcomers live.

The question of the supply of vaccine and certificates of cholera inoculation and the actual work to be carried out were also discussed as were matters relating to the installation of flush-systems for the latrines at the Refugee camps and the wirenetting of certain buildings now housing large numbers of the new arrivals. Certain other points in regard to health measures to be adopted during the coming hot weather were also examined.

The meeting terminated at 4.30 p.m. it having been decided that the next meeting would be held at the same venue at 3 p.m. May 11, 1939, when minutes will be taken.

Ja. Pikes

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

232
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

28/4

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

NOTICE

At an examination of our registration cards the attention of the local Police authorities was drawn to the fact there were no photographs (of holders) on some of the cards and that only meagre particulars of applicants were entered. On the other hand it was also ascertained that no identification cards were attached to such registration cards. The Police suggested that care should be taken to have all registration cards, without exception, filled in in the fullest possible manner, that photographs be attached to each registration card and that each immigrant be issued with an identification card.

Cases where either photographs or identification cards are absent will be treated with a certain amount of suspicion as, in the opinion of the Police, the persons concerned may have good reasons for avoiding registration.

An earnest request is therefore again made that every newcomer obtain an identification card for which purpose, as is well known, two copies of photographs are required. Those failing to comply with these conditions cannot, in the case of necessity, rely on future support and assistance from the Relief Committee.

SIGNED: P. KOMOR.

7

X Desweiterⁿ muss jeder Adressenwechsel unverzüglich angemeldet werden
und wird besonderes Gewicht darauf gelegt, dass dies unbedingt
geschieht.

(

115 R. 115 - SMP - Room 605

BEKANNTMACHUNG

Bei einer Überprüfung unserer Kartotheken ist es der hiesigen Polizeiverwaltung aufgefallen, dass bei manchen Karten die Fotografien fehlen und die Einzelheiten nur sehr dürftig ausgefüllt sind, andererseits wurde auch festgestellt, dass bei solchen Karten auch die Emigranten - Legitimationskarten fehlen. Die Polizei legte uns nahe, dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass ausnahmslos sämtliche Meldekarten ohne Lücken möglichst vollständig ausgefüllt werden und dass die Fotografien beigelegt werden, ferner dass jeder Emigrant eine Legitimation erhält. Solche Fälle, bei denen die Fotografien oder die Legitimationskarte fehlen, werden mit Misstrauen betrachtet, denn nach Meinung der Polizei hat der Betreffende einen Grund diesen Anforderungen nicht nachzukommen. X
Es wird daher nochmals dringend gebeten, dass Legitimationskarten eingeholt werden, wozu bekanntlich zwei Fotografien notwendig sind. Wer dieser Anforderung nicht nachkommt, kann später im Notwendigkeitsfall auf die Unterstützung oder den Beistand des Committees bei den Behörden nicht rechnen.

PAUL KAMMERS

PAUL Kammors
Secretary & Treasurer

Dear Mr. Pitts,

I think that this will meet the case and the Council's seal would give it that additional weight which I consider to be absolutely necessary.

P.K.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422 (18)

No. 2. D. 5422 (18)

S.1, Special Branch Station, 1

REPORT

Date June 29, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - articles exploiting newcomers' experiences published in local press

Made by D.S. Pitts Forwarded by *W. H. G. M. S. I.*

With reference to the attached correspondence from Mr. Paul KOMOR, Hon. Secretary of the "I.C. Relief Committee," in connection with articles appearing in the "Hwa Pao" of June 13, and in "The China Weekly Review" of February 4 and June 10, the view is expressed by the D.C. (Special Branch) that no good purpose would be served by this office in adopting measures to curtail the publication of articles giving details of the past experiences of newly arrived Jewish refugees. Any such line of action might have the opposite result of the effect desired and might stimulate the local reading public's interest for further similar stories from new arrivals.

Once the arrival of refugees in Shanghai has assumed an aspect of lesser importance, it is thought that the local press will treat the problem with a corresponding lack of interest and cease to publish relevant articles.

The views of the D.C. (Special Branch) have been communicated to Mr. KOMOR, who has expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the contents of his letter were received.

Ja. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

C. 29/6

HR


FORM 200 C/R
G. 1000-3-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

To:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C. (Divs.)	For disposal
„ (Crime)	Furnish data
„ (S.B.)	Investigate and report
S.D.C.	Note and return
D.C. (J.)	Report present status
A.C. (J.)	Submit recommendation
D.C. (C.)	For further report
A.C. (C.)	For opinion
D.C. (Specials)	Reply to writer direct
A.C. (A. & T. R.)	As instructed
A.C. (Traffic)	See me in re:
„ (Sikhs)	Inform Applicant
D.O.A. Divn.	Draft Reply
„ B. Divn.	For necessary action
„ C. Divn.	Attach file
„ D. Divn.	For information
Gov. of Gaol.	Comment
Personal Assistant	For verification
Quartermaster	Note and File
Pay Office	Attach to File
Central Registrar	
Musketry Officer	
C.C.R.	
Depot	
Mounted Branch	

	For File.....
	Date.....

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

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 16637
TELEGR-ADR.: "KOMOR"

Shanghai, 14th June, 1939

Acknowledged, form E 118

Central Reg. 14 6 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRATION

No. S. B. D. 5412 (C)

Date 16 6 39



To the Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Ever since German Emigrants have started arriving here, it has been our endeavour to prevent the Press from exploiting them for political propaganda or "news story" purposes.

Emigrants are instructed, on arrival here, NOT to give any interviews to the Press and to refrain from any political expressions or views and activities.

It is in the nature of things, that with such a mass of Emigrants any individual control is almost impossible but, I am glad to say, that instances of disregard of our instructions in the above connection have been few and even when such cases arose, it was mainly due to the efficiency of Press-reporters and news-story writers, that stories found their way into the local papers.

I must also say that the foreign language press, when approached, have shown appreciation of the reasons why we thought it undesirable that Emigrants stories should appear in their columns and I might state that these reasons are simply, that the Emigrants still are German subjects and under the protection of the German-Consulate General and, besides, they have friends and relatives at home to whose advantage it would certainly not be if Emigrant undertook political propaganda here directed against the Reich.

It has been our policy to tell all Emigrants, that what they left behind them in experiences, was no concern of ours and was best left alone, and that our sole concern was that, seeing that they were here, they got a fresh start as far as it was in our means to help them to that end.

Nevertheless, from time to time "interviews" do appear and I have been requested by the German Consulate General to give this matter earnest attention, when a case arises.

Thus, I am informed that the "Hwa Pao" Chinese paper brought, on the 13th inst. an interview by a doctor who related his experiences. Also that the "China Weekly Review" sometime ago (date not known) brought an article which the German authorities here consider to have been at least superfluous.

My intention in writing to you today is, to request you to please use your good influence with the Press in the sense, that all sensational stories be eliminated and interviews with Emigrants given no room in the papers.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 16637
TELEGR. ADR.: "KOMOR"

14th June, 1939

The situation, as regards the Emigrants, is grave enough without inviting entirely unnecessary complications which may make the task of the Committees even more difficult than it already is.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
"I.C." RELIEF FUND.

David Ho
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

Hwa Pao published on June 13, 1939, the following article written by one "Mou Hwa" (莫華):

The following is a statement made by a Jewish refugee about the trying experiences, the insult and the ill-treatment he had received on his way to Shanghai after his deportation from Germany. His statement exposes the tyranny of the Fascist nation:-

"I am a doctor by profession. and had practised as one in Germany for more than 20 years. A policy of ill-treating Jews was vigorously enforced in Germany, and we suffered terribly though we have always been law-abiding.

"The anti-Jewish movement of the German Government began in March or April last year. The first step taken was to sever all economic connections with Jews. No persons were allowed to make purchases from Jewish shops. This wicked and poisonous policy had no satisfactory result, because the Jewish shops were still crowded with clients. This state of affairs lasted until after summer, and it was generally believed that it would be allowed to continue. Unfortunately, yet more wicked and poisonous methods were to follow.

"On September 19, all the Jews ^{and} were ordered by the Government to suspend operations ^{and} to leave the country from that date. Any Jew who failed to comply with these instructions after October 1 would be arrested and forcibly deported.

"You all realize that we are all business men. All our property was kept at the place where we lived. We of course know that we were powerless so long as the German Government was determined to exert this cruel pressure upon us, but where were we to go in our penniless state?

"At the expiration of the period, many Jewish merchants were arrested. False charges were brought against them and they were forced to make confessions under torture. Heaven

knows that all the charges were false, but how were we to make complaints? Many Jews were thus sent to a concentration camp where life was hundred times worse than in hell. For me, I preferred death rather than to walk into the concentration camp.

"As I know that there could be no hope to make a living in Germany, I made up my mind to leave. I then took with me a few essential things and the sum of money one is permitted to take out of the country. All the rest of my property was confiscated. Fortunately, with God's help, I met with no difficulties and arrived in Shanghai. I went on board the ship under an escort of German Police, and was placed under strict surveillance on the way.

"I shall never forget some of the tragic scenes. You know that a number of Jews are married to German women. The Jews are deported but their wives are allowed to remain in Germany and as a result you can imagine some of the tragic scenes. Some German women stood by their husbands in happiness or suffering, but most of the Jews do not like to see their beloved wives wandering about the world with them and undergoing hardships, so they abandoned their wives and their children. At the farewells at the wharves, the cries that rent the air will be set down in the most tragic page in the history of mankind. All the while the whips of the policemen were pitilessly descending upon them like rain drops. Many pairs of sweethearts were thus parted forever amidst these cries and curses.

"When I left Germany, I sent a letter by air mail to the Governor of Hongkong petitioning him to permit me to practise medicine in Hongkong, but when I passed through Hongkong I learned that my petition had not yet been settled. Owing to the shortness of my stay, I was unable to go through the necessary procedure. Therefore, I came to Shanghai. I will

go to Hongkong when my petition comes up again.

"I feel greatly honoured at being able to come to China. I know that only China is sympathetic towards the homeless Jewish wanderer. In Shanghai we shall endeavour to eke out a living. China is great and her enthusiasm in the war of resistance is winning our highest esteem. We wish to do something in China. We shall never forget to avenge the cruelty of the Fascist nations which had driven us to a living death."

SHANGHAI RECEIVES MORE VICTIMS OF ANTI-SEMITISM; CUBA REJECTS 900

Shanghai's Jewish refugee population touched the 10,500 mark last Sunday when the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde brought an additional 465 of these unfortunates here. The new arrivals were met by representatives of the local Refugee Committee and housed in the various camps which the committee has been instrumental in establishing during the past few months. By the end of this year, according to present indications, the local Jewish refugee population will be increased to fully 20,000.

The tragic fate of the Jews, fleeing from Nazi persecution in Germany, including the territories Nazified during the past year, was poignantly emphasized last week when more than 900 of these unfortunates were denied entry to Cuba after they had apparently received visas entitling them to enter the country.

Cuba Turns Them Down

They had shipped out from Germany in the Hamburg-America liner St. Louis and arrived at Havana on May 31. Approximately 100 were permitted to land out of a total of nearly 1,000. The Cuban authorities declared the papers of the remainder were not in order, and the St. Louis was obliged to return to Germany. One of the refugees, a man, slashed his wrist and jumped overboard in an effort to end his life. The ship's officers, fearing mass suicides, placed special guards over other refugees who were in a state of hysterical breakdown when they learned they were to be returned to Germany. Cuban police launches escorted the St. Louis outside the harbor limits to frustrate would-be suicides.

Well-Calculated Policy

An illuminating dissertation on the Jewish refugee problem and the wave of anti-Semitism which has arisen in Europe was contributed to the Mar. 18 issue of the Saturday Evening Post by Demaree Bess, European correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. In the view of Mr. Bess, the current persecution of the Jews on the Old Continent cannot be understood as an emotional aberration. On the contrary, he contends, it has become a cold and deliberately-calculated policy of the totalitarian states designed to serve well-understood economic and political aims.

In the case of Germany, anti-Semitism has been a device for expropriating the properties of Jews and thereby easing the economic situation of the Third Reich. Fascist Italy, on the other hand, having proclaimed itself the champion of the cause of the Arabs against Britain and France, finds anti-Semitism a useful means of winning Arab sympathy, since Jews and Arabs are pitted against each other in Palestine where Britain, at least up to the recent publication of the White Paper, appeared in the role of protector of the Jews. By exploiting this Arab-Jewish antagonism, Mussolini aims to weaken both Britain and France in their Near Eastern possessions and throughout the Arab world generally.

Explaining the still cautious anti-Semitism of the Japanese Government—which appears especially incongruous in Japan, because there are practically no Jews in the country—Mr. Bess wrote:

"Thus far, the Japanese have made practical application of their new anti-Semitic code only in Eastern Europe. Being men of one-track minds, Japanese rulers are concentrating their full attention now upon strengthening their position in China. But Japanese leaders realized, sooner than some other statesmen, that the fate of Eastern Asia is closely related to events in Europe. The most formidable obstacle to Japanese control of China—aside from the Chinese themselves—is Soviet Russia. The Russians, in spite of their own internal difficulties, have managed to keep up an underground war against the Japanese forces in China, playing an active part in the Chinese guerrilla movement, which threatens even yet to wear down by slow degrees the Japanese conquerors.

Japanese armies stand face to face with Soviet armies along the borders of Manchuria, Outer Mongolia and Korea. And Japanese agents also are active in European countries along Russia's western borders. They are doing what can be done to encourage movements designed to break up European Russia, including the movement for an independent Ukraine. And anti-Semitism is a convenient instrument for stirring up anti-Soviet feeling in most of the countries of eastern Europe....I lived and worked in Russia for four years, from 1933 through 1937, and know from personal observation that Jews are not today especially prominent in the administration of that country. But the Nazis, and their friends in other countries, have successfully plastered upon the Soviet government a reputation of being Jewish. And Japanese agents, working among anti-Semitic groups in eastern Europe to assist various anti-Soviet movements, finally realized, like Mussolini that they could make better progress if their government were definitely committed to a policy of Jew-baiting..

JEWISH REFUGEES SHOULD BE WELCOMED AND ASSISTED HERE!

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, the sole American daily in the local afternoon field, distinguished itself ignobly on Monday of this week by raising a cry for the closure of Shanghai to future would-be Jewish emigrants fleeing from the bestial fury of the fascist persecutors of their race in Europe.

"Somehow it is going to be necessary to stop this influx," the paper said in a leading editorial, recommending an immediate session of the Consular Body to deal with the "alarmingly growing problem." The Post thus ranged itself alongside all those who express humanitarian sentiments where the Jews are concerned, but balk at giving practical aid - if that aid shows signs of costing them something.

The Post said there was something "almost terrifying" in the news that an additional 1,000 Jewish refugees will arrive here shortly on the Conte Biancamano. It does not seem to have occurred to the Post that it is much more terrifying to be a victim of Nazi hate and to have no place to which to escape, to know of no country willing to do more than express-like the Post-pious words of sympathy.

Since our contemporary is apparently concerned about a possible public expense angle of the local refugee problem, let it be pointed out that the recent Jewish arrivals in Shanghai have been taken care of, for the most part, by Jewish organizations and individuals, with such additional aid as could be garnered from other sources. Relief organizations abroad have helped, too. The refugees have cost our municipal treasuries exactly nothing. Why, then, the almost hysterical alarm?

Shanghai is one of the few spots on earth to which pitiful victims of Europe's totalitarian terror can still emigrate freely. The Post wants to close this last remaining door.

If Shanghai were threatened with an influx of forty or fifty thousand refugees from Germany and Austria there might be ground for apprehension, but the 1,200 who have arrived and the 1,000 who are allegedly enroute, will not cause any special complications. Surely a municipality which has been able to weather one of the most notorious "salary grab" scandals ever staged anywhere, should be able to handle the problem of temporarily providing support for a few hundred, or even a few thousand refugees from Nazi terrorism. But, as stated in the foregoing, neither the International Settlement nor the French Concession has spent a dollar yet on the care of Jewish refugees. Also, neither settlement has gained itself financially to care for the millions of Chinese refugees who were driven into the foreign-administered areas by Japanese frightfulness. The support of these millions of unfortunate Chinese has been shouldered entirely by charitably inclined people in America and Britain, and by the Chinese people here and their government in Chungking. The authorities of the International Settlement haven't even had sufficient energy or humanitarian instinct to provide a "flop-house" for homeless people to sleep in at night-instead of on the sidewalks-in this winter weather.

We, obviously, have no desire to direct this subject into mercenary channels, but it is a fact-which strangely enough has not occurred to the Post. - that the Shanghai foreign Settlements owe much of their prosperity to refugees. Shortly after the establishment of the Settlements in the middle of the past century, the Taiping Rebellion broke out and drove thousands of Chinese refugees into the foreign areas, thus providing, almost overnight, the dense populations which made these areas a paradise for real estate speculators. This situation, characterized by further influxes of Chinese refugees, was repeated at the time of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, and again at the time of the first revolution in 1911, and after that the political disturbances were almost continuous through the era of the warlords from 1911 to 1927, and each one drove Chinese refugees into the foreign Settlements with consequent increases in real estate values and rentals of property. Then along about 1919 the Russian revolution sent more refugees here-white men this time-and again Shanghai benefitted. Charitably-inclined foreigners and Chinese maintained soup-kitchens for a time but it was not many

months before the Russians had dug in and found a new home for themselves here-contributing again to the prosperity and well-being of the city-particularly the French Concession, the chief street of which-Avenue Joffre-resembled a cow-path before the Russians developed it into a first-class retail center.

And now, the Jewish refugees from Germany (rather Austria) arrive, and Shanghai again will-or should-benefit in even greater measure than has been the case in the past, because these refugees do not come from the lower peasant strata, but from the trained and cultured middle and upper-middle classes. Most of them, if treated properly, should be able to establish a foothold in a comparatively short time. If handled intelligently, this new element in the population might be of greatest value in offsetting the demoralizing influence of the Japanese invasion. It is questionable whether the Consular Body has any power to interfere with the landings of Jewish refugees at this port, even though the consular officials might wish to do so. A more sensible and humanitarian suggestion would be for the Consular Body to advise the authorities of the settlements to bestir themselves and help the unfortunate refugees to establish themselves here.

Form No. 3
U. S. M. I. - 39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *D. S. 1212*

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date *June 16, 1939*

Subject (in full) *Central European Jews - Article appearing in*

"Mainichi" of June 7, 1939.

Made by *D.S. Pitts*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford D.I.*

FILE

*for the simple
reason that
it did not
exist
of R*

DB **FILE**
10/0

No information is forthcoming from responsible Jewish refugee or Consular Body circles that would in any way tend to confirm the contents of the attached news report appearing in the Mainichi on June 7, 1939.

According to enquiries made at the Mainichi offices, the report emanated from a certain news agency, the name of which, the management of the paper declined to disclose.

D. S. Pitts
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

MAINICHI 7.6.39

NEW FACTORY TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR REFUGEE JEWS

Sy
2
Nine thousand Jews have already arrived in Shanghai and two thousand more are expected in autumn. Some of them have some means to earn a livelihood independently, but the majority are poor.

It is said that a factory will be established to give employment to Jews. The authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession are studying ways and means to assist them. The Consular Body is reported to be considering support for Jews. It is believed that a new factory will be established in the near future.

AT 200
CC

Form No. 3
G. 255 100-172

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.

REPORT

Special Branch, S2, 1/1/1/1/1

Date November 20, 1933.

Subject (in full) Germans of the Jewish faith who have recently arrived
in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

[Signature]

With reference to previous reports on the subject of
Germans of the Jewish faith who have recently arrived in
Shanghai, I have to report that Dr. Horst Lange, M.D. who
is a graduate of the University of Berlin and had seven years
hospital experience as first assistant, and later his own
practice, specialising in internal diseases, tuberculosis and
collapse of the lungs, has opened up offices as a medical
practitioner at Room 408, 264 Kiangse Road.

[Signature]

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
File
[Signature]

REPORT

on the registration of immigrants up to January 14th, 1941.

Number of persons filed in the records of the I.C. 15,469

Men..... 8490
 Women..... 3853
 Children.... 1126 born on or after 1.1.1927, including children
 born in Shanghai
15,469
 -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Residences: Hongkew and North of the Creek..... 12,154
 Settlement and Extrasettlement..... 1,230
 French Concession 2,085
15,469
 -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Arrivals: 1932 - 1937..... 18
 1938 1,374
 1939 12,089
 1940 1,955
 1941 33
15,469

Figures of 1939 and 1940 include the number of children born in these years.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Religion: 14944 have registered as Jewish
 323 as Roman Catholics,
 444 as Protestants,
 25 with other religions
 131 having no religion
15,469
 -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

From the total number of person registered with the I.C.... 15,469

311 have left Shanghai again, as per their reports
 and 235 have been reported dead 546
 so that the total number of persons in the care of the I.C.
 on January 14th, 1941, was 14,923
 -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

For the 15.469 immigrants 15,322 I.C. Cards have been issued.

The number of persons without cards
 is 384
 giving a total of 15,706
 against a number of records of 15,469

showing a difference of 237, which might be explained by the fact that a number of persons who lost their cards have been granted new cards with new numbers, as the old numbers could not be stated.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

On January 14th, 1941, a total of 146 persons have been blacklisted by the different Committees, and 65 persons put in the Card-index for criminal immigrants.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

K 38/1

P.

January 20,

41.

P. Komor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
The International Committee for the Organisation of
European Refugees in China,
Sassoon House,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated January 17, addressed to the Revenue Office, submitting tables of statistics relating to European immigrants registered with your Committee, who have taken up residence in Shanghai and to inform you that the statistics have been noted with considerable interest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Deputy Secretary.

YC.

W. L. Potts

*File with other letters,
marked as coming of
circulation in a report
re Jewish affairs.*



with encl. B.

K 38/1

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN
IMMIGRANTS IN CHINA

Shanghai, January 17, 1941.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to hand you herewith statistical figures which I believe will prove of interest to you. We have done our best in ascertaining from our Card-Index the distribution of residents as shown in the statement, but I would observe that owing to the frequent and rapid changes of addresses, it will not be possible in the future to arrive at exact figures as to the proportion of Refugees living in the three districts enumerated.

So long as there is no new important influx of Refugees, this proportion may be accepted as permanent because, whilst one party may move from the French Concession to Hongkew, another party at the same time moves from Hongkew to the French Concession so that actually the fluctuation of residents cannot show very great discrepancies.

All the same, I would observe that the figures shown cannot lay claim to absolute accuracy because registration not being compulsory nor yet the notification of changes of address, necessarily there might be some inexactitude in our records.

Trusting that this report will prove useful, I beg to remain, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) P. Komor

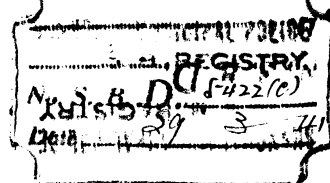
Hon. Secretary.

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
RK/Ps.

Acknowledged, form 7
Central Reg. 71 11 41

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 17th January 1941.



Shanghai Municipal Council,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith statistical figures which I believe will prove of interest to you. We have gone to great pains in ascertaining from our Card-Index the distribution of residents as shown in the statement, but I would observe that owing to the frequent and rapid changes of addresses, it will not be possible in the future to arrive at exact figures as to the proportion of Refugees living in the three districts enumerated.

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Trusting that this report will prove useful, I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,



"I. C." ORGANIZATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS
Paul H. ...
Secy. Secretary

11.

REPORT

on the registration of immigrants up to January 14th, 1941.

Number of persons filed in the records of the I.O. 15,469

Men 8490
Women 5853
Children 1128 born on or after 1.1.1927, including children
born in Shanghai

15.469

Residences:	Hongkow and North of the Wreck	12.154
	Settlement and Extrasettlement	1.230
	French Concession	2.085

25.469

Arrivals:	1932 - 1937	18
	1938	1,374
	1939	12,089
	1940	1,955
	1941	33

25.469

Figures of 1939 and 1940 include the number of children born in these years.

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325 as Roman Catholics,
444 as Protestants,
25 with other religions
131 having no religion

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From the total number of persons registered with the I.C... 15,469

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so that the total number of persons in the care of the I.C.
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—4—0—4—2—5—7—8—9—4—4—0—

Page 2.

For the 15,469 immigrants 15,322 I.C.Cards have been issued.

The number of persons without cards
is 184

giving a total of 15,706

against a number of records of 15,469

showing a difference of 237, which might be explained by the fact that a number of persons who lost their cards have been granted new cards with new numbers, as the old numbers could not be stated.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

On January 14th, 1941, a total of 146 persons have been blacklisted by the different Committees, and 65 persons put in the Card-index for criminal immigrants.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Form 2
G. 3510-17-38

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

No. D

Special Branch-S. Station

Date

Date November 15, 1933

REPORT

Subject (in full) Germans of the Jewish faith who have recently arrived
in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by *D.S. Pitts*

Further to my report of November 11, 1933 on the
subject of Germans of the Jewish faith who have recently
arrived in Shanghai, I have to state that three of these
gentlemen have already commenced business as follows:

Max Dahle, M.D. has opened up offices as a medical
practitioner at Room 306, Continental Building, 10,
Kiukiang Road. Several advertisements to this
effect have appeared in the local Russian press during
the past few days.

Dr. W. Neubauer, M.D. (Universities and Clinics of
Hamburg) has opened up offices as a medical practitioner
at Flat 14, Denis Apartments, 778 Bubbling Well Road.
He is residing at Room 158 Astor House Hotel.

Dr. George Glass, M.D. (Universities and Clinics of
Berlin) has opened up offices as a medical practitioner
at Flat 82, Denis Apartments, 778 Bubbling Well Road.

D.S. Pitts

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JMS
Nov 17 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

~~SECRET~~ REPORT

Special Branch - S2. Station!

Date November 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Germans of the Jewish faith who have recently arrived in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

J.B. Ru D.I.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch appearing on the attached translation from "Journal de Shanghai" dated November 7, 1933, I have to report that two batches of Germans of the Jewish faith have arrived in Shanghai recently. The majority of these persons are physicians or surgeons who have come here with the object of escaping from what they term the "harsh" regime at present existent in Germany, and to set up practices in some of the larger towns in China. Without exception these gentlemen all appear to be fairly well off financially and some of them hope to commence business in the near future.

It has been learned that a further draft of German physicians of the Jewish faith contemplate proceeding to China, but the local German Consulate-General authorities have cabled Berlin that it would be unwise for any further Jewish practitioners to come here since there are too many doctors of all nationalities striving to make a living at present.

The following is a list giving some details of the newly arrived German doctors, etc. of the Jewish faith:

- ex s.s. "Conte Rosso" - October 2, 1933 -

✓ Max DAHLE, aged 32, physician, travels on German Passport No. 263/30 issued by the Police at Zudenscheid on July 29, 1930, and which bears the visa of the Chinese Consulate-General at Berlin dated August 4, 1933. Is accompanied by his wife Gerda DAHLE, aged 23.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

✓ Adolf WAGNER, aged 41, born at Darmstadt, apothecary,
travels on German Passport No. 3 issued
on August 1, 1929 (Issuing office un-
known). gives as reference 'Kornatz, 138
Kiangse Road,' accompanied by his wife
Irma, aged 42, and a son aged 6.

✓ Ernst MANNHEIM, aged 26, born at Berlin, physician,
German passport 104 issued by the Police
at Freiburg on May 8, 1929 and bearing
visa of Chinese Consulate-General at
Berlin dated August 22, 1933. Accom-
panied by wife Ruth MANNHEIM.

✓ Walther NEUBAUER, aged 39, born at Rothenditwold (?)
on February 15, 1894, specialist in
women's diseases, passport No. 16786
issued by Police at Hamburg on August
8, 1930 and bearing visa of Chinese
Consulate-General at Hamburg dated
August 2, 1933. Gives as reference
'C.C.Chiu, Vice-President of Ministry
of Education, Nanking.'

✓ Horst LANGE, aged 31, born at Danzig, German passport
No. 281R/114/33 issued by Police at
Berlin on April 6, 1933 and bearing the
visa of the Chinese Consulate-General
at Berlin dated August 21, 1933. Gives
as reference 'Dr. F. Reiss, 21 Museum
Road, Shanghai;' is accompanied by his
wife Gertrud, aged 33 and his son Klaus,
aged 3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-3-

Station,

Date. 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- ex s.s. "Conte Verde" - November 6, 1933 -

Herbert WUNSCH, aged 25, born at Berlin, dentist,

German Passport No. R122/288 issued

by the Berlin Police on April 12, 1933

and bearing visa of the Chinese Con-

sulate-General at Berlin dated October

5, 1933. Gives as reference 'Max

Perleberg, 112 Route Vallon.'

Hugo JACUBOWSKI, aged 41, dentist and specialist of

jaw and mouth surgery, German Passport

No. 576/27/28 issued by Berlin Police

on December 18, 1928 and bearing visa

of Chinese Consulate-General at Berlin

dated September 28, 1933. Gives as a

reference 'A. de Kryger, 344 Rue Bour-

geat.' Accompanied by his wife Horsha,

aged 38 and his son Heinz Joachim, aged

10.

Wolfgang HESS, aged 49, born at Halberstadt in 1884,

physician and medical practitioner,

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN PASSPORT No. 21025

issued by Police at Prague on August 31,

1933 and bearing visa of Chinese Consul-

ate-General, PARIS, dated September 8,

1933. Is now residing at No. 1776

Avenue Joffre.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

- 4 -

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

• Heinz BRUHL, aged 32, born at Berlin in 1901,

physician and Doctor of Medicine,

German Passport No. 365 issued at

Marburg and bearing Chinese visa

of Consulate-General at Berlin dated

September (?), 1933. Gives as a ref-

erence 'Dr. Kornatz.'

• Rudolf STEINLE, aged 20, born at Hankow, China, med-

ical student, German Passport No. 14

issued by Berlin Police on September 8, 1933,

and bearing visa of Chinese Consulate-

General at Berlin dated September 15,

1933. Is intending to proceed to

Nanking and gives as a reference 'Dr.

Hou You-ing, House No. 98, Lane 214,

Yates Road. Is at present staying

at Hotel Victor, 46 Range Road.

• Walther EICHENGRUN, aged 33, born at Dortmund, phys-

ician, German Passport No. 2640 issued

by the Police at Hamburg on March 30,

1933 and bearing visa of Chinese Con-

sulate-General at Hamburg dated October

(?) 1933. At present residing at the

Foreign Y.M.C.A. 150 Bubbling Well Road.

• Richard LOVENBERG, aged 35, born at Hamburg, physician,

German Passport 20177 issued by Hamburg

Police on September 18, 1930 and bearing

visa of Chinese Consulate-General at

Hamburg dated September 30, 1933. Accom-

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

panied by wife Sophie aged 30 and son
Peter aged 4. At present residing at
the Astor House Hotel.

Fritz Otto ~~HEIM~~, aged 33, born at Wilda Posen, doctor
of Medicine, German Passport issued at
Klein Macenow on March 31, 1933, and
bearing visa of Chinese Consulate-
General at Berlin dated May (?) 1933.
Intends to proceed to Nanking.

All ships from Europe will be watched and should any
of these steamers be carrying further Germans of the Jewish
faith who intend to settle down in China in the hope of
setting up businesses, a further report will submitted.

W. H. H. S.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

J. H. H. S.
O. i/c S. B.

NOV 13 1933

File
NOV 13 1933

Reidy
12/11

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN-JEWISH EMIGRANTS IN SHANGHAI.

The first group of 26 families of German Jews arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. Conte Verdi yesterday. According to the new Aryan Laws promulgated by the National-Socialist Government in Germany, only persons of pure Aryan stock are allowed to embrace any of the liberal professions in Germany.

Among the arrivals yesterday are several doctors who are well known in the world of science, such as Dr. Rosenthal, Dr. Lowenberg, Dr. Hess, Dr. Elchongrun and Dr. Keinwald. They have selected China as their land of exile because of articles published by Berlin newspapers stating that China with a population of 400,000,000 has but few doctors beyond those practising in the large cities.

Many of these German doctors will be staying in Shanghai for some time.

SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS ISSUED BY CIGARETTE COMPANIES AS FREE GIFTS.

Zon Wei Yong, 22, a cigarette dealer, No. 79 Rue Hue, and Lo Yao Tiang, his employee, appeared on remand before the Second District Court yesterday.

They were charged by the French Police with having placed on sale lottery tickets issued by cigarette companies for distribution as free gifts entitling holders to participate in a drawing for prizes.

The Court imposed a fine of \$40 on the cigarette dealer and a fine of \$20 on his employee.

A.S. P.L.B.
S.B.R. 7/11

dic 8. B.
in fm. S.B.R. 7/11
\$2, Please obtain discreetly a list of the Germans of the Jewish faith who have arrived here and report. I have heard that twenty-five came here previously, and should be included if their names could be obtained also.

FLASH

NO.

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FLASH

NO.

2

D 5422(c)

2nd Cover

D.5422(C)

Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shang.	
Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1937 et seq.	-1-
Central European Refugees - Arrival of criminal elements.	-2-
Elly Widler - Activities on behalf of Jewish Refugees.	-3-
Central European Refugees - Alleged political meetings.	-4-
-do- -do- -do- - Lists of arrivals.	-5-
-do- -do- -do- - Control - "International Committee" formed.	-6-
-do- -do- -do- - Statistics of refugee camps.	-7-
Articles exploiting experiences of refugees in local Press - Protest made by Mr. Komor, Hon. Sec., "I. C."	-8-
Article in "Mainichi" re establishment of new factory for Jewish Refugees.	-9-
Central European Refugees - Regulations governing entry into Shanghai, endorsements on documents and fees in respect of endorsements.	-10-
Arbitration Board for European Emigrants;	-11-
General Report on Jewish Refugees.	-12-

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

D.5422(C)

Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1933.	-0-
Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1937 et seq.	-1-
Central European Refugees - Arrival of criminal elements.	-2-
ally idler - Activities on behalf of Jewish Refugees.	-3-
Central European Refugees - Alleged political meetings.	-4-
-do- -do- -do- - Lists of arrivals.	-5-
-do- -do- -do- - Control - "International Committee" for ad.	-6-
-do- -do- -do- - Statistics of refugee camps.	-7-
Articles exploiting experiences of refugees in local press - Protest made by Mr. Komar, Hon. Sec., "I. C."	-8-
Article in "Mainichi" re establishment of new factory for Jewish Refugees.	-9-
Central European Refugees - Regulations governing entry into Shanghai, endorsements on documents and fees in respect of endorsements.	-10-
Arbitration Board for European Emigrants.	-11-
General Report on Jewish Refugees.	-12-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. *6211/1*
Date _____

Special Branch Station. File No. _____ Date January 5, 1942

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Issue of Immigration Certificates, endorsement of Documents of Identification and cables confirming issue of Immigration Certificates.

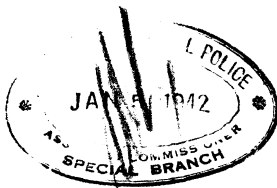
During the months of November and December 1941 this office issued fifty Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 34 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition eight Documents of Identification were endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order. Two receipts have been issued in respect of cablegrams signed by the Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches) covering the confirmation of the issue of five Immigration Certificates.

Signed receipts are attached hereto for sums amounting to \$2233.00 to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates, endorsement of Documents of Identification and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 4394 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 800 have been renewed, 153 Documents of Identification have been endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of 92 Immigration Certificates signed,

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FILE
S. I. H. 2



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *7/1/42*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

while a sum of \$109,003.00 has been handed over
to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

6-1-42

Jo. Piers

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Special Branch,
November 14, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$1000.00 in
respect of twenty two Immigration Certificates Nos.
4408, 4420-4440 and the renewal of eighteen
Immigration Certificates Nos. 2456-2458, 2867, 2887,
3117, 3118, 3420, 3430, 4136-4138, 4151-4153, 4201-4203.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

November 28, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$775.00 in
respect of twenty two Immigration Certificates Nos.
4405-4406, 4441-4460 and the renewal of nine
Immigration Certificates Nos. 2045, 2323, 2410, 2487,
2694-2695, 3028, 3154, 4162.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch.

December 31, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$458.00 in
respect of six Immigration Certificates Nos.
4461 - 4466; and the renewal of seven Immigration
Certificates Nos. 2696-2697, 3215-3216, 3529; 3976-3977;
the endorsement of eight Documents of Identification
Nos. 241, 243, 249, 253, 272, 289, 290, 305/41; and
in respect of receipts Nos. 28 - 29 for telegraphic
confirmation of the issuing of the permits named thereon.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

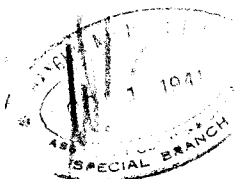
Special Branch Station. File No. Date October 1, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and Endorsement of Documents of Identification

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FILE
10 11

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
B. f. fees
for A. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. Crime & S.B.
B. f. fees
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. D.)



During the month of September, 1941, this office issued 34 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further eleven certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition twelve Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order. Two receipts have been issued in respect of cablegrams signed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) covering the confirmation of the issue of three Immigration Certificates.

Signed receipts for \$1212.00 are attached hereto to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates, endorsement of Documents of Identification and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

2

system 4344 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 766 have been renewed, 145 Documents of Identification have been endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of 93 Immigration Certificates signed, while a sum of \$105,495.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

el
110 H

Ja. Pires.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Special Branch

September 19, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$937.00 in respect 25 Immigration Certificates Nos. 4346-4348, 4362-4372, 4376-4379, 4381-4386, the renewal of 10 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1508 (i), 1508(ii), 1631, 2338, 2339, 2515, 2516, 3006, 3007, 3008, the endorsement of 12 Documents of Identity Nos. Children's 063/41 and 184, 201, 202, 203, 208, 209, 210, 213, 214, 217, and 237 and receipt No. 27 covering telegraphic confirmation of the issue of the Immigration Certificates named thereon.

W. H. Chen
Supervisor,

Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch

September 30, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$275 in respect of nine Immigration Permits Nos. 4387-4395, the renewal of one Immigration Certificate No. 2036 and receipt No. 028 covering telegraphic confirmation of the issue of Immigration Certificates named thereon.

C. P. Savloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch Station. File No. Date September 2, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and Endorsement of Documents of Identification

During the months of July and August 1941 this office issued 133 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 755 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

Signed receipts for \$4,200.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of such Immigration Certificates and the renewal of Immigration Certificates have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 4310 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 755 have been renewed, 133 Documents of Identification have been endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of ninety Immigration Certificates signed, while a sum of \$104,283.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

A.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

FILE



SE (61113)

Mr. J. Duncan
2/9 A.C. (S. B.)



Ja. Pires

Special Branch

July 11, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$1,300.00 in
respect of 42 Immigration Certificates Nos. 4224,
4226-4233, 4235-4245, 4248-4250, 4252-4270 and the
renewal of ten Immigration Certificates Nos. 1469,
1522, 1536, 1623, 1624, 1699, 1848, 1849, 1914 and
2937.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch

July 29, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$1,675.00 in respect
of 50 Immigration Certificates Nos. 3814-5, 4234, 4246-7,
4271-4295, 4297-4308, 4311-4318 and the renewal of 17
Immigration Certificates Nos. 922, 1519 (i), 1519 (ii),
1589, 1663, 1934, 1935, 1945, 2001, 2141, 2246, 2247, 2248,
2311, 2333, 2339 and 2379.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch,

August 22, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$750.00 in respect
of 22 Immigration Certificates Nos. 4309-4310, 4319-4338
and the renewal of eight Immigration Certificates Nos.
1237, 1942-3, 1970-1, 2254, 2382-3.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch,

August 29, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$475.00 in respect
of 19 Immigration Certificates Nos. 4339-4345 and
Nos. 4350-4361.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5422(C)-107

REPORT

Special Branch Station. File No. Date July 2, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and Endorsement of Documents of Identification

During the month of June 1941 this office issued 329 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 39 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

Signed receipts for \$9,200.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates and renewal of Immigration Certificates have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

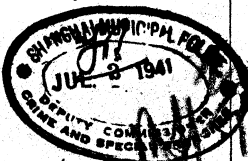
Since the inception of the new system 4177 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 720 have been renewed, 133 Documents of Identification have been endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of 90 Immigration Certificates signed, while a sum of \$100,083.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

d.b. (C & S B)

Information



*Comm
Information*



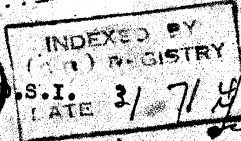
V.G.



A.C. (Special Branch)



J. G. Jones



FILE

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7*

Special Branch

June 10, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$5,050.00 in respect of
197 Immigration Certificates Nos. 3369, 3438-9, 3687, 3812-3,
3891-3965, 3967-3970, 3970a, 3971-3982, 3985-6, 3990-4069,
4070, 4076, 4075, 4081-4094 and the renewal of five Immigration
Certificates Nos. 880, 897 (i), 897 (ii), 1933, 2095.

C.P. Savloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch

June 24, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$4,500.00 in respect of
128 Immigration Certificates Nos. 3788, 3799, 3800, 3983-4,
3989, 4071-4, 4077-9, 4095-8, 4100-2, 4105-2207, 4210, 4215-7,
4220 and the renewal of 34 Immigration Certificates Nos. 489,
620, 842-3, 885, 1470, 1513, 1515-8, 1696-8, 1779-80, 1948-9,
1986-7, 2018, 2026-7, 2034, 2060, 2104, 2151-3, 2162-5 and
2323.

C.P. Savloff

Assistant Inspector

Revenue Department

Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SH222(C)-10A

REPORT

1 6 41

Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date

May 31, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Issue of
Immigration Certificates and Endorsement
of Documents of Identification



During the month of May 1941 this office issued 453 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 26 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

L.B. (C & S)



In addition seven Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D. C. (Special and Crime Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

Signed receipts for \$11,982.06 are attached hereto to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Common
Information



Since the inception of the new system 3848 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 681 have been renewed, 133 Documents of Identification endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of 90 Immigration Certificates signed, while a sum of \$90,883.06 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

FILE

6/31/41

RAJ

A.C. (Special Branch).

J. P. Rios

D.S.I.

Special Branch

May 13, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$5,350.00 in respect of 201 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2967-2969, 2978, 3049, 3144-6, 3368, 3435-6, 3440-1, 3444, 3446, 3450-3493, 3461a-3467a, 3471a, 3495-3499, 3501-4, 3506-19, 3521-5, 3530-3626, 3630-4, 3637-40 and the renewal of thirteen Certificates of Immigration Nos. 1026, 1202, 1215-6, 1520 (i) (ii), 1521 (i) (ii) (iii), 1760-1, 1784 and 1801.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch

May 27, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$2,007 in respect of 69 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2445, 3500, 3520, 3526-9, 3627-9, 3635-6, 3641-9, 3651-3664, 3666-3686, 3695-3702, 3704-3708, the renewal of eleven Immigration Certificates Nos. 804, 1405, 1406, 1804, 1910, 1926, 1927, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1964 and the endorsement of seven Documents of Identification Nos. 143, 177, 178, 179, 180, 185 and 186/41.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

5422(C)-10A
F S H1

Special Branch Station File No. Date May 5, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

During the month of April 1941 this office issued 520 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 32 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition five Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

Five receipts have been issued in respect of cablegrams signed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) covering the confirmation of the issue of five Immigration Certificates.

Signed receipts for \$13930.00 are attached hereto to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates, endorsement of Documents of Identification and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 3396 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 665 have been renewed, 126 Documents of Identification endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

2

the issue of 90 certificates signed, while a sum of
\$78,901.00 has been handed over to the Revenue
Department as fees secured.

Ja. Piles

D.S.I.

a. R. P.
A.C. (Special Branch).

Special Branch

April 16, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$4,230.00 in respect of 144 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2830, 2893, 2904-24, 2926-66, 2970-7, 2979-3017, 3021-31, 3033-6, 3038-46, 3053-8, 3061-3, the renewal of 20 Immigration Certificates Nos. 961, 962, 1463, 1498-1500, 1508 (i), 1508 (ii), 1565, 1604, 1604a, 1604b, 1657, 1693, 1730, 1734, 2014-7, the endorsement of five documents of Identity Nos. 152, 157, 158, 160 and 161 and receipts Nos. 24, 25 and 26 covering telegraphic confirmation of the issue of the Immigration Certificates named thereon.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch,

April 25, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$5475, in respect of 211 permits of Immigration, Nos. 2685-87, 2820-1, 2925, 3018-20, 3037, 3047-48, 3059-60, 3064-3143, 3147-3218, 3320-3328, 3330-3358, 3360-3366 and renewals of 8 certificates, Nos. 870, 1460-61, 1539-40, 1737-38, and 2036.

C. P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch.

April 30, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$4225, in respect of 165
Immigration Certificates, Nos. 3329, 3359, 3367, 3219-3319, 3370-
3395, 3399-3422, 3424-3434 also renewals of 4 certificates, Nos.
1947, 2031, 2032, and 2811.

C.P. Seeseoff.

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

Special Branch

May 5, 1941

Central European Refugees - Issue of
Immigration Certificates and Endorsement
of Documents of Identification.

During the month of April 1941 this office issued 520 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 32 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition five Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

Five receipts have been issued in respect of cablegrams signed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) covering the confirmation of the issue of five Immigration Certificates.

Signed receipts for \$13930.00 are attached hereto to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates, endorsement of Documents of Identification and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 3395 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 600 have been renewed, 126 Documents of Identification endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of

the issue of 90 certificates signed, while a sum of \$78,901.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

12
P#22(C)-10 R

REPORT

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date April 8, 1941.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES; Issue of Immigration Certificates, endorsements of Documents of Identification and signing of telegrams confirming issue of Immigration Certificates.

During the month of March, 1941, this office issued 321 immigration certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 26 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition, 1 document of identification was endorsed by the D.C. (Crime and Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

Eight receipts have been issued in respect of cablegrams signed by the D.C. (Crime and Special Branches) covering the confirmation of the issue of 65 immigration certificates.

Signed receipts for \$10176 are attached to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issue and renewal of immigration certificates, the endorsement of documents of identity and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid in to the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 2875 immigration certificates have been issued, 623 have been renewed, 121 documents of identity endorsed and cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of 85 certificates signed, while a sum of \$64971 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

A.C. (Special Branch.). J. Killingbeck
D. P. S.



D.C. (C & S.B.)

Comm. of Pol.
Sir:
Information
W. A. C. (Sp. Br.)



APR 8 1941
601
2/4

FILE

Special Branch
March 14, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$4,950.00 in respect of
188 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2324-5, 2423, 2430-2, 2482-3,
2571-2, 2582-3, 2593-2609, 2614-2649, 2651-2682, 2690-2709,
2711-2764, 2767, 2774-2787, 2799, 2800 and the renewal of ten
Immigration Certificates Nos. 981, 1646-7, 1748-52, 1772-3.

C. P. Savloff
Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch
March 28, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of
the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$5,226.00 in respect
133 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2569, 2570, 2588-9, 2610-3,
2650, 2683-4, 2688-9, 2710, 2765-6, 2768-73, 2788-2798, 2801-19,
2822-29, 2831-42, 2842a, 2843-2892, 2894-2903, renewal of
sixteen Immigration Certificates Nos. 1469, 1510, 1516, 1517,
1518, 1589, 1740-4, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514 and 1515, the
endorsement of one Document of Identity No. 140/41 and in
respect of receipts Nos. 19-23 for telegraphic confirmation
of the issuing of permits named thereon.

C. P. Savloff
Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
N. S. B. D. 5422(C)-107
14 3 11

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date March 13, 1941.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES; Issue of Immigration Certificates and endorsements of Documents of Identification.

During the month of February, 1941, this office issued 338 Immigration certificates to persons coming within the scope of the Council regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central Europeans refugees; a further 65 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition, 5 documents of identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime and Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

Recently, telegraphic confirmation of the issue of immigration certificates has been found necessary in certain cases and cablegrams have been signed by the D.C. (Crime and Special Branches). An additional charge of \$25 was authorized by the Council in the case of each permit issued and thus confirmed. In this respect, 18 receipts were issued during February, covering confirmation of the issue of 20 permits.

Signed receipts for \$10580 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance and renewal of immigration certificates, the endorsements of documents of identity and the signing of cablegrams have been duly paid in to the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 2554 immigration certificates have been issued, 597 have been renewed, 120 documents of identity endorsed and

FILE
13

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

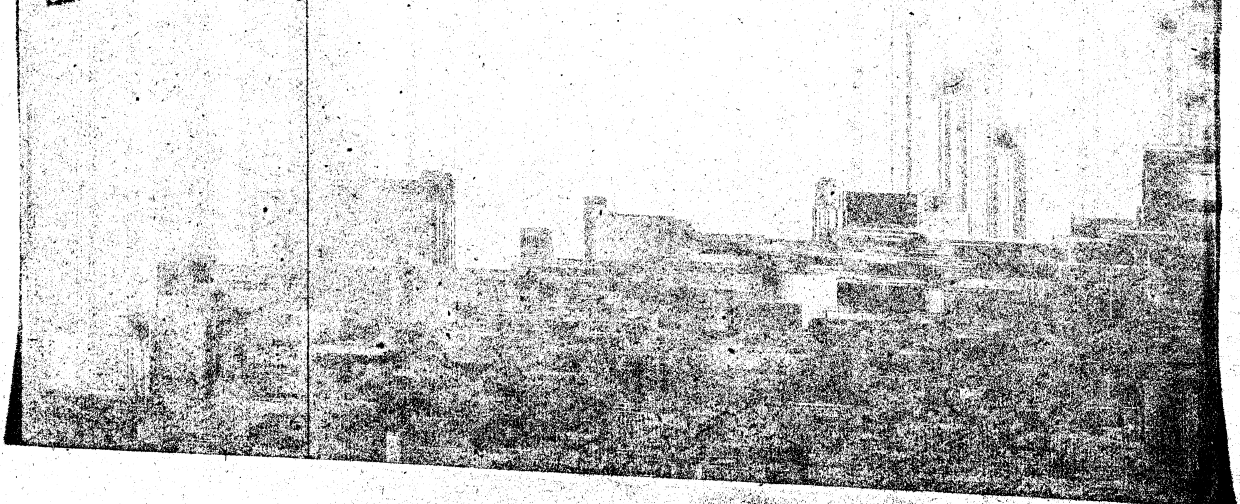
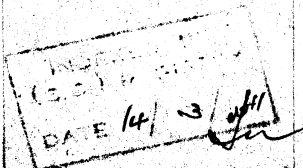
2.

cablegrams covering the confirmation of the issue of
20 permits signed, while a sum of \$54795 has been
handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.



D. P. S.

A.C. (Special Branch).



February 14, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$5,229.00 in respect of 172 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2063-2066, 2243-2289, 2293-2323, 2326-2361, 2357A, 2363-2378, 2380-2393, 2398-2418, 2425-2426, the renewal of 37 Immigration Certificates Nos. 688, 818 (i) and (ii), 850 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), 894 (i) and (ii), 977, 1311A, 1313, 1400, 1401, 1487, 1493, 1494, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1606, 1607, 1627, 1628, 1631, 1658, 1685, 1690, 1691, 1700, 1701, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711 and the endorsement of four Documents of Identification Nos. 127, 128, 129 and 134/41.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

February 28, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$5,351.00 in respect of 166 Immigration Permits Nos. 2419-2422, 2424, 2428, 2429, 2433-2481, 2484-2504, 2507-252568, 2573-2581, 2584-2587, 2591-2, 2179-2182, 2219, 2291, 2292, 2362, 2394-2397, the renewal of 28 Immigration Certificates Nos. 947 (i), (ii), 1186-1188, 1257, 1287, 1307, 1308, 1310, 1419, 1480, 1481, 1529, 1530, 1558, 1561, 1598-1598, 1616, 1640, 1660, 1661, 1663, 1668-1671, the endorsement of One Document of Identification No. 117/40, and in respect of receipts Nos. 1-18 for telegraphic confirmation of the issuing of permits named thereon.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - J.I. Station, 5422C-10A

REPORT

Date February 7, 1941

Subject Central European Refugees - issue of Immigration Certificates
and Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Inform

2/7/41
[Signature]

A.C. (S. Br.)

During the month of January 1941 this office issued 98 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further four certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition ten Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D. C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed as being in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$2,560.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsements of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 2216 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 532 have been renewed and 115 Documents of Identification endorsed, while a sum of \$44,215.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

A.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

D.S.I.



January 17, 1941.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1450, in respect of 54 permits of immigration Nos. 1970, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1976, 2079, 2080, 2106, 2107, 2134-2137, 2154-2178, 2225-2240, and renewals of 4 certificates, Nos. 1545, 1546, 1562 and 1563.

C.P. Savetoff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

January 31, 1941

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$1110.00 in respect of 44 Immigration permits Nos. 2104, 2183-2218, 2220-2224, 2241-2242 and ten Documents of Identification (endorsements) Nos. 108, 112, 116, 118, 119/40, 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126/41.



C.P. Savetoff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

B. D. 5422/2-107
Station, 41

REPORT

Date January 6, 1941

Subject. Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates
and Endorsement of Documents of Identification

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford

During the month of December 1940 this office issued 245 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; A further 57 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another six months during the period in question.

In addition seven Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D. C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed as being in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$7,557.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration certificates, renewal of Immigration certificates and the endorsements of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 2118 Immigration certificates have been issued, 528 have been renewed and 105 Documents of Identification endorsed, while a sum of \$41,655.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



INDEXED BY
(S. B. REGISTRY)
DATE 6/1/41

FILE

Decemoer 6, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai
Municipal Police, the sum of \$2300. in respect of 62 immigration
certificates Nos. 1685, 1888, 1896-1930, 1932-1935, 1937-1957, also
renewals of 30 certificates, Nos. 1029-1035, 1203, 1205-1208, 1219-
1223, 1228, 1229, 1236, 1238, 1239, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1425, 1426, 1505, 1652.

Philip Chen
Assistant Inspector.
Revenue Department.
S.M.C.

December 20, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$2,977.00 in respect of
106 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1809-1813, 1931, 1936,
1958-1969, 1972-1973, 1977-2041, 2048-2051, 2055-2062, 2067-
2070, 2074, 2076, renewal of thirteen (13) Immigration
Certificates Nos. 788, 834, 875, 929, 929 (i), 929 (ii),
1155, 1227, 1285, 1286, 1375, 1433, 1545 and endorsements
of two Documents of Identification Nos. 111/40 and 115/40

C. R. Saveloff
Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.



December 29, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$1680.00 in
respect of 59 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2042, 2045-6,
2052-4, 2072-3, 2077-8, 2081-2103, 2105, 2108-2132,
eight renewals Nos. 939 (i), (ii), (iii), 1210, 1456,
1557, 1564, 1593 and endorsements of five Documents
of Identification Nos. 110, 113, 114, 120 and 121/40.

C. P. Seveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

December 31, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$600.00 in
respect of 18 Immigration Certificates Nos. 2071,
2133, 2138-2153, the renewal of six Immigration
Certificates Nos. 844 (i), (ii), (iii), 1648-1650.

C. P. Seveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.



FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch -

REPORT

Date December 2, 1940

Subject. Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

During the month of November 1940 this office has issued 164 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 51 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four/six months during the period in question.

On the instructions of the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) dated November 8, 1940, Immigration Certificates and renewals of same issued after that date are valid for six months instead of the four months previously agreed upon.

In addition four Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$5,379.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1873 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 471 have been renewed and 98 Documents of Identification endorsed, while a sum of \$34,098 has been handed over

to the Revenue Department as fees secured.
A.C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Inform

L.C. (Sp. Br.)



Special Branch - S.I.

December 2, 40

Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

S. I. Kitta

S. I. Crawford.

During the month of November 1940 this office has issued 164 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (1a), (2b) and (3c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 51 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four/six months during the period in question.

On the instructions of the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) dated November 3, 1940, Immigration Certificates and renewals of same issued after that date are valid for six months instead of the four months previously agreed upon.

In addition four Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$5,379.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1873 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 471 have been renewed and 98 Documents of Identification endorsed, while a sum of \$34,098 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

S. I. Kitta S. I. Crawford

FM. 1
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special: B.D. 5422(C) to A
6 11 43
Date: November 5, 1940

REPORT

Subject: Central European Refugees. Issue of Immigration Certificates.

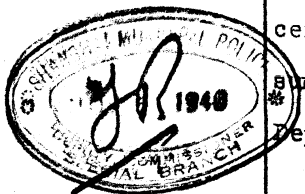
Made by: D.P.S. Killingbeck Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford.

During the month of October, 1940, this office has issued 110 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 39 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition, 8 documents of identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and found to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$3333 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration certificates, renewal of immigration certificates and the endorsement of documents of identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 1709 certificates have been issued and 420 renewed, while a sum of \$28,719.00. has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.



FILE

Killingbeck
D.P.S.

D.C. (Sp. Br.).

Special Branch. xxxx

November 5, 40.

Central European Refugees. Issue of Immigration Certificates.

D.P.S. Killingbeck

D.I. Crawford.

During the month of October, 1940, this office has issued 110 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 39 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition, 8 documents of identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and found to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$3333 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration certificates, renewal of immigration certificates and the endorsement of documents of identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 1709 certificates have been issued and 420 renewed, while a sum of \$28,719.00. has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D.P.S.

D.C. (Sp. Br.).

October 11, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1329 in respect of forty immigration permits Nos. 1590, 1608, 1609, 1616, 1621-1650, 1652-1657; renewals of thirteen permits Nos. 797, 318, 303, 914, 935 (4), 947, 956, 957, 960, 989 also four documents of identity endorsed Nos. 097, 098, 099 and 100/40.

C. P. Sawloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Office,
S. M. C.

October 25, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1604, in respect of 54 immigration permits, Nos. 1610-1612, 1658-1676, 1679-1684, 1686-1706, 1708-1711, 1716, renewals of 10 permits, Nos. 688, 845, 833, 903(i), 903(ii), 912, 955, 973, 974, 975, and endorsements of 4 documents of identity, Nos. 101, 102, 104, 105/40.

C. P. Sawloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

October 31, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police, The sum of \$400, in respect of 16 immigration permits, Nos. 1651, 1677, 1678, 1707, 1712-1715, 1717, 1718, 1720-1725.

C. P. Sawloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

November 8, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1375, in respect of 42 immigration permits, Nos. 1200, 1726-1761, 1764-1768, also renewals of 13 permits, Nos. 942, 1002-1010 and 1186-1188.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1400, in respect of 25 permits of immigration, Nos. 1762, 1763, 1769, 1771-1792, also renewals of 31 permits, Nos. 961, 962, 983, 984, 991, 1036, 1037, 1039, 1040, 1103, 1170-1176, 1189, 1202, 1204, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1237, 1438, 1446, 1471 and 1472.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

November 29, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$2604.00 in respect of 97 Immigration Permits Nos. 1793-1808, 1814-1887, 1889-1895, renewal of 7 Immigration Permits Nos. 106, 1042, 1043, 1183-5 and the endorsement of four Documents of Identification Nos. 032/40, 095/40, 106/40 and 109/40.

C.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch - *S. D. 5422(2) 10*
Date *October 1, 1940*

Subject *Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates*

Made by *D. S. I. Pitts* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford.*

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on September 2, 1940 this office has issued 132 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 22 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In this connection signed receipts for \$3,850.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates and the renewal of Immigration Certificates have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1599 Immigration Certificates have been issued and 381 renewed while a sum of \$25,386.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Ja. Pikes.
D. S. I.

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information.

R. J. Pikes.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)



INDEXED BY
(S. I.) REGISTRY

DATE *2/10/40*

September 27, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$750 in
respect of 26 Immigration Certificates Nos.
1589, 1594-1604, 1604a, 1604b, 1605, 1605a,
1605b, 1606-7, 1613-5, 1617-1620, and the
renewal of four Immigration Certificates Nos.
645, 906, 933 and 939.

P.P. Seveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

September 30, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$25 in respect
of the renewal of one immigration certificate, No.
844.

P.P. Seveloff

Assistant Inspector,


Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Special Branch - S.I.

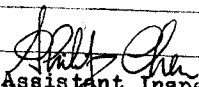
September 13, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$2,625.00 in respect of 96 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1415, 1460, 1461, 1478, 1479, 1485-7, 1493-1548, 1550-1557, 1561-1565, 1569-1587 and the renewal of nine certificates Nos. 781, 836, 871-2, 882, 897, 909, 964 and 1210.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

September 20, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$450.00 in respect of 10 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1558-1560, 1566-8, 1588, 1591-3 and the renewal of eight certificates Nos. 885, 901, 902, 905, 913, 969, 980 and 1019.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Form 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Registry

No. S. B. D. 5422 (C) 10

Special Branch - 31

Date - September 2, 1940

REPORT

Subject: Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Certificates of Identification.

Made by: D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by: D.S.I. Logan

Comm. of Police
Information

R. D. Pitts
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

7/9

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on August 2, 1940 this office has issued 210 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 28 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition eight Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D. C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts for \$5,958.00 are attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1467 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 359 have been renewed and 86 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to and including August 31, 1940), while a sum of \$21, 536.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.



FILE
10/4

10/9/40

J. A. Pitts

August 9, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$3,200.00 in respect of 123 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1204, 1269-1286, 1288-1293, 1296-1298, 1300-1311, 1311A-1371, 1376-1393, 1398-1401 and the renewal of five Immigration Certificates Nos. 704, 819, 831, 864 and 894.

P.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

August 16, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$700.00 in respect of 24 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1287, 1299, 1375, 1394, 1395, 1402-1413, 1416-1418, 1423-1426 and the renewal of four Immigration Certificates Nos. 826, 830, 867 and 875.

P.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

See over.

August 30, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$2058 in respect of 63 Immigration Permits Nos.950, 1195, 1414, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441-1459, 1463-1477, 1480-1484, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, renewals of 19 permits Nos.326, 771, 783, 788, 796, 824, 837, 853, 856, 862, 873, 886, 887, 926, 948, 998, 999, 1000, and 1011, also endorsements of 8 documents of identity Nos.079, 081, 082, 086, 087, 092, 093, and 094/40.

P.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

S. M. C.

6. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch - S.I. Station

REPORT

Date August 2, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on July 4, 1940 this office has issued 244 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees; a further 27 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition 11 Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection signed receipts are for \$6,786.00 ~~is~~ attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1257 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 331 have been renewed and 78 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to and including July 31, 1940), while a sum of \$15,578.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)



FILE

July 13, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai
Municipal Police the sum of \$3450.00 in respect of 132
Immigration Certificates Nos. 1014, 1015 and 1026-1155,
and renewals of six Immigration Certificates Nos. 106,
605, 617, 618, 715 and 850.

R.P. Savloff.

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

July 19, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai
Municipal Police the sum of \$1125.00 in respect of 38
Immigration Certificates Nos. 960, 1156, 1159-1185, 1189,
1190-1194, 1201, 1215 and 1216 and renewals of seven
Immigration Certificates Nos. Nos. 653, 686, 687, 690,
705, 709 and 772.

R.P. Savloff.

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

July 26, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai
Municipal Police the sum of \$1675.00 in respect of 57
Immigration Certificates Nos. 912, 1186-8, 1196-9, 1203,
1205-1214, 1217-1236, 1238-1255 and renewals of ten
Immigration Certificates Nos. 110, 226, 640, 719, 735, 748,
757, 765, 766 and 767.

R.P. Savloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department, S.M.C

July 31, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the
Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$536 in respect
of 17 Immigration Certificates Nos. 1157-8, 1202,
1237, 1256-1268, renewal of 4 Immigration Certificates
Nos. 715A, 842, 843 and 847 and endorsement of eleven
Documents of Identification Nos. 058, 063, 066, 071,
073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078 and 080/40.

P.P. Saveloff

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

8422(2)-10

Special Branch - S. L. 1100/10

Date July 4, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by... D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by... D.I. Crawford.

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on June 11, 1940 this office has issued 85 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Refugees; a further 18 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition 10 Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$2610 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 1013 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 304 have been renewed and 67 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to July 1, 1940), while a sum of \$2792.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

FILE

R. 9/17

6.4
10/17

J. A. Pitts

Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 18, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1229, in respect of 42 immigration certificates, Nos. 900, 902, 927, 933, 936, 937, 942-949, 951-959, 961-977, 980 and 982, renewals of 7 certificates Nos. 428, 538, 571, 573, 606, 607 and 624 also endorsements of 4 documents of identity, Nos. 053, 057, 062 and 064/40.


Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

June 28, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$1256, in respect of ⁴² immigration certificates, Nos. 978, 979, 981, 983-1013, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1020-1024, duplicate copy of certificate no. 1001, renewals of 7 certificates Nos. 589, 608, 616, 628, 636, 688 and 833, also endorsement of 6 documents of identification, Nos. 007, 065, 067, 068, 069 and 072/40.

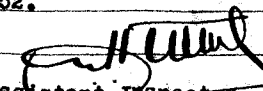

Assistant Inspector,

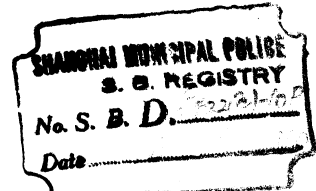
Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

June 29, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$125, in respect of immigration certificate No. 1025 and renewals of certificates Nos. 306, 363, 459 and 652.


Assistant Inspector.



Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 13, 19 40.

To. The Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.5422(c)-10A

Subject :- Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration
Certificates and Endorsement of Documents of
Identification.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

FILE

Special Branch,
June 11, 1940.

Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

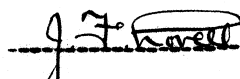
On May 7, 1940 this office has issued 41 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a) (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews; a further 36 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition 8 Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$393 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 928 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 286 have been renewed and 57 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to June 1, 1940), while a sum of \$6,182.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

Certified true copy


J.F.K.

May 15, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$107, in respect of 9 immigration Certificates, Nos. 893, 894, 896, 897, 899, 901-904, renewals of 12 Renewals of certificates Nos. 44, 208, 207, 234, 419, 421, 443, 460, 458, 466, 558 and 679 and 2 certificates of identity endorsed, Nos. 010 and 011/40.

(Sd.)

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

May 30, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$241, in respect of 24 immigration certificates, Nos. 898, 905-907, 909-911, 913-921, 924-926 and 928-932, renewals of 23 certificates Nos. 62, 178, 179, 326, 397, 470, 485, ⁴⁹⁵496, 514, 533, 536, 555, 557, 561, 568, 570, 583, 586, 599, 622, 654 and 655, also endorsement of 6 documents of identity, Nos. 041, 042, 052, 054, 055 and 056/40.

(Sd.)

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

June 1, 1940.

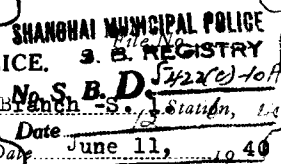
Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$45, in respect of 8 certificates of immigration, Nos. 908, 923, 924, 925, 928, 930, 940 and 941, also renewal of certificate No. 469.

(Sd.)

Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

CHL/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



REPORT

Subject. Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.
Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford.

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on May 7, 1940 this office has issued 41 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews; a further 36 certificates issued previously were prolonged for another four months during the period in question.

In addition 8 Documents of Identification were endorsed by the D. C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$393 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system 928 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 286 have been renewed and 57 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to June 1, 1940), while a sum of \$6,182.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

D. I. Crawford

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

13/6.

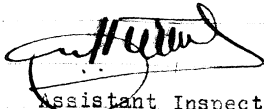
SACG



C. I.


May 15, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$107, in respect of 9 immigration Certificates, Nos. 893, 894, 896, 897, 899, 901-904, renewals of 12 Renewals of certificates Nos. 44, 206, 267, 234, 419, 421, 443, 450, 453, 466, 558 and 679 and 2 certificates of identity endorsed, Nos. 010 and 011/40.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

May 30, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$341, in respect of 24 immigration certificates, Nos. 898, 905-907, 909-911, 913-921, 924-926 and 928-932, renewals of 23 certificates Nos. 62, 178, 179, 326, 397, 470, 485, 495, 496, 514, 533, 536, 555, 557, 561, 568, 570, 583, 586, 599, 622, 654 and 655, also endorsement of 6 documents of identity, Nos. 041, 042, 052, 054, 055 and 056/40.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

June 1, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$45, in respect of 8 certificates of immigration, Nos. 908, 923, 934, 935, 938, 939, 940 and 941, also renewal of certificate No. 469.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department.

KWC
FM 2
G. 908-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. D. 5422(2)10
S. 1, Special Branch
Date 8/11/40

REPORT

Date May 7, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Enforcement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on April 1, 1940, this office has issued 153 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews: a further 94 certificates issued previously have been prolonged for another four months within the period in question.

In addition 11 Documents of Identification have been endorsed by the D. C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$1,251.00 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the New system, 887 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 250 have been renewed and 49 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to May 3, 1940), while a sum of \$5,789.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comm. of Police.
S. 1
Information.

R. D. Pitts
D. C. (S. B.)

7/5




INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 7/5/40

FILE

D. S.

April 16, 1940.

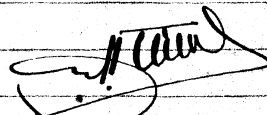
Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$857, in respect of 100 immigration Certificates, Nos. 704, 709, 733, 735, 736, 738, 741¹⁴², 744, 745, 749, 750, 752, 753-782, 784-791, 794-817, 819-822, 824-836, 837, 839-843, 845 and 848, Renewals of Immigration Certificates (70), Nos. 38, 53, 71, 73, 80, 90, 101, 104, 106, 108, 112, 129, 133, 139, 149, 150, 153, 154, 168, 174, 178, 179, 201, 224, 235, 238, 244, 254, 255, 256, 275, 276, 279, 285, 295, 297, 309, 311, 328, 333, 337, 339, 345, 348, 359, 364, 365, 366, 368, 374, 381, 390, 398, 400, 402, 406, 415, 437, 442, 444, 456, 457, 467, 471, 487, 525, 532, 548, 549 and 560, also endorsement of 7 Documents of Identity, Nos. 012, 015, 031, 037, 038, 039 and 040/40.



Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

April 24, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$202, in respect of 28 immigration certificates, Nos. 783, 792, 818, 823, 838, 849-862, 864, 866-873, Renewals of 11 immigration certificates Nos. 94, 155, 156, 163, 228, 299, 325, 369, 429, 493 and 497, also duplicate of certificate No. 833, and endorsement of 2 documents of identity Nos. 047 and 048/40.



Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

May 3, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal
Police the sum of ^{\$192}~~\$100~~ in respect of 25 Immigration Certificates
Nos. 793, 844, 846, 847, 863, 865, 874-892, Immigration
Certificates Renewal Nos. 218, 263, 307, 331-2, 353, 367, 382,
449, 452, 483, 552 and 553, and endorsements of two Documents
of Identity Nos. 043 and 044/40.



Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

CWC

FM 2
G. 502-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1, Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. 3 A.D. 5422 (C.S. 10)

Date April 1, 1940

Subject. Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by. D.S. Pitts Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on February 29, 1940, this office has issued 107 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's Regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews. A further 96 certificates issued previously have been prolonged for another four months within the period in question.

In addition 13 Documents of Identification have been endorsed by the D. C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$1,028.00 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 744 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 156 have been renewed and 38 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to March 31, 1940), while a sum of \$4,538.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comm. P. D. Pitts
S. B. REGISTRY



INDEXED BY
(S. B. REGISTRY)
DATE 1 / 11 / 40

FILE

Jo. Piers

D. S.

March 12, 1940.

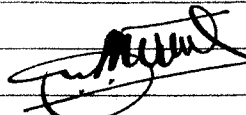
Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$412.00 in respect of Immigration Permits Nos. 607, 635-639, 640-652 and 656-672, Immigration Permit Renewals Nos. 5, 6, 14, 46, 47, 65, 89, 99, 102, 105, 127, 132, 158, 165, 177, 189, 190, 191, 192, 204, 209, 216, 227, 232, 233, 264, 271, 286, 287, 302, 317, 318, 324, 327, 338, 341, 376, 393, 399, 408, 414, 424, 438, 439 and 446, and Documents of Identifications (endorsements) Nos. 016, 017, 018, 020, 021, 022 and 025/40.



Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

March 26, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$529.00 in respect of Immigration Permits Nos. 653-5, 673-700, 702-703, 705-708, 710-729 and 732, Immigration Permit Renewal Nos. 26, 551, 530, 489, 441, 420, 417, 372, 363, 355, 350, 342, 343, 320, 315, 308, 306, 293, 294, 282, 266, 258, 247, 243, 226, 215, 203, 200, 199, 182, 251, 167, 166, 159, 151, 152, 145, 135, 117, 107, 103, 90, 78, 66, 86, 55 and 269, and Documents of Identification (endorsements) Nos. 023, 028, 029 and 030/40.



Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

March 30, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$87.00 in respect of Immigration Permits Nos. 701, 715, 730, 731, 734, 737, 739, 740, 743, 746, 747, 748, 751, Immigration Permit Renewals Nos. 84, 212, 403, 407, and Documents of Identifications (endorsements) Nos. 034/40 and 035/40.



Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. File No. 5422 (C)-10

No. S. B. 5422 (C)-10

Special Branch - S. 1 Station, 40

Date February 29, 1940

REPORT

Subject: Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by: D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by:

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on February 6, 1940, this office has issued 78 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's Regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews. A further sixty certificates issued previously have been prolonged for another four months within the period in question.

In addition five Documents of Identification issued by the I. C. Committee have been endorsed by the D. C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection a signed receipt for \$695.00 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates, renewal of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 637 Immigration Certificates have been issued, 60 have been renewed and 25 Documents of Identification endorsed (up to February 29, 1940), while a sum of \$3,510.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

R. D. Pitts
D. C. (Sp. Br.)



FILE

Q. 29
() 2

DATES 18/40

February 20, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$500 in respect of 100 Immigration Permits Nos. 486, 488, 489, 494, 560 (two copies), 561-575, 577-606, 608-620, 622-625 and Renewals Nos. 2,3,, 13, 22, 35, 44, 48, 74, 77, 87, 88, 102, 114, 130, 141, 148, 164, 169, 171, 193-6, 257, 265, 272, 319, 348, 389, 293, 396 and 542.



Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

February 29, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$195 in respect of 10 Immigration Permits Nos. 621, 626-634, Renewals Nos. 17, 24, 41, 52, 61, 79, 96, 111, 118, 122, 175, 176, 196, 197, 205, 221, 222, 240, 252, 253, 262, 299, 329, 375, 387, 388, 416 and 468 and Documents of Identification Nos. 002, 006, 009, 013 and 014/40.



Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

CWC
FM 2
6, 902-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 6, 1940

Subject. Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Since the last report on this subject was submitted on January 4, 1940, this office has issued 122 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's Regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews.

In addition seven Documents of Identification issued by the I.C. Committee have been endorsed by the A.C. (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection, a signed receipt for \$617.00 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 559 Immigration Certificates have been issued and 20 Documents of Identification endorsed (up till January 31, 1940), while a sum of \$2,815.00 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

Comm. of Police
Sir:

Information.

R. D. Pitts
A.C. (Sp. Br.)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) DEPT. OF
DATE 8/2/40



E. 6/7
FILE

Ja. Pitts

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

January 16, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police the sum of \$395.00 in respect of ⁷⁹Immigration Certificates Nos. 111, 417, 424, 435, 440, 442-446, 449-453, 455-471, 473-483, 485, 492-493, 495-498, 500-518, 520-523, 525-526, 528-529, 530-531 issued by the Special Branch.



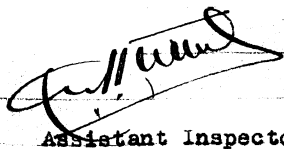
Assistant Inspector

Revenue Department

Shanghai Municipal Council

January 23, 1940.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$145, for 29 Immigration permits, Nos. 447, 448, 472, 484, 491, 499, 519, 524, 532-535, 537-548, 550-551, 554.



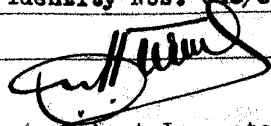
Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department

Shanghai Municipal Council.

January 31, 1940

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the sum of \$77 in respect of 14 Immigration Certificates Nos. 454, 527, 536, 549, ⁵⁵²553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, and Renewals 27, 28 and 70 and 7 Documents of Identity Nos. 048/39, 029/39, 4/40, 47/39, 40/39, 3/40 and 46/39.



Assistant Inspector

Revenue Dept., S. M. C.

CWC

FM
G. 5000-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422(C)-10

S. 1, Special Branch 40

REPORT

Date January 4, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford



Since the last report on this subject was submitted on November 30, 1939, this office has issued 239 Immigration Certificates to persons coming within the scope of articles (1), (2a), (2b) and (2c) of the Council's Regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews.

In addition eight documents of identification issued by the I.C. Committee, have been endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) as having been seen by this office and observed to be in order.

In this connection, a signed receipt for \$1,203.00 is attached herewith to show that the prescribed fees collected for the issuance of Immigration Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Since the inception of the new system, 437 Immigration Certificates have been issued and 13 Documents of Identification endorsed, while a sum of \$2,198 has been handed over to the Revenue Department as fees secured.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

John Robertson

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

C 4 1/10


Ja. Pitts

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

December 30, 1939.

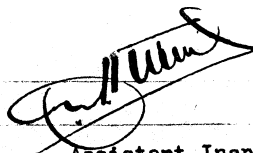
Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal
Police the sum of \$15 in respect of three Immigration
Permits, Nos. 422, 439 and 441.



Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department of the
Shanghai Municipal Council.

December 30, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal
Police the sum of \$8.00 in respect of endorsements for
eight Documents of Identification Nos. 035/39, 036/39,
037/39, 038/39, 039/39, 043/39, 044/39 and 198/39.



Assistant Inspector
Revenue Department of the
Shanghai Municipal Council.

December 11, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal
Police the sum of \$390 in respect of 78 Immigration Permits,
Nos. 197-204, 206-210, 212-238 and 240-277.

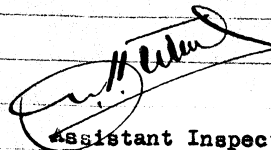


Assistant Inspector.

Revenue Department of the
Shanghai Municipal Council.

December 29, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal
Police the sum of \$790 in respect of 158 Immigration Permits,
Nos. 239, 278-416, 418-421, 423, 425-434 and 436-438.



Assistant Inspector

Revenue Department of the
Shanghai Municipal Council.

CTH

F.M.
G. 90M-1339

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422A

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 30, 1939

Subject. Central European Jews - Issue of Immigration Certificates and
Endorsement of Documents of Identification.

Made by D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Gauda, D. S.

I have to report that since the announce-
ment by the Shanghai Municipal Council of the Rules
and Regulations now applicable to the immigration
into Shanghai for Central European Jews, this office
has issued 198 Immigration Certificates to persons
coming within the scope of Articles (1), (2a), (2b)
and (2c) of these Regulations.

In addition five Documents of Identification
issued by the I. C. Committee, have been endorsed
by the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) as
having been seen by this office and observed to
be in order.

In this connection, a signed receipt for
\$995.00 (nine hundred and ninety five dollars) is
attached herewith to show that the prescribed
fees collected for the issuance of Immigration
Certificates and the endorsement of Documents of
Identification have been duly paid into the Revenue
Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Ja. Pitts.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

November 20, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
the sum of \$525.00 in respect of 105 immigration permits, Nos.
1-74, 76-101, 103-105, 107-108.



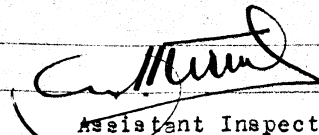
Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

S. M. C.

November 27, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
the sum of \$255.00 in respect of 51 immigration permits, Nos.
75, 106, 109-132, 134-154, 160-163.




Assistant Inspector,

Revenue Department,

S. M. C.

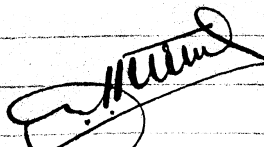
November 30, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
the sum of \$210.00 in respect of 42 immigration permits, Nos.
102, 133, 155-159, 164-196, 205 and 211.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S.M.C.

November 30, 1939.

Received from the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
the sum of \$5.00 in respect of endorsements for five Documents
of Identification Nos. 002/39, 005/39, 023/39, 032/39 and
033/39.


Assistant Inspector,
Revenue Department,
S. M. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Legality OFFICE

FILE NO. *D. 5422(c)/11*

SUBJECT:

*Central European Jewish
Refugees.*

"Arbitration Board for European Emigrants"

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
1) <i>General Administration etc</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>A.</i>
2) <i>Articles in "Jewish Chronicle"</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>B</i>
3) <i>--- in "North China Daily News"</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>C</i>
4) <i>--- in "China Press"</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>D</i>
5) <i>--- in Chinese Press</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>E</i>
6) <i>--- in Japanese Press</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>F</i>
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 (C) / 11
Date 6 4 1942

REPORT

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date April 1, 1942.

SUBJECT: Arbitration Court for Central European Refugees

Up to the present, i.e. April 1, 1942, there have been two Arbitration Courts for Central European Refugees functioning in the area north of the Soochow creek. One was originally sponsored by the "International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China", and was established late in 1939 at the Alcock Road Refugee Camp, 66 Alcock Road. The other was established in February 1942 by the "Juedische Gemeinde" and the circumstances leading to its establishment are described in Special Branch File No. D.5422 C-12.

With the closure of the "I.C.", the "Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai" took charge of the Arbitration Court at Alcock Road. In view of the fact that the committee is now faced with the problem of collecting funds to keep some 6000 persons from starvation (see report submitted by this section on March 19, 1942.), it is manifest that all its time and energy is taken up by this work which is of more vital importance. The "Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai" has decided, therefore, to close its Conciliation Board at Alcock Road, and has handed over all pending cases to the Arbitration Court of the Juedische Gemeinde located at 416/22 Tongshan Road.

The Arbitration Court of the Juedische Gemeinde is administrated by the following four lawyer, who are members and active workers of the said community, namely : -

File
ack

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date April 1, 1942.

SUBJECT: Arbitration Court. continued.

Dr. Kurt REDLICH,
Dr. Bernhard KOHN,
Dr. Joseph SCHAEFFER, and
Dr. Otto KORITSCHNER.

As the Arbitration Court deals almost exclusively with cases of a civil nature its agenda is of no particular interest to the Police. Its activities will, however, be watched and should anything of interest to the Police arise, subsequent reports will be submitted.

*for 9
- 14/42*

D. S.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MINISTRIAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRAR
ARBITRATION BOARD FOR EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS 5421(0-11

SCHIEDSGERICHT FUER EUROPÄISCHE EMIGRANTEN 7 5 40

66 ALCOCK ROAD
TEL. 50183

SHANGHAI, am 5. März 1940.

To the
Mayside Police Station,
70 Muirhead road,
Local.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the interview you had some months ago
with our secretary, we beg to inclose some copies of the new
regulations of this board, which will enter into effect on the
10th inst.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully

Arbitration Board for European Emigrants
Schiedsgericht fuer Europäische Emigranten
in SHANGHAI
66 Alcock Road Tel. 50183

Dr. A. Grossmann
CHAIRMAN

Copies

D.C. Special Branch
Passed to you.

H.G.

D. S. Pitt
C 7
Ja P
4/3

M. B. 80. 1. 500

RULES REGULATING ARBITRATION

IN DISPUTES OF EUROPEAN JEWISH EMIGRANTS

ARTICLE 1. The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai (hereinafter to be designated as COMMITTEE) expects all emigrants to submit their legal disputes to arbitration before taking up proceedings before the competent authorities.

To deal with such cases, the COMMITTEE has organised the "Arbitration Board for European Emigrants" (hereinafter to be referred to as "BOARD").

ARTICLE 2. The Board, organised under the present rules, is created for the purpose of handling all disputes which cannot be settled amicably, or are not of a nature that, in accordance with the prevailing laws in Shanghai, can be decided only by the competent authorities, provided both parties to the dispute are emigrants.

ARTICLE 3. The Board may refuse to accept to handle certain cases without stating reasons to the parties.

ARTICLE 4. The Board consist of a Chairman, a certain number of umpires and arbitrators, and an adequate permanent staff for conducting its current affairs.

ARTICLE 5. The Chairman of the Board ist the Legal Adviser to the Committee. He has to supervise the organisation and functions of the Board and, in particular, to draft and amend the rules regulating procedure before the Board and detailed regulations in connection thereof, to conclude employment contracts with the auxiliary organs of the Board and, finally to keep the lists of umpires and arbitrators always up to date.

ARTICLE 6. The umpires and arbitrators will act on an honorary basis without any financial or other remuneration. One umpire and two arbitrators have to act in all individual cases to decide the dispute in the spirit of the present regulations. Lists will be drawn up for the umpires and arbitrators respectively.

Parties applying for or submitting to arbitration, as well as arbitrators electing the umpires, may elect their arbitrators and umpires respectively only from among persons figuring on the said lists, to the total exclusion of all outsiders. The Chairman will be competent to decide the qualification to be considered for the insertion in the lists of umpires and arbitrators respectively.

The Chairman, umpires and arbitrators cannot exercise any activity with regard to advising or representing emigrants in connection with cases to be submitted to the Board.

ARTICLE 7. The permanent organ of the Board will be the permanent secretary, who will conduct the current affairs of the Board, the meetings of the parties in view of an amicable settlement in the spirit of Art. 9 and prepare the hearings where he will conduct proper minutes. He is not allowed to exercise any legal practice.

ARTICLE 8. The Board, while observing the laws prevailing in Shanghai, may apply such law as it may be presumed to have been the intention of the parties to apply at the time the act-in-the-law or transaction out of which the dispute arises, was respectively done or concluded. Should it prove impossible to ascertain such law, or should same be inapplicable in Shanghai, then and in such case the dispute is to be settled in accordance with Chinese law, and or prevailing local custom.

ARTICLE 9. A party desirous of referring a case to arbitration shall arrange first that as well as the adverse party should appear before the Board for conciliation. Should the attempt of conciliation prove futile, then in such case, provided the dispute is of certain amount of money or value which can be expressed in money, proper proceedings of arbitration will be taken up in the spirit of the present rules; in other cases the procedure to be followed should be left at the discretion of the parties themselves.

ARTICLE 10. Plaintiff, in referring the case to arbitration in the spirit of the present rules shall address a petition in duplicate to such effect to the Board, briefly explaining his or her case, and at the same time nominating his or her arbitrator, indicating his or her proofs and containing a short prayer. The consent of the arbitrator nominated in the petition in written form shall be attached to the petition.

ARTICLE 11. One copy of the Plaintiff's petition is to be served to the adverse party within three (3) days from date of receipt thereof by the Board. The Defendant is to give a written answer to such petition within eight (8) clear days from the date of service of the same, giving a short description of his defense, indicating his proofs and nominating his arbitrator, whose consent to act is to be attached to the answer in written form.

ARTICLE 12. Should the circumstances so require, the Board may order the parties to prepare and file further briefs for the explanation of their respective cases before a date for the hearing is to be set.

ARTICLE 13. After the petition and answer of the parties have been duly filed, the arbitrators shall jointly elect an umpire who will conduct the hearings, and shall have a decisive vote for the decision to be passed in the event of the arbitrators' failure to agree.

Should the arbitrators for three (3) days as from date of filing of the last documents by the parties fail to come to an understanding as to the person of the umpire to be jointly elected by them, such umpire shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

ARTICLE 14. The Umpire, after having been duly elected or nominated, will set a date for the hearing, possibly within eight (8) days from the date of his appointment. The parties are to be summoned in writing to appear at the hearing and to produce all evidence available and referred to by them in connection with their case.

ARTICLE 15. Once elected, arbitrators and umpires must attend the case from the beginning to conclusion. If for some grounds an arbitrator and/or umpire is compelled to suspend his activity and is replaced by a substitute, the entire procedure, if already begun, shall be resumed and recapitulated.

ARTICLE 16. Arbitrators and Umpires shall be deemed to be barred from acting in such capacity by the same reasons, mutatis mutandis, as, according to the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure, entitle parties to demand the withdrawal of a judge.

ARTICLE 17. Proceedings before the Board shall, as a rule, be verbal and contradictory.

ARTICLE 18. The Umpire, before opening the hearing, shall see to it that both parties sign a submission, in a form accepted as valid by Chinese law, accepting in advance as final and binding whatever decision may be rendered by the Board herein.

ARTICLE 19. The parties appearing before the Board shall, as a rule, handle their case personally. It will be however, at the discretion of the Board to allow them to be represented by duly qualified attorneys.

ARTICLE 20. As a rule, proceedings before the Board herein entail no costs for the parties, except in cases where the nature of the dispute or the value involved would afford the Board sufficient reason to charge costs, the latter would be accounted for in accordance with local custom.

The same principle will be applied as for the conciliation proceedings herein—above.

ARTICLE 21. Accurate minutes shall be kept of all proceedings. Original exhibits, if any, shall be handed back to the parties upon termination of the proceedings.

The final award of the Arbitration Board shall always be made in writing, exposing the reasons for the decisions taken.

ARTICLE 22. It shall be the care of the winning party to see to it that the award is duly executed.

ARTICLE 23. The present rules will be published in English and German languages. In case of discrepancy, the English text will be deemed to be authentic.

The English and German texts of the present rules, as well as the lists of the Umpires and Arbitrators, should be always available for the parties and other interested persons in the premises of the Board. All other and further publications, if any, concerning the Board, should be available at the same place.

ARTICLE 24. The present rules will enter into effect on March 10, 1940, on which date rules and regulations enforced before will cease to be valid. Cases filed prior to that date will be handled in accordance with the present rules, unless already decided by an award.

RULES REGULATING ARBITRATION

IN DISPUTES OF EUROPEAN JEWISH EMIGRANTS

- ARTICLE 1.** The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai (hereinafter to be designated as COMMITTEE) expects all emigrants to submit their legal disputes to arbitration before taking up proceedings before the competent authorities.
- To deal with such cases, the COMMITTEE has organised the "Arbitration Board for European Emigrants" (hereinafter to be referred to as "BOARD").
- ARTICLE 2.** The Board, organised under the present rules, is created for the purpose of handling all disputes which cannot be settled amicably, or are not of a nature that, in accordance with the prevailing laws in Shanghai, can be decided only by the competent authorities, provided both parties to the dispute are emigrants.
- ARTICLE 3.** The Board may refuse to accept to handle certain cases without stating reasons to the parties.
- ARTICLE 4.** The Board consist of a Chairman, a certain number of umpires and arbitrators, and an adequate permanent staff for conducting its current affairs.
- ARTICLE 5.** The Chairman of the Board ist the Legal Adviser to the Committee. He has to supervise the organisation and functions of the Board and, in particular, to draft and amend the rules regulating procedure before the Board and detailed regulations in connection thereof, to conclude employment contracts with the auxiliary organs of the Board and, finally to keep the lists of umpires and arbitrators always up to date.
- ARTICLE 6.** The umpires and arbitrators will act on an honorary basis without any financial or other remuneration. One umpire and two arbitrators have to act in all individual cases to decide the dispute in the spirit of the present regulations. Lists will be drawn up for the umpires and arbitrators respectively.
- Parties applying for or submitting to arbitration, as well as arbitrators electing the umpires, may elect their arbitrators and umpires respectively only from among persons figuring on the said lists, to the total exclusion of all outsiders. The Chairman will be competent to decide the qualification to be considered for the insertion in the lists of umpires and arbitrators respectively.
- The Chairman, umpires and arbitrators cannot exercise any activity with regard to advising or representing emigrants in connection with cases to be submitted to the Board.
- ARTICLE 7.** The permanent organ of the Board will be the permanent secretary, who will conduct the current affairs of the Board, the meetings of the parties in view of an amicable settlement in the spirit of Art. 9 and prepare the hearings where he will conduct proper minutes. He is not allowed to exercise any legal practice.
- ARTICLE 8.** The Board, while observing the laws prevailing in Shanghai, may apply such law as it may be presumed to have been the intention of the parties to apply at the time the act-in-the-law or transaction out of which the dispute arises, was respectively done or concluded. Should it prove impossible to ascertain such law, or should same be inapplicable in Shanghai, then and in such case the dispute is to be settled in accordance with Chinese law, and or prevailing local custom.
- ARTICLE 9.** A party desirous of referring a case to arbitration shall arrange first that as well as the adverse party should appear before the Board for conciliation. Should the attempt of conciliation prove futile, then in such case, provided the dispute is of certain amount of money or value which can be expressed in money, proper proceedings of arbitration will be taken up in the spirit of the present rules; in other cases the procedure to be followed should be left at the discretion of the parties themselves.
- ARTICLE 10.** Plaintiff, in referring the case to arbitration in the spirit of the present rules shall address a petition in duplicate to such effect to the Board, briefly explaining his or her case, and at the same time nominating his or her arbitrator, indicating his or her proofs and containing a short prayer. The consent of the arbitrator nominated in the petition in written form shall be attached to the petition.
- ARTICLE 11.** One copy of the Plaintiff's petition is to be served to the adverse party within three (3) days from date of receipt thereof by the Board. The Defendant is to give a written answer to such petition within eight (8) clear days from the date of service of the same, giving a short description of his defense, indicating his proofs and nominating his arbitrator, whose consent to act is to be attached to the answer in written form.
- ARTICLE 12.** Should the circumstances so require, the Board may order the parties to prepare and file further briefs for the explanation of their respective cases before a date for the hearing is to be set.
- ARTICLE 13.** After the petition and answer of the parties have been duly filed, the arbitrators shall jointly elect an umpire who will conduct the hearings, and shall have a decisive vote for the decision to be passed in the event of the arbitrators' failure to agree.
- Should the arbitrators for three (3) days as from date of filing of the last documents by the parties fail to come to an understanding as to the person of the umpire to be jointly elected by them, such umpire shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.
- ARTICLE 14.** The Umpire, after having been duly elected or nominated, will set a date for the hearing, possibly within eight (8) days from the date of his appointment. The parties are to be summoned in writing to appear at the hearing and to produce all evidence available and referred to by them in connection with their case.

ARTICLE 15. Once elected, arbitrators and umpires must attend the case from the beginning to conclusion. If for some grounds an arbitrator and/or umpire is compelled to suspend his activity and is replaced by a substitute, the entire procedure, if already begun, shall be resumed and recapitulated.

ARTICLE 16. Arbitrators and Umpires shall be deemed to be barred from acting in such capacity by the same reasons, mutatis mutandis, as, according to the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure, entitle parties to demand the withdrawal of a judge.

ARTICLE 17. Proceedings before the Board shall, as a rule, be verbal and contradictory.

ARTICLE 18. The Umpire, before opening the hearing, shall see to it that both parties sign a submission, in a form accepted as valid by Chinese law, accepting in advance as final and binding whatever decision may be rendered by the Board herein.

ARTICLE 19. The parties appearing before the Board shall, as a rule, handle their case personally. It will be however, at the discretion of the Board to allow them to be represented by duly qualified attorneys.

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The same principle will be applied as for the conciliation proceedings herein—above.

ARTICLE 21. Accurate minutes shall be kept of all proceedings. Original exhibits, if any, shall be handed back to the parties upon termination of the proceedings.

The final award of the Arbitration Board shall always be made in writing, exposing the reasons for the decisions taken.

ARTICLE 22. It shall be the care of the winning party to see to it that the award is duly executed.

ARTICLE 23. The present rules will be published in English and German languages. In case of discrepancy, the English text will be deemed to be authentic.

The English and German texts of the present rules, as well as the lists of the Umpires and Arbitrators, should be always available for the parties and other interested persons in the premises of the Board. All other and further publications, if any, concerning the Board, should be available at the same place.

ARTICLE 24. The present rules will enter into effect on March 10, 1940, on which date rules and regulations enforced before will cease to be valid. Cases filed prior to that date will be handled in accordance with the present rules, unless already decided by an award.

Abschrift.

A. Jovishoff
Attorney-at-Law

Shanghai, den 3. November 1939
12, Rue du Consulat

Herrn
Dr. A. Grossmann
Attorney-at-Law
20 Canton Rd.
5th floor

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege,

Ihre beiden Schreiben vom 7. cr. sind heute frueh eingezungen. Zu meinem Bedauern sehe ich mich aus den nachstehend aufgefuehrten Gruenden nicht in der Lage, Ihrer Einladung Folge zu leisten.

- 1.) Ich habe eine seit langem festliegende anderweitige Verpflichtung der vorgeschlagenen Zeit,
- 2.) Ich habe keine Vollmacht, fuer die 18 Herren, die ihr Einverstaendnis mit dem Ihren Auftraggebern zugegangenen Dokument erlaert haben, zu verhandeln.
- 3.) Solche Vollmacht haben nur Herr Ledien und ich gemeinsam, und Herr Ledien ist zu seinem und meinem Erstaunen nicht zu der vorgeschlagenen Besprechung eingeladen worden.
- 4.) Die Frage Ihrer eigenen Vollmachten und Ihrer Funktion in dieser Sache muesste vorab geklaert werden. Treten Sie fuer Ihre Auftraggeber als Anwalt oder als Mitglied des neu konstituierten Schiedsgerichtes auf? Aus Ihrem Schreiben wird das nicht ersichtlich. Haben Sie Vollmachten, die etwa als noetig erkannten Aenderungen an der Schiedsgerichtsordnung selbst vorzunehmen? Eine unverbindliche Diskussion waere fuer uns ohne Interesse.
- 5.) Wenn Sie mich sehen wollen, so scheint es mir das Gegebene, dass Sie zu meinem Buero kommen und nicht umgekehrt.
- 6.) Der Ton des einen Ihrer Schreiben gibt der Vermutung Raum, dass Sie einer sachlichen Besprechung der Angelegenheit wenig geneigt sind.
- 7.) Es befremdet uns, dass die Herren Hayim, Speelman, Kelen und Kann es nicht fuer noetig halten, sich fuer unsere Vorstellungen zu interessieren und sich offenbar weigern, ueber eine von ihnen als Mitglieder des Ober-committee doch wohl gutgeheissene ausserordentlich einschneidende Massnahme ueberhaupt in Eroerterungen einzutreten.

Herr Ledien und ich sind jedoch bereit, nach Klarstellung der unter 4) erörterten Frage mit Ihnen in Verhandlungen einzutreten und Sie entweder in meinem Büro oder terio quo loco zu einer zu vereinbarenden Zeit zu treffen, wobei darauf Bedacht zu nehmen wäre, dass eine Verzögerung in niemandes Interesse liegen kann.

Mit kollegialer Hochachtung

gez. A. Jovishoff.

Ich bin mit obigen Ausführungen einverstanden

gez. Hans Ledien.

ARTICLE 8. Prior to filing respectively the petition and the answer to same, as per Art. (7) hereof, both parties shall make sure of the consent of their respective nominees to act as their arbitrators and, having obtained such consent in written form, shall attach such document to the application and/or answer respectively filed by them.

ARTICLE 9. The Arbitrators so elected by the parties shall jointly elect an Umpire who will conduct the hearings and will have a decisive vote for the decision to be passed in the event of the Arbitrators' failure to agree.

Should the Arbitrators, for three (3) days as from date of nomination of the second Arbitrator, fail to come to an understanding as to the person of the Umpire to be jointly elected by them, such Umpire shall be appointed by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE 10. After the Defendants' answer has reached the Chairman's office and the Umpire has been duly elected or appointed as per Art. (9) hereof, the said Umpire shall set a date for the first hearing which shall take place within the next eight (8) clear days as from date of election or appointment of such Umpire.

The said Umpire shall then summon the parties to appear on the date so fixed, together with their respective witnesses taking care that all the evidence available be produced at the hearing. The Umpire shall also see to it that both parties sign a Submission, in a form accepted as valid by Chinese Law, accepting in advance as final and binding whatever decision may be rendered by the Arbitration Court herein.

ARTICLE 11. In certain instances where the nature of the case indicates such measure, the Umpire may direct the parties to deposit with the Arbitration Court the object of the dispute. In such cases, the Submission to be signed as per Art. (10) hereof shall contain an explicit provision to the effect that, in execution of the award rendered, the Court may immediately deliver the said object to the winning party.

In all other cases it shall be the care of the winning party to see to it that the award is duly executed.

ARTICLE 12. The COMMITTEE shall draw up and publish two (2) lists containing the names of potential arbitrators and umpires respectively; parties applying for or submitting to arbitration as well as arbitrators electing their umpire may elect respectively their arbitrators and umpire ONLY from among persons figuring on the said lists, to the total exclusion of all outsiders.

The totality of the persons enumerated in the said lists will form the ARBITRATION COMMITTEE, to whose Chairman, nominated by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE, the latter will delegate powers to act on his behalf.

ARTICLE 13. Once elected, arbitrators and umpires must attend the case from beginning to conclusion. If, for reasons of health or on other weighty grounds, an arbitrator and/or umpire is compelled to suspend his activity in a given case and is replaced by a substitute, the entire procedure, if already begun, shall be resumed and recapitulated.

Arbitrators and Umpires shall be deemed to be barred from acting in such capacity by the same reasons, mutatis mutandis, as, according to the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure, entitle parties to demand the withdrawal of a judge.

ARTICLE 14. The Chairman of the COMMITTEE shall, at his discretion, determine the auxiliary organs of the Arbitration Court herein (e. g. official scribe etc.), shall nominate the persons to function in such respective capacities, and determine the extent of their respective remuneration, if any.

The said Chairman will also see to it that printed forms for the Submission as per Art. (10) hereof and for the declaration of consent of nominees to act as arbitrators be placed at the disposal of parties intending to file applications for arbitration or complying with notice to elect an arbitrator.

The Chairman of the COMMITTEE will furthermore be in charge of elaborating detailed rules for the enactment of the present Regulations and will make it his care to have them put into operation.

ARTICLE 15. The present Regulations shall be valid unless and until amended and/or wholly or partly superseded by order of the COMMITTEE.

RULES REGULATING ARBITRATION

in

DISPUTES OF JEWISH EMIGRANTS

ARTICLE 1. The "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" (hereinafter to be designated as the "COMMITTEE") expects all emigrants to submit their legal disputes, insofar as same cannot be amicably settled, to the arbitration of the Court as organized under the present Rules.

Non-observance of the above will entail the forfeiture by the responsible party of all the privileges, facilities, support etc., extended to such party by the COMMITTEE, besides other and further sanctions which the said COMMITTEE may see fit to apply.

ARTICLE 2. The Arbitration Court organized under the present Rules is created for the purpose of deciding all disputes in the nature of CIVIL cases, existing and arising between or among emigrants, but may also take decisions where only one of the parties is an emigrant, provided the other party, not an emigrant, give his/her consents in a legally valid form for the matter to be submitted to the said Arbitration Court.

The latter shall handle and take decisions in all and any cases where the value of the litigation is not below CNC \$ 50.00

ARTICLE 3. As a rule, proceedings before the Arbitration Court herein entail no costs for the parties, except in cases where the nature of the dispute or the value involved would afford the Court sufficient reason to charge costs; the latter would be accounted for in accordance with local custom.

The question of costs shall be decided at the initial hearing prior to the commencement of the proceedings proper and, should the tribunal take a decision to the effect that costs are to be charged, a Ruling shall be rendered, fixing the approximate amount of such costs, to be deposited with the said Court in advance. The said Ruling is to determine whether both or one and if so, which of the parties shall deposit the amount representing costs, if any.

The final award to be given by the tribunal shall determine the extent and proportion of the parties' liability for costs, if any.

ARTICLE 4. Proceedings before the Arbitration Court herein shall, as a rule, be verbal and contradictory. Should the nature of the case, however, so require, the Court may decide that the parties should prepare briefs in writing in order to explain their case in full to the Court.

Accurate Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings. Original Exhibits, if any, shall be handed back to the parties upon termination of the proceedings, unless the nature of the case indicates otherwise.

The Final Award of the Arbitration Court shall always be made in writing, exposing the reasons for the decisions taken. The Chairman of the Arbitration Committee (as per Art. 12 hereinbelow) shall, if he deems it necessary, be at liberty to publish the said Award, in part or in extenso, in a form at his discretion.

ARTICLE 5. The parties appearing before the Arbitration Court shall handle their case personally, without the assistance of lawyers, unless the value of the litigation is over CNC \$ 500.00

Whenever the value involved exceeds the above figure and the parties are, consequently, allowed to be represented by lawyers, it will be at the discretion of the Court to consider attorneys' fees as part of the costs and decide as to which of the parties shall bear such costs as per Art. (3) hereof.

ARTICLE 6. In rendering the decision, the Arbitration Court shall apply such law as it may be presumed to have been the intention of the parties to apply at the time the act-in-the-law or transaction, out of which the dispute arises, was respectively done or concluded. Should it prove impossible to ascertain such law or should same be inapplicable in Shanghai, then and in such cases the dispute is to be settled in accordance with Chinese Law and/or prevailing local custom.

ARTICLE 7. A party desirous of referring a case to arbitration in the spirit of the present Rules shall address a Petition in duplicate to such effect to the Chairman of the COMMITTEE, briefly explaining his/her case and at the same time nominating his/her arbitrator. One copy of such Petition is to be served on the adverse party within three (3) days from date of receipt thereof by the Chairman's office. The Defendant is to give a written answer to such Petition, within eight (8) clear days from date of service of same on him; in such answer, the Defendant shall also name his arbitrator.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 15, 1939.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 5422.

Subject :- Establishment of "Court of Arbitration" by
Jewish Emigrants.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
Copies of two printed forms:-
(1) Rules Regulating Arbitration.
(2) Submission to Arbitration.

Misc. 412/39.

Wayside Station,

November 13th, 1939.

Establishment of "Court of Arbitration"
by Jewish Emigrants.

I have to report that the "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" has established an "Arbitration Court" at 66 Alcock Road. The Chairman thereof is Dr. A. Grossman, 20 Canton Road, and the Secretary Dr. Hans Norbert Freundlich, 66 Alcock Road. The Committee in question commenced to function on October 12th, 1939, and to date has disposed of many cases.

Attached is a copy of the form to be filled in by prospective claimants together with the rules governing the Court procedure, which are self-explanatory.

It might be noted that the positions of Arbitrators and Umpires are entirely voluntary and the list of such is made up of any Shanghai foreign resident (Jewish or otherwise) who is prepared to act as such. I am informed by Dr. Freundlich that the list of Arbitrators at present contains 30 names.

Certified true copy

J. F. Lovell
CCNY.

RULES REGULATING ARBITRATION

in

DISPUTES OF JEWISH EMIGRANTS

ARTICLE 1. The "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" (hereinafter to be designated as the "COMMITTEE") expects all emigrants to submit their legal disputes, insofar as same cannot be amicably settled, to the arbitration of the Court as organized under the present Rules.

Non-observance of the above will entail the forfeiture by the responsible party of all the privileges, facilities, support etc., extended to such party by the COMMITTEE, besides other and further sanctions which the said COMMITTEE may see fit to apply.

ARTICLE 2. The Arbitration Court organized under the present Rules is created for the purpose of deciding all disputes in the nature of CIVIL cases, existing and arising between or among emigrants, but may also take decisions where only one of the parties is an emigrant, provided the other party, not an emigrant, give his/her consents in a legally valid form for the matter to be submitted to the said Arbitration Court.

The latter shall handle and take decisions in all and any cases where the value of the litigation is not below CNC \$ 50.00

ARTICLE 3. As a rule, proceedings before the Arbitration Court herein entail no costs for the parties, except in cases where the nature of the dispute or the value involved would afford the Court sufficient reason to charge costs; the latter would be accounted for in accordance with local custom.

The question of costs shall be decided at the initial hearing prior to the commencement of the proceedings proper and, should the tribunal take a decision to the effect that costs are to be charged, a Ruling shall be rendered, fixing the approximate amount of such costs, to be deposited with the said Court in advance. The said Ruling is to determine whether both or one and if so, which of the parties shall deposit the amount representing costs, if any.

The final award to be given by the tribunal shall determine the extent and proportion of the parties' liability for costs, if any.

ARTICLE 4. Proceedings before the Arbitration Court herein shall, as a rule, be verbal and contradictory. Should the nature of the case, however, so require, the Court may decide that the parties should prepare briefs in writing in order to explain their case in full to the Court.

Accurate Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings. Original Exhibits, if any, shall be handed back to the parties upon termination of the proceedings, unless the nature of the case indicates otherwise.

The Final Award of the Arbitration Court shall always be made in writing, exposing the reasons for the decisions taken. The Chairman of the Arbitration Committee (as per Art. 12 hereinbelow) shall, if he deems it necessary, be at liberty to publish the said Award, in part or in extenso, in a form at his discretion.

ARTICLE 5. The parties appearing before the Arbitration Court shall handle their case personally, without the assistance of lawyers, unless the value of the litigation is over CNC \$ 500.00

Whenever the value involved exceeds the above figure and the parties are, consequently, allowed to be represented by lawyers, it will be at the discretion of the Court to consider attorneys' fees as part of the costs and decide as to which of the parties shall bear such costs as per Art. (3) hereof.

ARTICLE 6. In rendering the decision, the Arbitration Court shall apply such law as it may be presumed to have been the intention of the parties to apply at the time the act-in-the-law or transaction, out of which the dispute arises, was respectively done or concluded. Should it prove impossible to ascertain such law or should same be inapplicable in Shanghai, then and in such cases the dispute is to be settled in accordance with Chinese Law and/or prevailing local custom.

ARTICLE 7. A party desirous of referring a case to arbitration in the spirit of the present Rules shall address a Petition in duplicate to such effect to the Chairman of the COMMITTEE, briefly explaining his/her case and at the same time nominating his/her arbitrator. One copy of such Petition is to be served on the adverse party within three (3) days from date of receipt thereof by the Chairman's office. The Defendant is to give a written answer to such Petition, within eight (8) clear days from date of service of same on him; in such answer, the Defendant shall also name his arbitrator.

ARTICLE 8. Prior to filing respectively the petition and the answer to same, as per Art. (7) hereof, both parties shall make sure of the consent of their respective nominees to act as their arbitrators and, having obtained such consent in written form, shall attach such document to the application and/or answer respectively filed by them.

ARTICLE 9. The Arbitrators so elected by the parties shall jointly elect an Umpire who will conduct the hearings and will have a decisive vote for the decision to be passed in the event of the Arbitrators' failure to agree.

Should the Arbitrators, for three (3) days as from date of nomination of the second Arbitrator, fail to come to an understanding as to the person of the Umpire to be jointly elected by them, such Umpire shall be appointed by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE 10. After the Defendants' answer has reached the Chairman's office and the Umpire has been duly elected or appointed as per Art. (9) hereof, the said Umpire shall set a date for the first hearing which shall take place within the next eight (8) clear days as from date of election or appointment of such Umpire.

The said Umpire shall then summon the parties to appear on the date so fixed, together with their respective witnesses taking care that all the evidence available be produced at the hearing. The Umpire shall also see to it that both parties sign a Submission, in a form accepted as valid by Chinese Law, accepting in advance as final and binding whatever decision may be rendered by the Arbitration Court herein.

ARTICLE 11. In certain instances where the nature of the case indicates such measure, the Umpire may direct the parties to deposit with the Arbitration Court the object of the dispute. In such cases, the Submission to be signed as per Art. (10) hereof shall contain an explicit provision to the effect that, in execution of the award rendered, the Court may immediately deliver the said object to the winning party.

In all other cases it shall be the care of the winning party to see to it that the award is duly executed.

ARTICLE 12. The COMMITTEE shall draw up and publish two (2) lists containing the names of potential arbitrators and umpires respectively; parties applying for or submitting to arbitration as well as arbitrators electing their umpire may elect respectively their arbitrators and umpire ONLY from among persons figuring on the said lists, to the total exclusion of all outsiders.

The totality of the persons enumerated in the said lists will form the ARBITRATION COMMITTEE, to whose Chairman, nominated by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE, the latter will delegate powers to act on his behalf.

ARTICLE 13. Once elected, arbitrators and umpires must attend the case from beginning to conclusion. If, for reasons of health or on other weighty grounds, an arbitrator and/or umpire is compelled to suspend his activity in a given case and is replaced by a substitute, the entire procedure, if already begun, shall be resumed and recapitulated.

Arbitrators and Umpires shall be deemed to be barred from acting in such capacity by the same reasons, mutatis mutandis, as, according to the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure, entitle parties to demand the withdrawal of a judge.

ARTICLE 14. The Chairman of the COMMITTEE shall, at his discretion, determine the auxiliary organs of the Arbitration Court herein (e. g. official scribe etc.), shall nominate the persons to function in such respective capacities, and determine the extent of their respective remuneration, if any.

The said Chairman will also see to it that printed forms for the Submission as per Art. (10) hereof and for the declaration of consent of nominees to act as arbitrators be placed at the disposal of parties intending to file applications for arbitration or complying with notice to elect an arbitrator.

The Chairman of the COMMITTEE will furthermore be in charge of elaborating detailed rules for the enactment of the present Regulations and will make it his care to have them put into operation.

ARTICLE 15. The present Regulations shall be valid unless and until amended and/or wholly or partly superseded by order of the COMMITTEE.

SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION SCHIEDSGERICHTS-UNTERWERFUNG

I, the undersigned
Ich Endesgefertigter

in connection with my dispute with
erkläre in meiner Sache gegen

hereby irrevocably declare my submission to the decision of the
hiemit unwiderruflich, mich der Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichts

Arbitration Court for European Emigrants in Shanghai,
für Europäische Emigranten in Shanghai zu unterwerfen,

which decision, under exclusion of legal proceedings in the
welche unter Ausschluss der Anrufung der gesetzlich in die-

ordinary courts of law otherwise having jurisdiction over the
ser Sache zuständigen staatlichen Gerichte von mir als end-

case, shall be deemed by me final and binding.
gültig und bindend anerkannt werden wird.

I furthermore declare that the Rules regulating procedure in the
Ich erkläre weiters, dass mir die Vorschriften über das Verfahren

Arbitration Court for European Emigrants in Shanghai are known
vor dem Schiedsgericht für Europ. Emigranten in Shanghai genau

to me in every detail, having been duly explained to me, and shall
erklärt worden und mir daher bekannt sind und dass ich dieselben

be strictly observed and adhered to by me, as well as the award
genau beachten und einhalten werde, ebenso wie die vom Schieds-

to be made by the said Arbitration Court, throughout the entire
gericht zu fällende Entscheidung, und zwar während des gesamten

procedure as well as thereafter, upon completion of same.
Verfahrens wie auch Abschluss desselben.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I do hereunto set my hand this
Urkund dessen meine eigenhändige Unterschrift, am

day of
(Monat)

of the Year
des Jahres

Witness-Zeuge

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai, 14. 10. 1939.*
Ben Kai Regis.

*Review forms as
requested. Hummer*

MEMO.

13 11 39

SI

*I think you
have this on
hand*

D.S. Pitt

*15
11*

708

D.C. Special Branch.

Judicial Police Office,
Shanghai Special District Court,
November 14, 1939.

Deputy Commissioner of Police (Divs).

Sir,

Re: Establishment of Arbitration Court.

I respectfully beg to state that in consequence of newspaper reports that an arbitration Court has been established by Shanghai Jewish refugees (German, etc.), at No. 66 Alcock Road, I have been instructed by the President of this Court to have detailed enquiries made regarding the correctness or otherwise of these reports, the purpose this Court is intended to fulfil, and its method of functioning.

In view of the political nature of the enquiries to be made and the possibility of infringement of the rights of the legally established Chinese Court, may I request that these enquiries be made by the Municipal Police and a report be forwarded to me for transmission to the President.

I enclose one newspaper cutting which please return in due course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. White.

D.S. Grant
Passed to you please Officer in charge.



German Jews Reported Setting Up Own Courts On Alcock Rd.

Special Code "Promulgated" By "Judicial Body" Declares Chinese Law Inapplicable; Appoints Tribunal Officials

The alleged setting up of a judicial court by German Jewish Refugees here may be regarded as a deliberate attempt to undermine Chinese sovereign rights and if proved true, will not be tolerated, a high Chinese court official told THE CHINA PRESS last night.

Pending a thorough investigation of the situation, however, the official stated, Chinese judicial authorities here will take no steps against the Jewish emigres. It was revealed that full reports were being drafted for submission to the national Government and to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The official pointed out that the German Government having already relinquished its extra-territorial rights in China, were not entitled to rights simi-

lar to those of other nationals here.

Reports that such a court had been set up by the Jewish refugees were first circulated in the Chinese press on Saturday. The reports indicated that the tribunal was located at 66 Alcock Road in the Eastern District.

Own Laws Alleged

According to the reports, the court was first discovered by a Chinese attorney at law, Mr. Tsai Hiu-peh, who in a letter to the Chinese Lawyer's Association gave details of the institution.

In his letter, Mr. Tsai stated that besides identifying the court with a large wooden sign hung over the front entrance at the above-mentioned address, the German

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

German Jews Said Setting Up Own Courts On Alcock Rd.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5.)

Jews had also drafted a code which allegedly governs the operation of the tribunal.

Among rules "promulgated" by the court are the following:

1. That Jewish refugees here are forbidden to take their cases to Chinese courts here and those who violate this rule will be given due punishment;
2. That a special fee will be levied against any Jewish refugee who invokes the service of the court;
3. That only lawyers registered with the court are permitted to appear on behalf of clients;
4. That Chinese judicial codes will be inapplicable in the court;
5. That judges and other officers of the court are appointees of the court and receive remunerations from the court.

It was reported that the court at present convenes only between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays and that more than a dozen cases had already been tried by the new institution.

Infringement Claimed

The German-Jewish establishment, being located at areas within the control of the International Settlement, infringes directly on the jurisdiction of the First Special District Court which was set up under an agreement between the Consular Body here and the Chinese Government nearly a decade ago.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Japanese-controlled "Shanghai Special Municipality" to take over the control of the court but thus far the Consular Body has yet refused to give its consent. Rumors that force would be used to gain such a control were met by the stationing of British troops in the Court compound on North Chekiang Road.

Shanghai News
1941

MEMO.

16-11-37

21

This is copied
from the German
community whose
members never
take each other
to court in civil
litigation but
submit to arbitration.

D.S. Pille

C. 17.

D.C. Special Branch.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-10

Misc. File No. 412/39.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date Nov., 13th, 1939.

Subject Establishment of "Court of Arbitration" by Jewish Emigrants.

Made by D.I. Cumming,

Forwarded by

A. Turner Inspector

Sir,

I have to report that the "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" has established an "Arbitration Court" at 66 Alcock Road. The Chairman thereof is Dr. A. Grossman, 20 Canton Road, and the Secretary Dr. Hans Norbert Freundlich, 66 Alcock Road. The Committee in question commenced to function on October 12th, 1939, and to date has disposed of many cases.

Attached is a copy of the form to be filled in by prospective claimants together with the rules governing the Court procedure, which are self-explanatory.

It might be noted that the positions of Arbitrators and Umpires are entirely voluntary and the list of such is made up of any Shanghai foreign resident (Jewish or otherwise) who is prepared to act as such. I am informed by Dr. Freundlich that the list of Arbitrators at present contains 30 names.

D.I. Cumming

D.I.

D.D.O. "D" Division.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.I. Cumming
Branch

Feb.

D.D.O. "D"

Sir
D.S. Pitts
is making further
enquiries.

E. 14

ARTICLE 8. Prior to filing respectively the petition and the answer to same, as per Art. (7) hereof, both parties shall make sure of the consent of their respective nominees to act as their arbitrators and, having obtained such consent in written form, shall attach such document to the application and/or answer respectively filed by them.

ARTICLE 9. The Arbitrators so elected by the parties shall jointly elect an Umpire who will conduct the hearings and will have a decisive vote for the decision to be passed in the event of the Arbitrators' failure to agree.

Should the Arbitrators, for three (3) days as from date of nomination of the second Arbitrator, fail to come to an understanding as to the person of the Umpire to be jointly elected by them, such Umpire shall be appointed by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE 10. After the Defendants' answer has reached the Chairman's office and the Umpire has been duly elected or appointed as per Art. (9) hereof, the said Umpire shall set a date for the first hearing which shall take place within the next eight (8) clear days as from date of election or appointment of such Umpire.

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The totality of the persons enumerated in the said lists will form the ARBITRATION COMMITTEE, to whose Chairman, nominated by the Chairman of the COMMITTEE, the latter will delegate powers to act on his behalf.

ARTICLE 13. Once elected, arbitrators and umpires must attend the case from beginning to conclusion. If, for reasons of health or on other weighty grounds, an arbitrator and/or umpire is compelled to suspend his activity in a given case and is replaced by a substitute, the entire procedure, if already begun, shall be resumed and recapitulated.

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RULES REGULATING ARBITRATION

in

DISPUTES OF JEWISH EMIGRANTS

ARTICLE 1. The "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" (hereinafter to be designated as the "COMMITTEE") expects all emigrants to submit their legal disputes, insofar as same cannot be amicably settled, to the arbitration of the Court as organized under the present Rules.

Non-observance of the above will entail the forfeiture by the responsible party of all the privileges, facilities, support etc., extended to such party by the COMMITTEE, besides other and further sanctions which the said COMMITTEE may see fit to apply.

ARTICLE 2. The Arbitration Court organized under the present Rules is created for the purpose of deciding all disputes in the nature of CIVIL cases, existing and arising between or among emigrants, but may also take decisions where only one of the parties is an emigrant, provided the other party, not an emigrant, give his/her consents in a legally valid form for the matter to be submitted to the said Arbitration Court.

The latter shall handle and take decisions in all and any cases where the value of the litigation is not below CNC \$ 50.00

ARTICLE 3. As a rule, proceedings before the Arbitration Court herein entail no costs for the parties, except in cases where the nature of the dispute or the value involved would afford the Court sufficient reason to charge costs; the latter would be accounted for in accordance with local custom.

The question of costs shall be decided at the initial hearing prior to the commencement of the proceedings proper and, should the tribunal take a decision to the effect that costs are to be charged, a Ruling shall be rendered, fixing the approximate amount of such costs, to be deposited with the said Court in advance. The said Ruling is to determine whether both or one and if so, which of the parties shall deposit the amount representing costs, if any.

The final award to be given by the tribunal shall determine the extent and proportion of the parties' liability for costs, if any.

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SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION SCHIEDSGERICHTS-UNTERWERFUNG

I, the undersigned
Ich Endesgefertigter

in connection with my dispute with
erkläre in meiner Sache gegen

hereby irrevocably declare my submission to the decision of the
hiemit unwiderruflich, mich der Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichts

Arbitration Court for European Emigrants in Shanghai,
für Europäische Emigranten in Shanghai zu unterwerfen,

which decision, under exclusion of legal proceedings in the
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ordinary courts of law otherwise having jurisdiction over the
ser Sache zuständigen staatlichen Gerichte von mir als end-

case, shall be deemed by me final and binding.
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I furthermore declare that the Rules regulating procedure in the
Ich erkläre weiters, dass mir die Vorschriften über das Verfahren

Arbitration Court for European Emigrants in Shanghai are known
vor dem Schiedsgericht für Europ. Emigranten in Shanghai genau

to me in every detail, having been duly explained to me, and shall
erklärt worden und mir daher bekannt sind und dass ich dieselben

be strictly observed and adhered to by me, as well as the award
genau beachten und einhalten werde, ebenso wie die vom Schieds-

to be made by the said Arbitration Court, throughout the entire
gericht zu fällende Entscheidung, und zwar während des gesamten

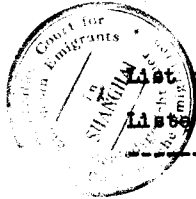
procedure as well as thereafter, upon completion of same.
Verfahrens wie auch Abschluss desselben.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I do hereunto set my hand this
Urkund dessen meine eigenhändige Unterschrift, am

day of
(Monat)

of the Year
des Jahres

Witness-Zeuge



List of Arbitrators and Umpires

Liste der Schiedsrichter und Vorsitzenden.

Mr. H. AUFWERBER,	c/o.	Levy & Co, 113 Kiukiang Road
" H. BERENTS,	"	2 Peking Road
" N. CONCOFF,	"	Levy & Co, 113 Kiukiang Road
" M. DIAMANT,	"	China Finance, 9 Boul. Edward VII
" A. EMOEDI,	"	461. Avenue Joffre
F. GENSBURGER,	"	Orient Lloyd, 13 Edward Ezra Road
Dr. A. GROSSMANN,	"	20 Canton Road
Mr. K. HAAS,	"	Compt. Anglo-Continental, 2 Peking Road
" J. HARTZENBUSCH,	"	730 Avenue Foch
" A. HERTZKA,	"	410 Szechuen Road
" A. HERZBERG,	"	Hamburg-Amerika-Linie, 20 Canton Road
" H. KAMMERLING,	"	2 Bedford Terrace
" E. KANN,	"	113 Kiukiang Road
" E. KAUFFMANN,	"	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., 452 Kiangse Road
" A. KELEN,	"	Molnar & Greiner, 330 Szechuen Road
" E. KELEN,	"	"
" P. KOMOR,	"	190 Kiukiang Road
" L. LILLING,	"	133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
" A. MEMELSDORF,	"	190 Peking Road
Dr. K. MARX,	"	1 South Tiendong Road
Mr. J. MILCH,	"	China Fibre Container Co, 273 Haichow Road
" F. MOLLITZ,	"	Getz Bros., 66 Nanking Road
" XXXXXXXXXX ,	"	"Sapt." 255 Peking Road
" F. POR,	"	Molnar & Greiner, 330 Szechuen Road
" H. SANDOR,	"	81 Jinkee Road
" T. SANDOR,	"	81 Jinkee Road
" A. SATOR,	"	131 Museum Road
" O. SCHOENAUER,	"	P.W.D. 193 Hankow Road
" J. SEBA,	"	1690 Avenue Joffre
" M. SPEELMAN,	"	Intern. Savings, 72 Boul. Edward VII
" J. STEPAN,	"	S'hai Paint Co, 509 R. Tenant de la Tour
" G. VAJDA,	"	330 Szechuen Road
" J. VORNER,	"	Liebermann-Waelchli, 8-10 Rue du Consulat
" J. ZIRINSKY,	"	United Paper, 220 Szechuen Road.

D. S. Pau
Tan

Jewish Mediation Court in the Eastern District -
Issue discussed at Sub-committee meeting of
Shanghai Bar Association

recent
Following the/formation of a mediation court by Jewish
refugees at the intersection of Tongshan and Alcock Roads,
the Shanghai Bar Association, 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, appointed
a sub-committee of four lawyers, namely,

Lieu Shih Fong (),
Loo Tsin (),
Zau Zuan Ting () and
Lee Pao Sung (), to study the issue.

Between 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m., on December 2, 1939, the
sub-committee held a meeting on the Association premises, which
was attended also by ^a ~~two~~ local German legal practitioners, Mr.
YOVISOSS and one Czechoslovakian lawyer, Mr. GIOSMANN, ~~which~~
The latter submitted to the sub-committee a report, in which it
was maintained that the formation of a law court in China by Jews
was illegal.

D. S. Pau Keep P.T.
E E

Discussions took place and it was finally decided
that to bring the matter before the notice of the Ministry
of Justice of the National Government for action.

Jewish Mediation Court in the Eastern District -
Issue discussed at Sub-committee meeting of
Shanghai Bar Association

Between 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m., on December 2, 1939,
the sub-committee of the Shanghai Bar Association to study
the ~~formation and~~ illegal functioning of the mediation
court formed by Jewish refugees at the corner of Tongshan and
Alcock Roads.

Die neue Schiedsgerichts Ordnung

FUER STREITIGKEITEN ZWISCHEN EMIGRANTEN

- ARTIKEL 1.** Das "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai", im Folgenden kurz COMMITTEE genannt, gibt hie mit der Erwartung Ausdruck, dass alle Emigranten ihre Rechtsstreitigkeiten vor Anrufung der zuständigen Behörden einem schiedsgerichtlichen Verfahren unterziehen. Zur Behandlung solcher Streitfälle hat das Committee das "Schiedsgericht für europäische Emigranten in Shanghai", im Folgenden kurz "Schiedsgericht" genannt, geschaffen.
- ARTIKEL 2.** Das nach den folgenden Grundsätzen eingerichtete Schiedsgericht dient dem Zweck, alle jene Streitigkeiten zu behandeln, die weder friedlich geregelt werden können noch nach zwingender hiesiger Gesetzesvorschrift ausschliesslich der Entscheidung durch die zuständigen Behörden unterliegen, wobei es nur angerufen werden kann, wenn beide Streittheile Emigranten sind.
- ARTIKEL 3.** Es steht dem Schiedsgericht frei, die Behandlung bestimmter Streitfälle abzulehnen, was einer Begründung den Parteien gegenüber nicht bedarf.
- ARTIKEL 4.** Das Schiedsgericht besteht aus dem Obmann, einer bestimmten Anzahl von Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichtern und dem entsprechenden ständigen Personal fuer die laufenden Geschäfte.
- ARTIKEL 5.** Obmann des Schiedsgerichtes ist der Rechtsbeistand des Committees. Ihm obliegt die Ueberwachung der Einrichtung und Geschäftsführung des Schiedsgerichtes und besonders die Herausgabe und Abänderung der schiedsgerichtlichen Verfahrensbestimmungen sowie die damit zusammenhängenden Ausführungsnormen, weiters der Abschluss von Dienstverträgen mit den Hilfsorganen des Schiedsgerichtes und schliesslich die ordnungsgemässe Führung der Listen der Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichter.
- ARTIKEL 6.** Die Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichter wirken ehrenamtlich und ohne jegliche Entschädigung. Im einzelnen Falle treten je ein Vorsitzender und zwei Schiedsrichter zusammen, um den Streit im Sinne der Schiedsgerichtsordnung zu entscheiden. Die Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichter werden in Listen zusammengefasst. Parteien, die ein Schiedsgerichtsverfahren beantragen oder sich einem solchen unterwerfen, haben ebenso wie Schiedsrichter, die einen Vorsitzenden wählen, ihren Schiedsrichter bzw. Vorsitzenden unter Ausschluss aller anderen Personen nur den oberwähnten Listen zu entnehmen. Ueber die Qualifikation der in die Listen der Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichter aufzunehmenden Personen entscheidet der Obmann.
- Dem Obmann ist ebenso wie den Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichtern jede Betätigung untersagt, die eine Beratung oder Vertretung von Emigranten im Zusammenhang mit Schiedsgerichtsfällen beinhaltet.
- ARTIKEL 7.** Als dauerndes Hilfsorgan des Schiedsgerichtes wirkt ein Sekretär der die laufenden Geschäfte zu führen, die Vergleichsverhandlungen mit den Parteien gemäss Art 9 abzuhalten und die Streitverhandlungen vorzubereiten hat, bei denen ihm die Protokollführung obliegt. Der Sekretär darf keinerlei juristische Privatpraxis ausüben.
- ARTIKEL 8.** Das Schiedsgericht hat unter Beobachtung der in Shanghai geltenden zwingenden Gesetzesvorschriften dasjenige Recht anzuwenden, das die Parteien bei dem Vorgang oder Rechtsgeschäft, aus dem der Streitfall entstanden ist, offenbar angewendet haben wollten. Ist die Feststellung dieses Rechtes oder seine Anwendbarkeit in Shanghai nicht möglich, so ist der Streitfall nach chinesischem Recht und herrschenden Ortsbräuchen zu entscheiden.
- ARTIKEL 9.** Wer ein Schiedsgerichtsverfahren einzuleiten beabsichtigt, hat vorerst seine und seines Gegners Ladung zum Schiedsgericht zwecks Abhaltung eines Vergleichstermines zu erwirken. Ist der Vergleichsversuch ergebnislos geblieben, so ist, falls es sich bei dem Streite um Geld oder Geldeswert handelt, nimmehr das ordentliche Verfahren im Sinne der Schiedsgerichtsordnung einzuleiten; in sonstigen Fällen jedoch ist es den Parteien überlassen, ob und wie sie ihre Ansprüche weiterverfolgen.
- ARTIKEL 10.** Der Kläger, der eine schiedsgerichtliche Entscheidung seines Falles wünscht, hat zu diesem Zweck an das Schiedsgericht einen schriftlichen Antrag (Klage) in doppelter Ausfertigung zu richten, worin er seinen Fall kurz und erschöpfend auseinandersetzt, seine Beweismittel anführt und ein bestimmtes Begehren stellt. Gleichzeitig hat er seinen Schiedsrichter namhaft zu machen und dessen schriftliches Einverständnis hiezu der Klage beizuschliessen.
- ARTIKEL 11.** Ein Exemplar der Klage ist der Gegenpartei (dem Beklagten) binnen drei Tagen nach Eingang beim Schiedsgericht zuzustellen. Der Beklagte hat binnen acht Tagen von dieser Zustellung an eine schriftliche Gegenäusserung (Klagebeantwortung) einzubringen, hierin seine kurze und erschöpfende Sachverhaltsdarstellung zu geben, seine Beweismittel anzuführen und seinen Schiedsrichter namhaft zu machen, dessen schriftliches Einverständnis hiezu ebenfalls beizuschliessen ist.
- ARTIKEL 12.** Erforderlichenfalls kann das Schiedsgericht den Parteien auftragen, vor Anhörung der Streitverhandlung noch weitere vorbereitende Schriftsätze zur Aufklärung des Falles einzubringen.

- ARTIKEL 13. Nach Eingang der Klage und Klagebeantwortung haben die Schiedsrichter gemeinsam einen Vorsitzenden zu wählen. Diesem obliegt die Verhandlungsleitung und seine Stimme gibt den Ausschlag, wenn sich die Schiedsrichter über die Entscheidung nicht einigen können.
- Sollten sich die Schiedsrichter nicht binnen drei Tagen nach Eingang der letzten Parteieneingaben ueber die Person des Vorsitzenden verständigen, so ist ein solcher vom Obmann des Schiedsgerichtes zu ernennen.
- ARTIKEL 14. Der Vorsitzende hat nach seiner ordnungsgemässen Wahl bzw. Ernennung die mündliche Streitverhandlung anzuberaumen, und zwar nach Möglichkeit für einen Termin innerhalb der nächsten acht Tage nach seiner Bestellung. Zu dieser Verhandlung sind die Parteien schriftlich zum persönlichen Erscheinen zu laden, und haben sämtliche ihnen erreichbaren Beweismittel, derer sie sich bedienen wollen, gleich mitzubringen.
- ARTIKEL 15. Die einmal bestellten Schiedsrichter und Vorsitzenden sind verpflichtet, den betreffenden Fall vom Anfang bis zum Ende durchzuführen. Wenn ein Schiedsrichter oder Vorsitzender aus entsprechenden Gründen gezwungen ist, seine Mitwirkung in einem anhängigen Verfahren aufzugeben, so wird ein Ersatzmann für ihn bestellt und das gesamte bereits begonnene Verfahren neu eröffnet und wiederholt.
- ARTIKEL 16. Schiedsrichter und Vorsitzende sind von der Ausübung dieses Amtes ausgeschlossen, wenn sinngemäss dieselben Umstände vorliegen, die die Partei nach chinesischem Recht zur Ablehnung eines Richters berechtigen würden.
- ARTIKEL 17. Für das Verfahren vor dem Schiedsgericht gelten die Grundsätze der Mündlichkeit und des beiderseitigen Parteiengehörs.
- ARTIKEL 18. Vor Eröffnung der Verhandlung hat der Vorsitzende die Parteien eine nach chinesischem Gesetz rechtswirksame Unterwerfungserklärung unterschreiben zu lassen, worin sie die Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichtes, wie immer diese ausfallen mag, im Voraus als endgültig und verbindlich anerkennen.
- ARTIKEL 19. Die Parteien sollen grundsätzlich ihre Sache vor dem Schiedsgericht persönlich führen. Es kann ihnen jedoch nach dem Ermessen des Schiedsgerichtes gestattet werden, sich durch voll qualifizierte Rechtsanwälte vertreten zu lassen.
- ARTIKEL 20. Das Schiedsgerichtsverfahren ist für die Parteien grundsätzlich kostenlos. Wenn es jedoch die besondere Art des Falles oder die Höhe des Streitwertes rechtfertigt, kann das Schiedsgericht Kosten in ortsüblichem Ausmass zur Vorschreibung bringen. Dieselben Grundsätze gelten für die Vergleichsverhandlung gemäss Art. 9.
- ARTIKEL 21. Ueber das gesamte Verfahren ist genau Protokoll zu führen. Etwa von den Parteien beigebrachte Originalbelege sind ihnen nach Schluss des Verfahrens zurückzustellen. Die endgültige Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichtes (Schiedsspruch) ist stets schriftlich und unter Angabe der Entscheidungsgründe auszufertigen.
- ARTIKEL 22. Für die ordentliche Vollstreckung des Schiedsspruchs hat die obsiegende Partei selbst zu sorgen.
- ARTIKEL 23. Die vorliegende Schiedsgerichtsordnung ist in englischer und deutscher Sprache zu veröffentlichen. In Zweifelsfällen, die auf Textverschiedenheit beruhen, ist der englische Wortlaut als authentisch zu betrachten.
- Die beiden Texte der Schiedsgerichtsordnung sowie die Listen der Vorsitzenden und Schiedsrichter haben stets zur Einsicht der Parteien und anderer Interessenten in der Geschäftsstelle des Schiedsgerichtes aufzuliegen. Dortselbst sind auch alle sonstigen Verlautbarungen des Schiedsgerichtes einzusehen.
- ARTIKEL 24. Die vorliegende Schiedsgerichtsordnung tritt am 10. März 1940 in Wirksamkeit, zu welchem Zeitpunkt alle bisherigen Bestimmungen ausser Kraft treten. Sie gilt auch für die vor dem 10. März 1940 anhängig gemachten Streitfälle, soweit sie an diesem Tage nicht schon durch Schiedsspruch erledigt sind.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 9 1939

New Refugee Court Investigated

Chinese Bar Association
Studies Question of Its
Legality

It was learned yesterday that the special committee of five well-known Chinese lawyers, formed by the Shanghai Bar Association to study the question whether or not it is right for German Jewish refugees in Shanghai to have a court of arbitration of their own, has held a meeting at which foreign legal experts interested in the question were also present. The report published by the Chinese press yesterday stating that the committee did not favour such a move and had already reported to the association so that the authorities might be petitioned for suppressive action was denied by a reliable foreign source.

The meeting was held on Saturday last under the chairmanship of Mr. Liu Shih-fang, one of the five lawyers on the committee. After listening to the arguments presented by two foreign legal experts in favour of the new court, the committeemen held discussions taking all arguments presented by both sides to the dispute into serious consideration. Some letters addressed to the committee by Chinese lawyers were also studied.

While it was reported that the committee did not favour the move on the ground that the new court does infringe upon the judicial system in this country, a foreign authority on the question stated yesterday that at the meeting he did not hear of unfavourable comments made. He thought that such meetings might be held again to discuss the matter but at present he hesitated to make a forecast on the final decision as Mr. Liu, the chairman, was in Hongkong.

The question interests not only legal practitioners but also judicial authorities for the new arbitration court has already begun functioning on Alcock Road. It was first discovered by a Chinese lawyer who opposed it. This lawyer wrote to the Shanghai Bar Association urging that the matter be investigated.

File

D. S. P. H.
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FEB 22 1940

Emigre Court Here Rapped By Tribunal

Functions of the "Special Arbitration Court" instituted by German Jewish refugees were attacked in the First Special District Court yesterday morning in an action for damages caused by the loss of a coat filed by Mr. Henry C. Bacharach against Mr. Louis Eisenfelder, owner of the Cafe Louis, 1255 Bubbling Well Road.

The case was adjourned for judgment to Saturday.

On December 24, 1939, Mr. Henry C. Bacharach, German refugee, and his wife went to the Cafe Louis for tiffin. A boy took Mrs. Bacharach's coat, a black woollen coat with astrakhan trimmings, and hung it in the cloak room. Claiming the coat after tiffin, Mrs. Bacharach was informed that it was missing.

Sues For Damages

Protracted discussions having proved futile, Mr. and Mrs. Bacharach placed the case in the hands of their attorney, Mr. Paul Premet, who filed a petition in the court claiming damages from Mr. Eisenfelder, also a German refugee, of \$1,000 plus costs as compensation for the coat.

Mr. Premet pleaded that according to Article 607 of the Chinese Civil Code any cafe owner is responsible for coats and personal effects entrusted to him by his customers during their stay in the cafe.

Appearing for Mr. Eisenfelder, Mr. Lou contended that the plaintiff must share this responsibility, as instead of entrusting the coat to the boy it would have been better to have placed it on a chair. To this Mr. Premet replied that the chairs in a cafe were not coat hangers, but were for the use of customers as seats.

"Arbitration Court" Hit

The question of the "Special Arbitration Court" arose when Mr. Premet produced two letters. One was addressed to him by Dr. Robert B. Michaelis, attorney, requesting Mr. Bacharach to withdraw his case before the Chinese court and to bring it before the "Special Arbitration Court." The other summoned the plaintiff to drop the case and to agree to submit the dispute before the arbitration board or "further steps will be taken against him."

In reading the above letters to the judge, Mr. Premet assumed that the magistrate would certainly not accept that a party threaten the other when the latter submits a litigation to a regular court instituted in China.

Upon the request of Mr. Premet, the judge asked the defendant if the letters in question were written according to his instructions and with his knowledge. Mr. Eisenfelder replied in the affirmative.

The judge severely reprimanded the defendant for instigating these threats because, the magistrate said, it is the right of anyone to come to the Court.

FILE

D. S. Pick

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CHINA PRESS.

DEC 10 1939

Probe Requested**Refugee Court
Inquiry Asked
By Legal Body**

Recommendation that national judicial authorities be petitioned to restrict the operation of the so-called "Arbitration Court" of the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai has been made by a special committee organized by the Shanghai Bar Association.

In its report published Friday, the special committee indicated that following an extensive study of the rules and regulations of the Jewish refugees' "court," it has come to the conclusion that the functions of the court constituted an attempt to infringe upon China's sovereignty over judicial matters.

In addition to naming its organization as a "court," the report further pointed out, officials of the "arbitration court" performed duties which were identical to those provided under the Chinese Laws for a legal tribunal. "This," it was added, "is an outright infringement of the nation's judicial power."

Grossmann Explains

Interviewed by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, Dr. A. Grossmann, legal adviser to the refugee committee, indicated that he was not in a position to make a statement until he had seen the report. He said he doubted whether a report had been rendered by the Bar Association Committee in view of the fact that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Liu Shih-fong, was not in Shanghai.

In an earlier interview with THE CHINA PRESS, however, Dr. Grossmann pointed out that his organization had no intention of violating the Chinese law. He stated that the so-called "court" was merely an "arbitration committee" following a procedure even endorsed and recommended by Chinese law.

If authoritative Chinese quarters could show that the "court" violates Chinese law, he continued, he believed his organization would be fully prepared to make such changes as are required.

Meeting Held

While Chinese court officials had made no comment on the situation, quarters close to judicial circles indicated yesterday that the report of the Bar Association committee would be carefully scrutinized. It was believed likely that the national authorities in Chungking would be petitioned for instructions regarding the matter.

It was also learned yesterday that a meeting was called by the Special Committee last Saturday afternoon at which both Dr. Grossmann and a dissenting lawyer, Mr. A. Jovishoff, who opposes the "court" for not being in compliance with the Chinese law, were present.

At the meeting, it was reported, Dr. Grossmann and Mr. Jovishoff were called upon to explain their opinions. Communications to the Association from legal circles here were also studied and discussed before a draft of the report was proposed.

Discovered By Lawyer

The establishment of the "arbitration court" first became generally known in Shanghai last month when a Chinese lawyer, Mr. Philip Tsai, called the attention of the Chinese courts and the Bar Association to the set-up.

Acting upon Mr. Tsai's report, the Bar Association organized the committee of five members who have been studying the situation for more than two weeks.

Beside the Bar Association, several Jewish refugee lawyers also expressed their opposition to the "court." They pointed out, among other things, that the refugee body had no right to use coercive measures in compelling the refugees to submit to arbitration.

DS Rik C 10/12

NOV 16 1939

Lawyers Here Say Refugee Court Illegal

Local German Attorneys Refute Statement Of Grossmann

The verbal crossfire centering on the European refugees' so-called "Arbitration Court" continued to flare yesterday when two German lawyers, in a letter to THE CHINA PRESS, hotly contested the legality of the "tribunal."

The letter, signed by Mr. Hans Ledien and Mr. A. Lovishoff, German attorneys, sought to refute the statement made to THE CHINA PRESS Tuesday by Dr. A. Grossmann,

legal adviser to the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai.

Dr. Grossmann, in his statement in defense of the controversial "court," asserted that the "tribunal" is not really a "court" but that it is merely an ordinary "arbitration committee." He further sought to show that the refugee committee never intended, and has no intention now, to impair the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts in Shanghai.

In their letter to THE CHINA PRESS, which appears on the editorial page today, Mr. Ledien and Mr. Lovishoff, who claim to represent 16 of their colleagues, charged that in establishing the "court," those responsible were seeking to exercise non-existent extra-territorial rights.

The two lawyers claimed that compulsion has been used in forcing refugees to avoid the Chinese courts and to submit their disputes for arbitration by the "court." The letter, quoted a "literally" translation of an article of the "court's" regulations which, according to the two lawyers, says:

"Non-observation of this principle (submission to the arbitration court) results in the (individual) concerned forfeiting all privileges, grants-in-aid and subsidies on the part of the Committee which, moreover, may also bring to application against him further appropriate measure of punishment."

The two German lawyers further claimed that in the preamble of the regulations expressly states that settling of disputes "through the state (Chinese) courts are to be avoided, as it is often difficult, costly and detrimental to prestige."

Mr. Ledien and Mr. Lovishoff emphasized in their statement that they and their colleagues have no objection whatsoever to the principle of voluntary arbitration. However, they stated, they are opposed to "compulsion." They asked for the dissolution of the so-called "court."

D. S. Pirk

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Letter To The Editor

NOV 15 1939

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Refugee Court

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Upon instruction and on behalf of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, and in the capacity of the said Committee's Legal Adviser, I thank you for the opportunity afforded me of answering the letter of Messrs. Ledien and Jovishoff, published in your issue of the 14th inst., dealing with the "Arbitration Court for European Emigrants," and avail myself of such opportunity to bring the following to the knowledge of the public.

For almost a year, the Committee referred to has, as everyone knows, been carrying on benevolent activities on an unusually extensive scale: thousands of refugees, arriving here utterly destitute from their flight from Central Europe, have been and are still being supported in every respect,—fed, housed, clothed, etc.; the Committee's own hospital, with a numerous medical staff, cares for the ailing among them; children's schooling is being established; adults are taught English; loans are granted to launch the settlers on their new existence, etc., etc.

In the course of time it became apparent that,—as was to be expected what with the mass of roughly speaking 18,000 human beings involved,—the disputes arising among these, largely of an ordinary nature, would make increasingly imperious demands on the attention and energies of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. Since, in the vast majority of cases, the litigants know neither local laws nor language and have no way and, especially, no pecuniary means, if unaided, of enforcing their respective claims, the Committee has deemed it its duty to assist emigrants seeking legal remedies, nay more, out of deference to the wishes and solicitude for the moral and pecuniary interests of its donors, the Committee deems it its bounden duty to see to it that the funds entrusted to it are not squandered in an unbusinesslike manner in the pursuit of dubious claims, perchance with legal aid of questionable value,—and above all prevent certain sordid and ugly differences reflecting discredit upon the whole emigrant population, from being revealed to the public.

The above considerations and motives have prompted the organization of the "Arbitration Court" in question, which is intended as neither more nor less than a resort, affording an opportunity (to the extent permitted by private means) to individual emigrants, of defending or enforcing their rights without the difficulties and handicaps described above. It will be patent to any unbiased mind that there can have been no question of establishing a model legal institution, but an undisguised emergency resort, laying no claim to the height of juridical efficiency, and merely filling a practical need. Whether the work has served its purpose may be gathered from the following data: during the first month of the "Arbitration Court's" activity, viz., between October 13 and November 13, 1939, in 76 sessions, 62 individual cases were handled, and only once according to regular arbitration procedure, with 3 arbitrators, all the other 75 cases came to compromise negotiations in the

premises of the "Arbitration Court." One case was, it is true, decided by an award to the satisfaction of both parties, 26 cases were definitely compromised then and there, 8 cases are still pending. In the remaining 27 cases the parties have not again enlisted the services of the "Arbitration Court," but it may be reasonably assumed that, upon due exposition to and instruction from the "Arbitration Court," these cases have, for the most part, been settled extra-judicially.

Besides these 62 cases, during the same first month, at least a similar number of unregistered claims have been examined by the "Arbitration Court," wherein partly a compromise was reached after brief deliberation or unjust claims were waived, or first claims were recognized. Official statistics have been published to the above effect up to the end of October only, so that in consideration of all above said, and in further consideration of the fact that at least 120—130 cases were handled before the said "Court," besides the facts that the amounts paid voluntarily by the parties in token of their gratitude reached the double amount of expenses, I feel myself entitled to say that the institution in question has been proven to be practical and useful.

As for the exceptions raised by the above gentlemen, I wish to say the following:

(1) It is absolutely incorrect that the intention of the Committee was not to apply Chinese law or eliminate the Chinese authorities. Article 6 of the regulations speaks for itself, and in this connection I have to mention that in majority of cases the disputes handled by the "Court" arose out of acts-in-the-law done or concluded in the last European residence of the Emigrants, so that it is obvious that their intention was not to apply Chinese law, for such transactions, but foreign law, namely, the law of the country on the territory of which the said place is situated. With regard to the above, I would like to mention that the application of foreign law by the Chinese Courts is not only permitted, but even prescribed in certain cases, which I do not need to mention here.

(2) It was by no means the intention of the Committee to apply "duress" or anything similar in nature to the emigrants to compel them to bring their disputes before the "Arbitration Court". The Committee was led by the consideration that a refugee can not have a valid reason to refuse to go to arbitration if an opportunity is given to him to do so in a cheap and quick way, through an organization which gives him further an opportunity to choose his own arbitrator and before which he can use his own language. In case, however, where the Committee would come to the conclusion that it is in bad faith that a refugee who is living on the means of the Committee goes unnecessarily to a law court and causes unjustified expenses for himself and his opponent, it would be the obvious duty of the Committee (in the interests of all the other refugees) to refuse any further support, financial or material, as the case may be, to such people.

The "Arbitration Court" consists, after all, of old Shanghai residents of different nationalities, no discrimination being made as to religious creed, nationality or race, and I am of the opinion that it could be only rightly presumed that such personalities are actually fit for the purpose for which they were

chosen and which they accepted to fulfill on a purely honorary basis.

(3) I do not think that the exclusion of attorneys in cases below \$500 can be considered as harmful to the emigrants, although it may undoubtedly represent a certain loss in the income of certain attorneys.

The Committee has taken the view, however, that Attorneys' fees are not justified to be caused in cases of small importance and, especially, not in cases which, as experience has shown, can very easily be settled without any interference or representation by attorneys. After all, the interests of 18,000 emigrants must be placed higher than the interest of a small circle of intellectual workers. I would mention in this connection that only 18 "attorneys" have seen fit to raise exception against the respective article of the rules of arbitration, although there are over eighty who are registered with the Committee.

(4) As for the question of cases below \$50, the Committee has a special organization to deal with.

(5) In view of the press attacks launched against the Committee in connection with the said "Arbitration Courts", the Committee saw fit to take up the matter with the competent Chinese circles (Shanghai Bar Association and representatives of the Chinese Courts), and I would reserve for myself to inform the public on behalf of the Committee about the result of the respective parleys as soon as same will be concluded.

I do not think that it would be opportune to go into more details, at least for the moment, but I repeat that the Committee is ready to give all competent people or competent legal authorities, as well as any person addressing a bona fide enquiry, full details in connection with the matter involved.

I remain, with many repeated thanks,

Yours faithfully,

Dr. A. G. ...

Shanghai, November ...

D.S. P. K.
C. S. ...

CHINA PRESS.

OV 7 4 1950

Tribunal Set Up By Jewish Emigres Hit

Local Foreign, Chinese
Legal Practitioners
Attack Move

A statement to the editor, written by two of the dissenting lawyers who object to the regulations governing the Arbitration Court of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, will be found on the editorial page of this issue. Tomorrow this journal will publish a statement by Dr. A. Grossmann, legal adviser to the Committee on the same page.—Ed.

While an official of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai denied that a judicial tribunal had been set up for the emigrants, a group of foreign legal practitioners yesterday launched a scathing attack on the ineffectiveness of the tribunal recently established by the relief organization.

Interviewed by THE CHINA PRESS, Dr. A. Grossmann, legal adviser to the Committee, stated that the so-called "court" is only an arbitration committee composed of about 50 prominent Shanghai residents which seeks to accomplish, he said, what is openly encouraged under Chinese judicial procedure.

Dr. Grossmann further pointed out that cases which are expected to go before the arbitrators would be settled in accordance with Chinese law and local customs and that all lawyers would be admitted by the arbitrators in disputes where the sum involved exceeds \$500.

Co-operation Intended

"It is not the spirit of the regulations," Dr. Grossmann went on, "to violate the sovereignty of China, but on the contrary, to co-operate with the Chinese courts in the administration of justice." He further pointed out that the regulations provided that all awards of the arbitrators would be made through the Chinese courts.

Meanwhile, however, the arbitration court faced a two-front attack. Chinese legal circles continued to claim that the institution is a deliberate attempt to undermine Chinese sovereign rights, and a group of European lawyers maintained that the court, bound by its regulations, would be ineffective in carrying out its express objectives.

Citing the regulations, Chinese lawyers pointed out that nothing in the latest draft available showed that Chinese laws would be upheld by the arbitrators. They asserted that one of the regulations provided that "the law which the parties apparently wanted to have apply" and this, they added, certainly does not uphold the Committee's contention.

D. S. Palk

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Aug 14/50

Object To Preamble

Another statement found objectionable by the Chinese lawyers was included in the preamble which states that the regulations were drafted with an aim to avoid any proceedings in the Chinese courts which may prove detrimental to the

prestige of the refugees and which are often costly and cumbersome.

Interviewed by this journal, one of the 18 dissenting European lawyers stated that "considerable harm will be done if the present hastily formed rules for arbitration of disputes between refugees should be put into effect unaltered." He indicated that his group had sought revision of the rules but that thus far they had met with no success.

"We are in favor of voluntary arbitration," he stated, "but we must reject arbitration to be brought about under duress, by threats of economic boycott and further unspecified penalties."

Duress Alleged

In support of his argument, the lawyer asserted that such a procedure was expressly provided in the regulations. This provision states that any refugee who attempts to ignore the principle under which the court is organized will "lose any kind of subsidies, grants-in-aid and help from the committee" and in addition may be given other unspecified penalties.

Summing up the group's objection, the lawyer asserted that the refugee committee apparently had no power over the matter. He disclosed that a communication from the Chairman of the Committee stated that it was "impossible" for him to act and that the matter should be referred to Dr. Grossmann, adviser to the Committee.

"That is one of our main objections," this journal was told. "The regulations were drafted by Dr. Grossmann single-handedly. As no man, however qualified, can be equal to the task of drafting something in the nature of a code entirely by himself, the results could not possibly turn out to be satisfactory."

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 14 1939

Letter To The Editor

Jewish Refugee Court

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—Concerning the report which appeared in your esteemed paper yesterday regarding the special court set up by the Refugee Committee, we wish to inform you that we wholeheartedly endorse the stand taken by you. While your report contains some inaccuracies we feel that it is not for us to correct them and that anyhow, these inaccuracies are of very minor importance in view of the issue at stake.

While appreciating the good intentions of the Refugee Committee we wish to point out that the regulations in question abound in grave errors and omissions and have roused vigorous opposition not only among our Chinese colleagues, but also among the lawyers immediately concerned. In their ranks are to be found men thoroughly familiar with local conditions and not a few who have formerly served with distinction as public notaries or high government officials. The Committee has entrusted the task of drafting the said regulations exclusively to a single lawyer, i.e. its legal adviser. Both this gentleman and the Committee have not consulted any of the aforementioned lawyers or in any way requested their co-operation, but instead have put the new regulations into operation entirely at their own discretion. As no man, however qualified, can be equal to the task of drafting something in the nature of a code entirely by himself, the results could not possibly turn out to be satisfactory. Plainly speaking, they are very unsatisfactory indeed.

Therefore no less than 18 lawyers have deemed it their duty to draw the attention of the Committee to the very material shortcomings of the new regulations. The result of their efforts has been embodied in a document which has gone forward to the Committee about a week ago. So far, the members of the Committee have displayed a singular unwillingness to discuss matters personally and instead have referred the appointees of the 18 applicants to the Committee's legal adviser, who is just the gentleman responsible for the regulations such as they are.

The objections voiced by the 18 lawyers are in part identical with those which, according to your report, have been raised by Mr. Tsai and we are glad to note that we are not the only ones who have discovered a fly in the ointment. As the aide-memoire forwarded to the Committee is a highly technical document of some 3,500 words, which would not be of interest to the general public, we confine ourselves to mentioning only a few of the points discussed therein.

While the 18 lawyers are in favor of voluntary arbitration, they must emphatically reject arbitration to be brought about under duress, by threats of economic boycott and further unspecified penalties.

Moreover, the Committee makes arbitration compulsory in all civil law-suits, yet on the other hand declares the arbitration court to be competent only for claims amounting to more than \$50. What about the others?

According to the regulations the umpires and arbitrators among whom there is only one lawyer, i.e. the Committee's legal adviser, have to decide according to Chinese or foreign law, depending on the circumstances of the case. Are these men omniscient? How is it possible for laymen, however well intentioned, to apply the respective laws?

Further, lawyers are not admitted in this arbitration court unless the object of litigation amounts to more than \$500. Why? Are the laymen afraid of co-operation by qualified experts? Attention must also be drawn to the fact that the lawyers concerned did not even have an opportunity to express their views regarding this point before this particular regulation was drafted and put into operation.

It is also peculiar, to say the least, that the regulations are drafted in English and that in case of doubt the English and not the German version has to be consulted, though the native tongue of practically all the umpires and arbitrators is anything but English. An element of comic relief is introduced insofar as, to the best of our knowledge the English "original" has not been published.

It must also be considered objectionable that the refugees are being forced to submit to arbitration in a court whose judges they do not know personally and whose decisions are considered final and binding. According to the regulations, there can be no appeal or re-trial of any kind.

There are many other points of equal and lesser importance dealt with in the document in question and more might be added. We would like to point out only that according to Chinese Law arbitration may not be enforced. The regulations get around this difficulty by providing that the litigants have to sign a declaration to the effect that they will submit to the arbitration court's decision regardless of the outcome. The court may also require them to make a deposit which may be handed over to the winning party. This we hold to be contrary to Chinese Law and also to the best interests of the refugees themselves.

Truly yours,

(Signed)

HANS LAMEN
Attorney-at-Law
131 Muenster Road,
Room 101

(Signed)

A. J. J. J.
Barrister-at-Law
12, Rue de Commerce
Paris

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 13 1939

German Jews Reported Setting Up Own Courts On Alcock Rd.

Special Code "Promulgated" By "Judicial Body" Declares Chinese Law Inapplicable; Appoints Tribunal Officials

The alleged setting up of a judicial court by German Jewish Refugees here may be regarded as a deliberate attempt to undermine Chinese sovereign rights and if proved true, will not be tolerated, a high Chinese court official told THE CHINA PRESS last night.

Pending a thorough investigation of the situation, however, the official stated, Chinese judicial authorities here will take no steps against the Jewish emigres. It was revealed that full reports were being drafted for submission to the national Government and to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The official pointed out that the German Government having already relinquished its extra-territorial rights in China, were not entitled to rights simi-

lar to those of other nationals here.

Reports that such a court had been set up by the Jewish refugees were first circulated in the Chinese press on Saturday. The reports indicated that the tribunal was located at 68 Alcock Road in the Eastern District.

Own Laws Alleged

According to the reports, the court was first discovered by a Chinese attorney at law, Mr. Tsai Hiu-peh, who in a letter to the Chinese Lawyer's Association gave details of the institution.

In his letter, Mr. Tsai stated that besides identifying the court with a large wooden sign hung over the front entrance at the above-mentioned address, the German

Jews had also drafted a code which allegedly governs the operation of the tribunal.

Among rules "promulgated" by the court are the following:

1. That Jewish refugees here are forbidden to take their cases to Chinese courts here and those who violate this rule will be given due punishment;
2. That a special fee will be levied against any Jewish refugee who invokes the service of the court;
3. That only lawyers registered with the court are permitted to appear on behalf of clients;
4. That Chinese judicial codes will be inapplicable in the court;
5. That judges and other officers of the court are appointed by the court and receive remuneration from the court.

It was reported that the court at present convenes and hears the hours of 10 and 12 on Tuesdays and Fridays and more cases are being tried by the new institution.

D.S.P.J.K.
C.3
1/3
1/11

Infringement Claimed

The German-Jewish establishment, being located at areas within the control of the International Settlement, infringes directly on the jurisdiction of the First Special District Court which was set up under an agreement between the Consular Body here and the Chinese Government nearly a decade ago.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Japanese-controlled "Shanghai Special Municipality" to take over the control of the court but thus far the Consular Body has yet refused to give its consent. Rumors that force would be used to gain such a control were met by the stationing of British troops in the Court compound on North Chekiang Road.

December 10, 1939.

Morning Translation

Chinese-American Daily News and National Herald :-

LOCAL LAWYERS INVESTIGATE ILLEGAL LAW OFFICE

At the time when the local Bar Association is discussing measures to deal with the establishment of an Arbitration Court by the Jews, the so-called Vee Chuan Law Office (惟權法律事務所) has made its appearance at House No.1 Chi San Tsung (岐山村), Yu Yuen Road. Its principal business is to bring criminal and civil cases to the puppet District Court. Mr. Chao Shuan-ting (趙傳興) and four other lawyers at a conference yesterday decided to submit a petition to the Court requesting the sealing up of this illegal law office. In the meantime, investigations are being made into this law office as to the question of whether it is organized by lawyers from other places or by unscrupulous lawyers in this locality.

According to well-informed quarters, it is learned that this law office was organized by one named Chang (張), who is a dismissed lawyer from the local Bar Association.

December 8, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, Shun Pao and
National Herald :-

BAR ASSOCIATION CONSIDERING JEWISH ARBITRATION
COURT

Recently German-Jewish refugees established an Arbitration Court at No. 66 Alcock Road, Eastern District. The establishment was first discovered by lawyer Tsai Siao-bah (蔡曉白) who, considering that the existence of this Court constitutes an impairment of the judicial rights of China, wrote to the local Chinese Bar Association asking it to request the Ministry of Justice of the National Government and the Second and the Third Branches of the Kiangsu High Court to bring about an immediate suppression of this establishment with a view to preserving the integrity of the judicial rights of this country. As this is a matter of great significance, the Bar Association, upon receipt of this letter, has entrusted lawyers Yuan Ning-an (袁仰安), Liu Shih-fang (劉士芳), Li Pao-sen (李保森), Chao Jui-ting (趙君廷) and Loo Tsing (盧嶢), members of the Standing Committee of the Bar Association, with the task of forming a Special Committee to study the problem of the Arbitration Court of the local Jewish refugees.

A meeting was held recently by these lawyers, as a result of which they came to the conclusion that as German nationals are no longer entitled to the privileges of Consular Jurisdiction in this country, they are now subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts both in criminal and civil cases. The Jewish Refugees Relief Committee in Shanghai is but a private organization and yet it has established an arbitration organ under the name of a Court to exercise judicial rights for the compulsory execution of its judgments, a right that is only allowed to judicial organs. It is, therefore, quite clear that the existence of this Court impairs the judicial rights of China.

Consequently, as a result of this decision, a report on the above facts has been compiled by the lawyers and will be submitted to the Bar Association so as to enable the latter to request the competent authorities to bring about a suppression of this establishment.

N.S.
Pik
Q

November 14, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Pao (comment) :-

THE SO-CALLED JEWISH COURT IN EASTERN DISTRICT

On their expulsion from Germany, the Jewish refugees could find no suitable place for their accommodation. Fortunately, thanks to the magnanimity of China, they were able to settle down in this country. Obviously they should show their appreciation for the kindness shown them by this country. However, a case occurred not long ago in which a certain Jewish refugee not only refused to pay his ricscha fare but assaulted the ricscha coolie and abused him as a "Chinese pig." Eventually he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the Court.

According to newspaper reports yesterday, taking advantage of the existence of peculiar circumstances, these fugitives have established in Alcock Road in the Eastern District a Court which has handled 14 cases.

The assault of a ricscha coolie is an individual affair, but the establishment of a Court constitutes an act of an organized group. A Court can be established only when there exists a national law for its observance. Except for the laws of the German Concentration Camp which they have observed, where are the laws and the country of the Jewish refugees? It is therefore ridiculous for a people without country to establish a Court.

Instead of working for the recovery of their own land, the Jewish refugees have taken advantage of the existence of peculiar circumstances to establish a Court. The Jews are indeed a people of "elastic" nationalism because they can become as timid as a lamb when they are under the control of a severe master but when they have come to the arms of a kind master, they can do things in utter contempt to the judicial rights of the latter. Such nationalism can be called "the way of slaves."

Central China Daily News, Sin Wan Pao: 13-11-39 (A11)

SUPPRESSION OF JEWISH REFUGEE COURT DESIRED

Recently a Court of Mediation was established by Jewish refugees in the Eastern District. The establishment was first discovered by Tsai Shiao-bah (蔡曉白), a well-known local Chinese lawyer, who immediately voiced his opposition to the organization.

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday the Chief Clerk of the Shanghai First Special District Court sent for the Chinese lawyer and enquired about the particulars of the Court, of which he had some knowledge. The Shanghai Municipal Police will be requested resolutely to suppress this Court.

November 11, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wen Pao, Shun Pao, Central China Daily News,
Circulation Daily News, Hwa Mei Wen Pao, Sze Tei Wan Pao:-

JEWISH REFUGEES ESTABLISH COURT IN EASTERN DISTRICT

Jewish refugees have established a Court in the Eastern District. It does not apply Chinese law.

Tsai Shiao-bah (張少白), a local Chinese lawyer, yesterday sent the following letter to the Chinese Bar Association, asking it to make an investigation:-

"It is learned that certain Jewish refugees recently established a Court at No. 66 Alcock Road in the Eastern District. It has been dealing with cases and has drawn up regulations containing 15 articles, of which the following are the important ones:-

- (1) Jews are prohibited from taking lawsuits to Chinese Courts. Offenders will be fined.
- (2) A charge for mediation will be collected.
- (3) Lawyers registered with this Court will be permitted to practice in this Court.
- (4) Chinese law is not to be applied.
- (5) The Judges and employees of this Court will be formally appointed and will be paid wages.

"The above organization impairs China's laws. I hereby suggest that an investigation be made so that the Court might be suppressed."

It is learned that the Court established by the Jewish refugees in the Eastern District sits at the following hours: 10 a.m. to noon on Mondays and Fridays. In disputes over debts amounting to over \$500, a lawyer registered with the Court must be engaged.

November 11, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wen Pao, Shun Pao, Central China Daily News,
Circulation Daily News, Hwa Mei Wan Pao, Sze Tei Wan Pao:-

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D. S. Pelt
C. M.

November 15, 1939.

MAINICHI

JEWS ESTABLISH THEIR OWN COURT: JAPANESE AUTHORITIES
PAY SERIOUS ATTENTION

The Jewish population of Shanghai has now reached 20,000 and 9,000 of these are residing in the Japanese controlled area. Groups of Jews are residing on Seward Road and Yangtszepoo Road, forming whole Jewish streets there. The Japanese marine authorities and the Japanese Consular Police are keeping careful watch on their activities. It has come to notice that Jews have established their own court somewhere on Seward Road and the court in question is reported to have already dealt with more than ten cases of a civil nature.

It is strange that such a court has been established without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities and the Powers which are interested in Settlement affairs because no foreign court is recognized in Shanghai except the Consular Courts.

DS
P.W.
E.

The Japanese authorities pay careful attention as the constitutional nature of the court will give rise to necessary action by them. The court is reported to have been established by the Jewish Autonomous Association which was formed in April this year with self-styled refugee judges holding the degree of Doctor of Laws. Self-styled Jewish lawyers are reported to be practising law at the court. Further investigation into the affair will be made.

The International Settlement authorities resolved last month that no adult Jew possessing less than G\$400 and less than G\$150 for each child be permitted to land at Shanghai, but this is only a formality. A Jewish family which possesses about G\$800 will be able to bring any number of Jewish families to Shanghai by passing on its money to the other families in turn.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section,
Special Branch.

Station. File No.

No. D5422(C)-13

Date 23, 6, 42

Date June 22nd, 1942

SUBJECT: Further re Educational Establishments
Conducted by Jewish Refugees in the
Wayside Area.

In continuation of the survey over the
above institutions, the following report is
submitted on the

"Ort" Trainingschool for craftsmen, at
475 Jansen Road. This school was founded by the
"Ort" society in Shanghai, presided over by Mr. B.
Topas of the B. Topas Trading Co., 119 Central
Arcade on Sept. 1st. 1941. The name "Ort" is an
abbreviation derived from the Russian version of
"Society for the promotion of labour".

The object of the school is to teach
Jewish refugees such crafts as electrotechnic,
carpentry and locksmithery together with the
necessary elements of arithmetics, geometry and
physics. Attendance of the school is free of charge.
The present number of pupils, all male, amounts to
100 between the ages of 14 and 50. The term lasts
6 months after which time the attendants have to
pass an examination. If they succeed they are
issued with a certificate.

The school's head instructor is Mr. Louis
Kempe, a civil engineer, who is assisted by two
teachers. Mr. Kempe, German Jew, age 56, residing
at 440/12 Baikal Road, arrived at Shanghai on May
24th, 1939. In the beginning of August 1939 he
established an identical school at 1080 Pingliang
Road which premises then served as a Jewish Refugee
Camp. The school closed down in August 1941 when

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 21 6/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

the camp was transferred to 691 East Seward Road.

With the assistance of the "Ort" Society Mr. Kempe then opened the above described school at 475 Jansen Road.

A separate report will be submitted on the activities of the "Ort" Society.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section,
Special Branch.

~~XXXX~~ File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY. No. <u>D5422(6)-13</u> Date <u>16 6 42</u>

Date June 12th, 1942.

SUBJECT: Educational Institutions Conducted by Jewish Refugees in the Wayside Area.

The following is the first report on a survey over the educational institutions conducted by Jewish refugees in the Wayside area. The school dealt with in this report is of minor importance only as regards the number of pupils. The most important of this kind is the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School, located at 627 East Yuhang Road, which will be reported upon in due course.

The Gregg School of Business, at 9 Monkham's Terrace.

The above school which derives its name from the English Shorthand system taught there, was established in October 1941 by its present owner, Mr. Wilhelm Deman, German Jew, age 46, married, a teacher by profession. The following subjects are taught in daily classes by Mr. and Mrs. Deman: Typing, shorthand, commercial English, commercial science, commercial law, filing, bookkeeping and general office work. The participants in these classes are juveniles of both sexes. The present number of pupils amounts to 12, all of them Jewish refugees. They are paying a monthly tuition fee of CRB\$30.00 each.

Apart from these classes which are conducted at day time, Japanese and Chinese language classes are conducted on 5 evenings of the week. These courses, which are attended by 35-40 persons of varying age, are conducted by a Japanese and a Chinese respectively.

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 6/6/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Mr. Deman and his wife arrived here in May 1939, when he obtained employment as a teacher with the "Comnity for the Assistance to Central European Refugees". From January 1940 until the end of 1941 Mr. and Mrs. Deman were in charge of the so-called "Junior Club and Vocational Training Centre" at 100 Kinchow Road, which was sponsored by the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association. The Training Centre ceased to exist when the lease on the premises at 100 Kinchow Road expired. It was then that Mr. Deman decided to open a school of his own. During the first term of the school's existence 45 juveniles attended the classes and they got their certificates after an attendance of 6 months. Presently the number of pupils is much smaller, as stated above, and it appears that Mr. Deman finds it difficult to carry on with his institution.

 A.
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 5422(C) - 10.

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS.

IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

D 5422 (B)

1/ PRIVATE CLUB OPERATING IN A LICENSED RESTAURANT IN HOUSE
31, LANE 810 EAST SEWARD RD. 22. 1. 40 D 5422 B

6/ APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO PROJECT ADVERTISING MATTER
ON WINDOW OF 205 NANKING RD - MESSRS SINGER-PAUNZEN
28 10 39 D 5422 B

7/ ADVERTISEMENT FILMS APPLICATION OF WALTER ALEXANDER
6. 5. 40 D 5422 B.

8/ GUSTAV WOHL - APPLICANT FOR REGISTRATION OF THE JEWISH TRADITION
des UNION 29 4. 40 D 5422 B

9/ REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO ORGANIZE PUZZLES MAX NACHT
ERST HAMMERSCHLAG 2 8. 41 D 5422 (B) - 9.

FRAENKEL, WALTER - MOVEMENTS OF D 5422(C)-2
25 8 41.

R. PERITZ - ACTIVITY OF 22 4 42. D 5422(C)-6

10/ RE ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF-TENANTS AND SUBTENANTS IN
SHANGHAI 27 7 42 D 5422(B)

12/ FIRST VIENNA SWIMMING CLUB GMA MEETING on 1 July 1939
D 5422 B

41. ROHRBERGER & FRIEMEL REQUESTING PERMISSION TO
OPERATE A HANDCART D 5422 B

41. RUDOLPH MARCHEFELD - APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR THE
MANUFACTURE & SALE OF TONIC WATER D 5422 B

41. CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
EMPLOYMENT D 5422 B

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.R. File No. 5422B.

REPORT

Wayside Station, 5432B

Date January 19, 1940.

Subject... Private Club operating in a licensed restaurant in House 31, Lane 810 East Seward Road.

Made by... Inspector F.G. Trodd.

Forwarded by...

C. P. Jones

Sir,

With reference to the attached, from observation kept and visits made by members of this station it has been established that gambling on a small but organised scale has been carried on in House 31, Lane 810 East Seward Road.

The Licensee Mrs. M. Schwersenz was questioned but denied all knowledge that gambling was being permitted explaining that she had placed there as manager a Mr. Lobatz (Application No. A/39/2345) and had not visited the premises for some time.

When informed that being the holder of the license she was responsible she decided to sever her connections with the establishment, remove her furniture etc and discontinue business.

The premises are now closed.

The Restaurant License is being returned to the Revenue Office.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

F. G. Trodd
Inspector.

D. O. " D " Division.



D. S. D. Wittinsky
C. D. 2

Noted.
O. Wittinsky. 22/1.

DATE 22 / 1 / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. E. MICHIGAN

C.S.C. Special Branch

5421 B

REPORT

Date January 4, 1940.

Subject. HongKew Private Club Operating in a Restaurant at Lane 810, House 31,
East Seward Road.

Made by. D.S. Mischenko

Forwarded by

D.S.I.

O. K. Mischenko

I have to report that on January 3, 1940, during an inspection of unlicensed lodging houses in Lane 810, East Seward Road, D.P.S. Danemanis and the undersigned observed a large sign-board, strung across the entrance to the lane, advertising in German the "Hongkew Private Club" and "Gaming Rooms" at House 31, Lane 810, East Seward Road.

Upon entering the house it was ascertained that the ground floor of the premises comprising one large room, contains eight pink cloth covered gambling tables accommodating 32 persons. A rear portion of the same room contained a small counter with shelves on which several bottles of soft drinks, a large quantity of playing cards and two boxes filled with multi-coloured chips, were displayed. An inspection of a similar room on the first floor of the premises revealed that it was equipped with eight green cloth covered gambling tables providing additional sitting accommodation for 32 players.

It was further disclosed that the person responsible for the management of the above club, Mrs. Eva Schwarsenz, German, is holding a "Restaurant without Liquor" licence in respect of the premises. When interviewed by D.P.S. Danemanis and the undersigned regarding the advertised gambling, Mrs. Eva Schwarsenz stated that various card games including skat, bridge, poker and rummy are played in the club and that a minimum fee of 25 cents is charged for the use of playing cards and chips. She also added that the above fees

D.O.D.

Investigate and
report please.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by.

Forwarded by.....

vary according to the nature of the card games played.

The general appearance of the premises is more of an up-to-date gambling establishment than that of a restaurant. It is evident from the absence of menu cards, the usual restaurant utensils, and that with the exception of tea and coffee, no meals are served on the premises.

Mrs. Eva Schwersenz forms the subject of Special Branch File No.D.5422 B. in connection with an application for a permission to open a "Bridge Club" at her residence, House 4, 150 Baikal Road, the primary object of which was to foster sociability among the Jewish refugees.

The establishment of a "Hongkew Private Club" in a restaurant at House 31, Lane 810, East Seward Road, contravenes the licence condition pertaining to a restaurant.

C. 4/40

V. Muchniks
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

YU/
FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 106, 5422 B
Date July 8, 1939

Subject (in full) Mrs. EVA SCHWERSENZ - opening of Bridge Club in Hongkew.

Made by D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford, J. D.

With reference to the contents of the attached report submitted on June 23, 1939, Mrs. SCHWERSENZ has again visited this office, bringing with her the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Bridge Club in question. A copy of same is forwarded herewith.

She is assured of the support of 34 members, as per the names on the attached list, and is confident that her efforts will eventually meet with a still bigger response.

It is Mrs. SCHWERSENZ's intention, should permission be granted for her to commence operations, to open the Club in her residence at House 4, 150 Baikal Road.

Jo Pitts

D. S.

P. A. *DC Div*
D.C. (Special Branch)

4 Apr 42
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
10 JULY 1939

Suggest applicant be informed that police are independent to her project so long as it remains within the law
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)
10.7.39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date..... July 7, 1939.

Subject..... Mrs. EVA SCHWERSENZ - opening of Bridge Club in Hongkew.

Made by..... D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by.....

With reference to the contents of the attached report submitted on June 23, 1939, Mrs. SCHWERSENZ has again visited this office, bringing with her the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Bridge Club in question. A copy of same is forwarded herewith.

She is assured of the support of 34 members, as per the names on the attached list, and is confident that her efforts will eventually meet with a still bigger response.

It is Mrs. SCHWERSENZ' intention, should permission be granted for her to commence operations, to open the Club in her residence at House 4, 150 Baikal Road.

The primary object of the Club is to foster sociability among the Jewish refugees. Nothing is known by this office to her detriment and it is respectfully suggested that she apply for a club licence through the proper channels.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

S T A T U T E S

1. It is hereby announced that an association is established which ~~xxxx~~ carries the name of

Hongkew Private Club

and which has its seat in Shanghai-Hongkew. The club has to be registered with the Police Authorities and, if need be, with the Municipal Offices in Shanghai as well, and the club is allowed to start its activities only by that time, when all orders of the Authorities are fulfilled and the ratifications, required by the Authorities, are given.

2. The purpose of the Hongkew Private Club is to foster the sociableness; in particular, the fostering and furthering of the game of bridge, skat, chess, mah-jongg, of domino and all other card- and board games, as far as they are permissible according to the regulations of the Authorities. Illegal games and political conversations or speeches are prohibited.
3. Ladies and gentlemen desirous to acquire the membership must present their proposal to the board which decides upon the admission or the refusal of the proposal. The membership is established by accepting the membership certificate made out by the board and the payment of an entrance fee of Sh. \$ 1.--
4. The members pay a monthly fee of Sh. \$ 1.25 which amount is payable on the first day of each month. From this amount the club pays Sh. \$ -.25 towards the Milk Fund of the I.C.
5. The members are authorized to use the club localities during the club hours. Guests who must be introduced by a member of the club are allowed admission only twice and they must enter their name into the guest book. These guests pay each time an entrance fee of Sh. \$ -.60 from which amount Sh. \$ -.10 are paid towards the Milk Fund of the I.C.
6. The membership expires:
 - a. by death
 - b. by leaving. This can only be effected at the end of each quarter of a year, and the members must notify the board in writing accordingly at least 1 month in advance
 - c. by expulsion which can be pronounced by the board under the condition that the member, to be excluded, does not pay immediately his arrears despite written request for payment or behaves in a manner that is mischievous to the esteem of the club
 - d. by immediate expulsion from the part of the manager in the case that the member, to be excluded, has offended against 2 last sentence or in the case that the member is guilty of unfair play
7. The board consists of at least 3, but the most 5 members and it is to be elected the first time by the constituting meeting and later on by the general meeting of the members. Its duration of office is 3 years and the members of the board are acting as honorary members. The board orders a manager who will represent the club in internal as well as external affairs. It is also his duty to look after the games and to clear differences regarding the rules of the respective games. He is responsible for the management of all games.
8. The board orders a games committee for the special care of the game of bridge, and it is their duty:
 - a. to arrange internal matches between the club members
 - b. to arrange matches with other clubs
 - c. to choose 2 couples for the purpose of participating in the World Bridge Olympiade which takes place once yearly
9. The resolutions of the board which will hold a meeting once monthly, are passed by majority of votes

SATZUNGEN

1. Es wird hierdurch eine Vereinigung errichtet, welche den Namen

Hongkew Privat Klub

fuehrt und ihren Sitz in Shanghai-Hongkew hat. Der Klub ist bei der Polizeibehoerde und erforderlichenfalls bei der Municipalverwaltung in Shanghai anzumelden, und darf seinen Klubbetrieb erst dann eroeffnen, wenn alle behoerdlichen Vorschriften erfuehlt und die erforderlichen behoerdlichen Genehmigungen erteilt sind.

2. Zweck des Hongkew Privat Klub ist die Pflege der Geselligkeit, insbesondere die Pflege und Foerderung des Bridge-, Skat-, Schach, Mah Jongg-, Domino und aller anderen Karten- und Brettspiele, soweit die Gesetze und behoerdlichen Vorschriften in Shanghai diese Spiele erlauben. Ungesetzliche Spiele und politische Unterhaltungen oder Reden ueber Politik sind verboten.
3. Damen und Herren beantragen die Mitgliedschaft durch Einreichung eines Antrages beim Vorstand, der ueber die Aufnahme oder die Ablehnung entscheidet. Die Mitgliedschaft wird durch Annahme der vom Vorstand ausgestellten Mitgliedskarte und Zahlung einer Aufnahmegebuehr von Sh.\$ 1.-- begruendet.
4. Die Mitglieder zahlen einen monatlichen Beitrag von Sh.\$ 1.25, der am 1. Tage jeden Monats zu zahlen ist. Hiervon fuehrt der Klub Sh.\$ -.25 an den Milichfonds des I.C.ab.
5. Die Mitglieder sind zur Benutzung der Klubraeume waehrend der Klubstunden berechtigt. Gaeste, welche von einem Mitglied eingefuehrt sein muessen, haben nur zweimalig Zutritt und muessen sich in das Gaestebuch eintragen. Sie zahlen jedes Mal ein Eintrittsgeld von Sh.\$ -.60; hiervon werden Sh.\$ -.10 an den Milichfonds des I.C.abgefuehrt.
6. Die Mitgliedschaft erlischt:
 - a. durch Tod.
 - b. durch Austritt. Dieser kann nur zum Ende eines jeden Vierteljahres erfolgen und muss mindestens 1 Monat vorher dem Vorstand schriftlich angezeigt sein.
 - c. durch Ausschluss. Dieser kann vom Vorstand verfuegt werden, wenn das auszuschliessende Mitglied einen Rueckstand trotz schriftlicher Mahnung nicht sofort bezahlt oder durch sein Verhalten das Ansehen des Klubs schaedigt.
 - d. durch sofortigen Ausschluss seitens des Geschaefsfuehrers, falls das auszuschliessende Mitglied gegen 2 letzten Satz verstoesst oder sich unfaires Spiel zuschulden kommen laesst.
7. Der Vorstand besteht aus mindestens 3, hoechstens 5 Mitgliedern und wird erstmalig von der konstituierenden Versammlung, spaeter von der Generalversammlung der Mitglieder gewaehlt. Seine Amtsdauer betraegt 3 Jahre, ihre Taetigkeit als Vorstand ueben die Vorstandsmitglieder ehrenamtlich aus. Der Vorstand bestellt einen Geschaefsfuehrer, welcher den Klub nach innen und aussen vertritt. Diesem liegt auch die Aufgabe ob, den Spielbetrieb zu leiten und zu ueberwachen sowie ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ Differenzen ueber anzuwendende Spielregeln zu entscheiden. Er ist fuer den ganzen Spielbetrieb verantwortlich.
8. Der Vorstand bestellt eine ~~xxxxxxx~~ Spielkommission zur besonderen Pflege des Bridgespiels, deren Aufgabe ist:
 - a. Veranstaltung von internen Wettkaempfen zwischen den Klubmitgliedern
 - b. Veranstaltung von Wettkaempfen mit anderen Klubs
 - c. Auswahl von 2 Spielpaaren zwecks Teilnahme an der jaehrlich stattfindenden Welt-Bridge-Olympiade.
9. Die Beschluesse des Vorstandes, welcher monatlich eine Vorstandssitzung abhaelt, werden mit Stimmenmehrheit gefasst.
10. Die oerdentliche Generalversammlung der Mitglieder wird 1 mal im Jahr 14 Tage vorher einberufen. Ihre Aufgabe ist: die Pruefung des Geschaeftsberichtes und Entlastung des Vorstandes sowie Auffuehlung des Vorstandes beim Ausscheiden von Vorstandsmitgliedern bzw. Neuwahl des Vorstandes. Die Generalversammlung ist mit Stimmenmehrheit, bei Satzungsaenderung und Aufloesung des Klubs mit 2/3 Mehrheit der erschienenen Mitglieder beschlussfaehig.
11. Bei Aufloesung des Klubs wird das vorhandene Vereinsvermoegen laut Beschluss des Vorstandes verwendet

TYH

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. E. REGISTRY

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 23, 1939

Subject. Mrs. Eva SCHWERSENZ - opening of Bridge Club in Hongkew

Made by. D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by.

Mrs. Eva SCHWERSENZ, German Jewish refugee, aged 45, residing at House 4, Lane 150 baikal road, has been interviewed in regard to her proposal of forming a Bridge Club in the Hongkew district.

As matters stand at present, she is not in any financial position to establish any type of club for purposes of playing bridge and she does not intend to do so until such time that she is certain that her efforts will meet with a response from at least 40 to 60 persons who would be prepared to become subscribing members of the club.

She has already inserted an advertisement in the local German Jewish press giving an outline of her scheme and if sufficient support is forthcoming she will visit this office again when details of rules, regulations, stakes and fees will be brought to our notice.

Mrs. SCHWERSENZ will not commence any operations, however, without first securing the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

copy to
D.O. 'C'

C. 23/6

D.S. Pitts

C. 24/6

26/6.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Ja. Pitts

D. S. 1

DC Davis

I suggest this matter be shelved for the time being
J. H. Robertson
DC (S.B.)

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190, SUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 16637
TELEGR. ADR.: "KOMOR"

acknowledged, form *E*
Post No. *151 6/1939*

8422
Shanghai, 14th June 1939 *39*

The Commissioner of Police

Local.

Dear Sir,

As we are informed, Mrs. Eva Schwersenz
intends to establish a Bridge-Club in Hongkew.
This is to certify that there is no objection
from our part against this project.

Yours faithfully,

Paul K...

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

2
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422(C)

Bubbling Well Station, 5422B

REPORT

Date, July 5th, 1939

Subject (in full). First Vienna Swimming Club - Gala evening on July 1, 1939.

Made by and Forwarded by Chief Inspector Dudley.

Sir,

A representative of this station attended the above event, it was conducted in an orderly manner and no untoward incident took place.

I am,

D. C. DIVISIONS
INFORMATION

Sir,

Ans. Samuel

D. O. "B."

6/7

Yours obediently.

P. A. Buege
Officer-in-charge.

D. O. "B"



FILE

302/11

YU/

FM 2
G. 50M-1-20

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY

S.I. Special

REPORT

Date June 16, 1939

Subject First Vienna Swimming Club - Gala evening on July 1, 1939.

Made by D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford

From 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. each evening, the Metropol Swimming Pool at 46 Gordon Road is utilized by an association that calls itself the First Vienna Swimming Club, whose principal aim is to assist German refugees in spending their leisure hours under circumstances that approximate to conditions that normally existed in the larger cities of Germany and Austria before they were forced to emigrate.

The promoters of this Club are:-

- (1) Chaim Abraham HERZ, German Jew, residing at 55 Verdun Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert, and
- (2) Ernst KOLLMAN, German Jew, residing at 11, Bedford Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert.

Both are known to the "I.C." Relief Fund as persons of good character.

During the evening periods at the Pool, the charge for admission is 40 cents per head and all foreigners of any nationality and respectable Chinese are allowed to use the facilities offered.

The Midsummer's Night Feast, proposed to be held on July 1, 1939, is being sponsored solely to assist the "I.C." Milk Fund. It is hoped that at least 300 or 400 persons will attend the evening, during the course of which swimming events, a cabaret, dancing and a lottery will be held.

It is intended that lottery tickets will be sold at either 30 or 40 cents each on the premises.



D.O. B.
No objection

O/c.
B.W.
On above
C.W.S.
19/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(2)

Station,

Date 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

and that 10% of the proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of prizes. Tickets bought will be placed in a drum and the winning numbers drawn late in the evening. After deduction of expenses 50% of the proceeds will be handed to the "I.C." Relief Fund.

The promoters have conducted similar evenings in the past in Vienna and would welcome the attendance of a representative from the Police to see that everything is properly carried out.

Ja. Pices

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DC Dubs

This form of lottery has been permitted in the past in connexion with Russian charities. I see no objection in the present case as there is little likelihood of exploitation by professional gamblers.

Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

First Vienna Swimming Club
Gordon Road 46.

Shanghai, June 8th 1939. 1016

To the
Headquarter Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On July 1st 1939, at the First Vienna Swimming Club it is our
intention to hold a Mid Summer Night-Feast for the 1.01 Mile Fund.

It is suggested that part of the entertainment be a small Lottery
and we hereby beg your permission for this to take place.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,

We remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Edith Heller
Ernst Heller

Shanghai, June 2nd, 1939.

The First Vienna Swimming Club
46 Gordon Road
Local

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 31st informing us that you intend to arrange a Midsummer Night's feast with a lottery.

We should be grateful to you that you are willing to spend 50% of the proceeds for the "I.C. - Milk Fund".

We wish a good success for your undertaking and remain, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully

"I.C." Relief Fund

(Sgd.) P. ²Kmor

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

Certified true copy.

M. C. Randle
.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1

C.S.6, Special Branch 33

5422(B)

REPORT

Date August 22, 1939

Subject L. ROHRBERGER and F. KIMMEL - Re Attached Letter Requesting Permission to Operate a Handcart

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Wittinsky

Refer them
to A.T. (T)
& pass this
report to
Mr. Baker.
R.D.J.
23/8.

With reference to the attached letter submitted by L. Rohrberger and F. Kimmel requesting permission to operate a licensed handcart, the following particulars have been obtained:-

1) Mr. Luzer Rohrberger, German Jew, married, labourer, was born in Sanok, Poland, on the 11-8-1907 and arrived in Shanghai, accompanied by his wife and 5-year old son, on the 25-4-39 on the s/s "Conte Biancamano". He resides together with his family at Lane 50 House 24 Ward Road.

2) Mr. Fischel Kimmel, German Jew, married, merchant, was born in Zarnowica, Poland, on the 15-10-1900 and arrived in Shanghai, accompanied by his wife and 2 children, together with L. Rohrberger. He also occupies a room at Lane 50 House 24 Ward Road.

It was elicited, that having insufficient funds to open a restaurant or similar establishment, they struck the idea to operate a "handcart transportation company" which would serve the needs of their fellow-countrymen, who would rather engage them to transport their belongings from one place to another, thus giving them a chance to earn a livelihood, than to engage Chinese coolies.

The handcart is going to be a two-wheeled vehicle with side-boards, painted, and of the push-type, which is used in European countries for similar purposes.

L. Rohrberger and F. Kimmel intend to work themselves, for the present, but state that as soon as they will have a little money, they will engage one or two Chinese coolies

FM 2
6, 90 49

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....2

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

to assist them. The "company" will be situated at 138 Ward Road, the Jewish Refugee Centre, and will limit their activity to Hongkew and Wayside districts only. The charges for transportation will be on the average 30 cents per piece (luggage etc.) to any address in the districts mentioned and 40 cents per piece for large articles of furniture such as wardrobes, dressing tables etc.

Should their project meet with the approval of the S.M.C./S.M.P. and permission be granted to obtain a licence for their vehicle, the parties intend to commence operation on or about the 30-8-39.

There is nothing in Police records of a detrimental nature to the characters of either Rohrberger or Kimmel.

O. Kimmel
D.S.I.

D.C., Special Branch

The applicants have the support of the Jewish Committee and applications made to the Committee for the removal of articles will be given to those two men. It is estimated that at the end of two or three months they will be in a position to engage Chinese labour.

C. Crawford
D.S.I.

LEO ROHBERGER
FISCHEL KIMMEL
SHANGHAI
50, WARD RD. HOUSE 30.

Shanghai August 14th 1937

To the
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

According to the enclosed memorandum
from the Jewish Refugee Centre, 138 Ward Road
we intend to transport trunks and other goods
for the inhabitants of the homes from the Jewish
Refugee Centre by means of a wheelbarrow and
ask you for a licence for these purposes.

Yours most respectfully

Fischel Kimmel
Leo Rohberger

MEMORANDUM

JEWISH REFUGEE CENTRE

138 WARD ROAD

Telephone: 50248
50347

17. August 1939

Shanghai

To

Leo ROHBERGER and Fischel KUENTEL take car of transport
for the homes.

JEWISH REFUGEE CENTRE NO. 1

[Signature]

CWC
FM
G. 50M-1-39

4
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422 B
REGISTRY

S. 1, Special Branch 8/14/39, 12 30
Date December 12, 1939.

REPORT

Subject. Rudolph Marchfeld - Application for permit for the manufacture and sale of toy balloons.

Made by D.S.I. Hide Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

On December 12th, 1939, Dr. H. Frank, attorney-at-law, of 81 Jinkee Road, accompanied by Mr. H. Lipstadt of 144/4, Wayside Road who acted as interpreter, called at the Special Branch and presented the attached copy of a letter dated December 4th, 1939, addressed to the Secretary of the Council on behalf of Mr. Rudolph Marchfeld, of 280 North Szechuen Road, requesting permission for the street sale of toy balloons by ambulating vendors.

Dr. Frank explained that Mr. Marchfeld is a German refugee who is endeavouring to establish a toy balloon manufacturing works at the above address. It is anticipated that about six foreign supervised Chinese will be employed at the factory which, it is hoped, will commence operations early next year. It is further proposed to engage some twenty foreign and Chinese vendors who will ambulate the streets and visit bars, restaurants and night clubs, etc. offering the balloons for sale. Each vendor will be furnished with an identification disc.

The balloons will be filled with hydrogen or some other lighter than air gas and it is accordingly suggested that a copy of this report be passed to the Fire Department.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



13/12

DR. HERBERT FRANK

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CONSULTING HOURS { 9-12 A.M.
3-6 P.M.

AND BY APPOINTMENT

TELEPHONE 13773

SHANGHAI, December 4th 1939

81 JINKEE ROAD
ROOM 211

Copie
To
the Secretary

Shanghai Municipal Council

On behalf of my client, Mr. R. Marchfeld, Hongkew, North
Sechuan Road, I beg the Secretary and Commissioner General
kindly to grant the license for street-selling of rubber-
ballons by ambulatory sellers, *in left hand and hanging*

The ballons shall be sold in a fashion like News-
papers on the street respectively in Bars, Restaurants, Night
Clubs etc..

In the particular business will be employed about
twenty persons.

As my client explained to me he is fully responsible
for the manufacturing and selling this particular article by
his own means.

I will appreciate if you let me know in case it requires
to have license to sell this article in accordance with regula-
tions and by laws of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In case of my application *and license* I will be
very thankfull if you would send me a letter to this effect
at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation

I remain, Sir,

~~Yours faithfully~~ and Your obedient
servant

do not require registration and xx

CTH

FM. 2
G. 50M-1-23

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 13, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees - Proposed Trade Union and
Employment Agency.

Made by D. S. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

In accordance with instructions received,
the sponsor of the proposed Jewish Refugees' Trade
Union and Employment Agency, Mr. A. SCHAEFER, was
called to Headquarters during the morning of January 12,
1940 and informed that the establishment of a Trade
Union on lines as detailed in the attached report
dated December 23, 1939 would not be permitted.

He was told, however, that no objections
existed to his conducting an employment agency provided
it was run in a purely business ^{maner} ~~fashion~~.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE
C. 13/

INDEXED BY
(S. 4.) REGISTER
DATE 1 / 2 / 40

INDEXED BY
(S. 4.) REGISTER
DATE 1 / 2 / 40

Date January 9, 1940.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

D.C. (Special Branch)

Shaz B
10 / 40

Sir,

The dictatorial nature of the attached letter would point to a person endeavouring to gather together a number of people who on signing a pledge form would more or less be under his power which as far as I believe is the method employed in Germany. In these circumstances it would be better to discourage anything of this kind but I would suggest that the applicant be informed verbally that there is no objection to an employment agency which would be on a purely business basis.

C. Gausford

P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRADESMEN.

On the January 1940, 9p.m., a meeting founding
a Jewish Trade Union will take place in Bandmann's Restaurant
805/3 East Seward Road. Everybody try to be present. Bring
your Tradesman's certificate with you.

The Founder.

On my application to found a JEWISH TRADE UNION,
permission has been granted on January, 1940.

To those fellow workers who have been members of the
JEWISH CENTRAL TRADE UNION OF GERMANY in the 1st Reich, I do
not need to explain the aims of this newly founded organization,
as they are identical. You will realize that I do not propose
to make impressive speeches, because it will be through deeds
and not through words that the members of this organization
should benefit. If, on the question 'do we in S'hai need
a Trade Union' ^{all} emphatically say that we do, the reason is that
the work of the Jewish Tradesman in S'hai is often severely
criticized. ~~If this criticism is~~ Whether this criticism is
justified I venture to doubt, ^{however,} in any case the J.T.U. will in
future be the agency to control the finished produce of the
Jewish Tradesman. We tradesmen shall make it our aim to obtain
only good results. Furthermore we must endeavour to preserve
solidarity amongst ourselves.

Another aim of our organization will be to further
our members' education. An English language school and an
Accountancy ~~sh~~ Course will be established, provided there will
enough members applying for these benefits. There will also be
an employment agency for apprentices and assistants. Our
members will be able to obtain advice from a commercial advocate.

Finally we shall try to find friends and sympathizers

various
who through contributions to our fund shall be given the privilege
to be inscribed on the list of members as promoters of the J.T.U.
in SShai.

As a monthly subscription, I have suggested to the authorities the sum of \$ 0.50 , however the meeting can , of course, reduce or increase this subscription fee.

Before concluding this address I wish to express my profound gratitude to the S.M.C. for permitting us to found the J.T.U. in S' hai.

Finally I wish to state that the J.T.U. will be only too pleased to co-operate with the Jewish Relief Committee and the Jewish Community in all questions of workmanship.

Inserat

H A N D W E R K E R ' = I N N E N

Am.....den.....Januar abds. 21 Uhr
findet die Gruendung des Jued. Handwerker-Vereins im
Restaurant Bandmann East Seward M. 805 House 3 statt.
Erscheint vollzaenlig! Handwerker=sachweis mitbringen!

Der Einberufer

Auf mein Gesuch an die S.M.C. hier einen Jued. Handwerker-Verein
gruenden zu duerfen, ist unter dem .. Januar 1940 die Genehmigung er-
teilt worden.

Diejenigen Kollegen u. Kolleginnen welche im Altreich Deutsch-
lands der "Centralverband Juedischer Handwerker Deutschlands" angehört
haben, brauche ich die Ziele des neugegruendeten Vereins nicht zu erkläre-
ren, da die Ziele dieselben sind. Sie werden es verstehen, dass ich keine
groszen Rede hier schwängen will, weil nicht Worte sondern die Taten
das Entscheidende des Vereins zum Wohle seiner Mitglieder sein wird.
Wenn ich die Frage "brauchen wir hier in Shanghai den Handwerker-Verein?"
kraeftig bejahen, so geschieht dies aus dem Grunde, weil man hier in Shang-
hai oft kein gutes Urteil ueber die Arbeit des jued. Handwerkers zu hoe-
ren bekommt. Ob dieses Urteil richtig ist, moechte ich bezweifeln, jedenfalls
wird in Zukunft der Handwerker-Verein die Stelle sein, die nachzupruefen
haben wird, ob die gelieferte Arbeit sachgemaess ausgefuehrt ist oder
nicht. Wir Handwerker werden bestrebt sein muessen, nur gute Arbeit zu
liefern. Weiter muessen wir bezaehmt bleiben, auch Solidaritaet uns Hand-
werker gegeneinander zu ueben.

Eine andere Aufgabe des Vereins wird sein, unsere Mitglieder
fortzubilden. Ein Sprach-Kursus fuer engl. Sprache, sowie ein Kursus fuer
Buchfuehrung, sollen eingefuehrt werden, vorausgesetzt, dass sich genugende
Mitglieder hierzu melden. Ferner wird eine Lehrstellen-Vermittlung u.
eine solche fuer Gehilfen geschaffen werden. Auch sollen unsere Mitglieder
durch einen Synodus beraten werden. Schliesslich soll auch hier versucht
werden, Goenner fuer unseren Verein zu werben, die sich durch Geschenke
an den Verein das Recht erwerben, im Anhang des Mitglieder-Verzeichnisses
als "Forderer des Jued. Handwerker-Vereins aufgefuehrt zu werden.

2

Als monatl. Mitgliedsbeitrag, habe ich der Versammlung 50 J. Cents
genannt. Die Versammlung kann natuerlich einen geringeren Betrag zu-
naechst/ beschliessen, u. evt. spaeter den Beitrag erhoehen,

bevor ich meine Rede schliesse, moechte ich den S.M.C.

herzlichst danken, fuer die Genehmigung, den "Juedischen Handwerker-
Verein in Shanghai gruenden zu duerfen. Zum Schluss moechte ich zum Aus-
druck bringen, dass der Verein gern bereit sein wird in Fragen des Hand-
werks mit den Comitees und der juedischen Gemeinde zusammen zu arbeiten.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.G. Special Branch. ⁵⁴²² Station, ³

REPORT

Date December 23, 1939

Subject. JEWISH EMIGRANTS TRADESMEN UNION and EMPLOYMENT AGENCY - Proposed

Establishment of.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Wittinsky.

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr. A. Schaefer asking for permission to establish a "Club of Workmen" for Jewish emigrants in Shanghai, the following particulars have been obtained:-

Mr. Abraham Schaefer, German-Jew, tailor by occupation, born in Kattowitz, Poland, on the 20-3-1883, arrived in Shanghai on the 9-7-39 on the s.s. "Conte Rosso". His present address is Lane 12, House 45, Yuenchang Road.

On having been interviewed Mr. Schaefer stated that the proposed "Club of Workmen" will actually constitute a tradesmen union and an employment agency for Central European refugees in Shanghai. No plans have as yet been drafted regarding the rules and conditions governing the proposed union and agency, but it is the intention of Mr. Schaefer to introduce same ~~into being~~ with the support and the approval of prospective members of the organization.

The union and employment agency will be located at Lane 12, House 45, Yuenchang Road and the establishment of same will be widely published through the medium of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle" and it is expected to find a ready response in the ranks of the presently scattered and disorganized mass of tradesmen whose support and assistance is necessary to bring the organization into existence.

One of the main objects of the establishment will be to classify and acquaint the workmen with the latest improvements and developments in their respective trades

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date. 19

- 2 -

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

as well^{as} supplying them with educational material in the form of books and magazines. In order to provide the Jewish youth with an opportunity to learn a trade and means to earn a living, classes for the benefit of apprentices will also be established.

The proposed membership fee will be 50 cents per month and it is anticipated that the number of members enrolled will provide sufficient funds to provide the upkeep of the organization.

According to Mr. Schaefer, he has the wholehearted support in his undertaking of Mr. L. Steinhardt, managing director of the "Jewish Community", located at Lane 50, House 28 Ward Road.

O. Hittinsky.
D. S. I. 4

D.C. (Special Branch).

M 9/13. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

A. Schaefer,
12 Yuenchang Road,
House 45,
Shanghai, 14th Dec. 1939.

S. M. C.,
SHANGHAI.

I beg to inform you that the "Club of workmen"
for Jewish Emigrations Shanghai has been established.

The task of the Club is taking care of the
interests of our workmen and their education to expects.
The directory will be elected as soon as possible and
I shall give you the names of the members of the directory.

Please, allow the establishing of this Club.

Awaiting your kind reply, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

A. Schaefer

P.S.

Policy will be forbidden!

CNC
PM 2
G. 90M-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 5422 B
No. S. B. D. 5422 B
S. 1, Special Branch 5422 B 40

REPORT

Date. October 28, 1939.

Subject. Application for permission to project advertising matter on window
of 205 Nanking Road - Messrs. SINGER-PAUNZEN.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D. I

Mr. Josef PAUNZEN, German Jewish refugee, a partner in Messrs. SINGER-PAUNZEN, 2 Peking Road (Room 417), applies for permission, as per the contents of the attached letter, to project advertising matter onto the window of 205 Nanking Road as from November 15, 1939. Advertising will be effected by the medium of film slides projected onto the window from inside the premises.

The type of matter to be advertised relates solely to purely commercial concerns and will be after the style of advertisements shown on the screens of local cinemas before performances commence.

The applicant asks that he be permitted to operate from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

The location of the window in question is shown in the accompanying rough sketch. The window faces east on the south side of Nanking Road and is placed at the west end of that part of the pavement adjacent to the Shanghai Power Company premises. The pavement is much wider at this point than nearby spots and is utilized considerably by pedestrian traffic at all hours of the day. In other words the position of the window is such as to command the attention of all passers-by.

The possibility of a congestion of foot traffic in the vicinity of this area is one that presents

FILE

3 / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

itself but the novelty of street advertising of this kind is likely to be such for only a short time.

Mr. FAUNZEN, the applicant, a commercial artist by profession, has for some months been screening trade advertisements at the Doumer Theatre and has undertaken the drawing of a number of advertisements for such local companies as

Messrs. U.B. Brewery,

Messrs. James Neil & Company, Ltd.

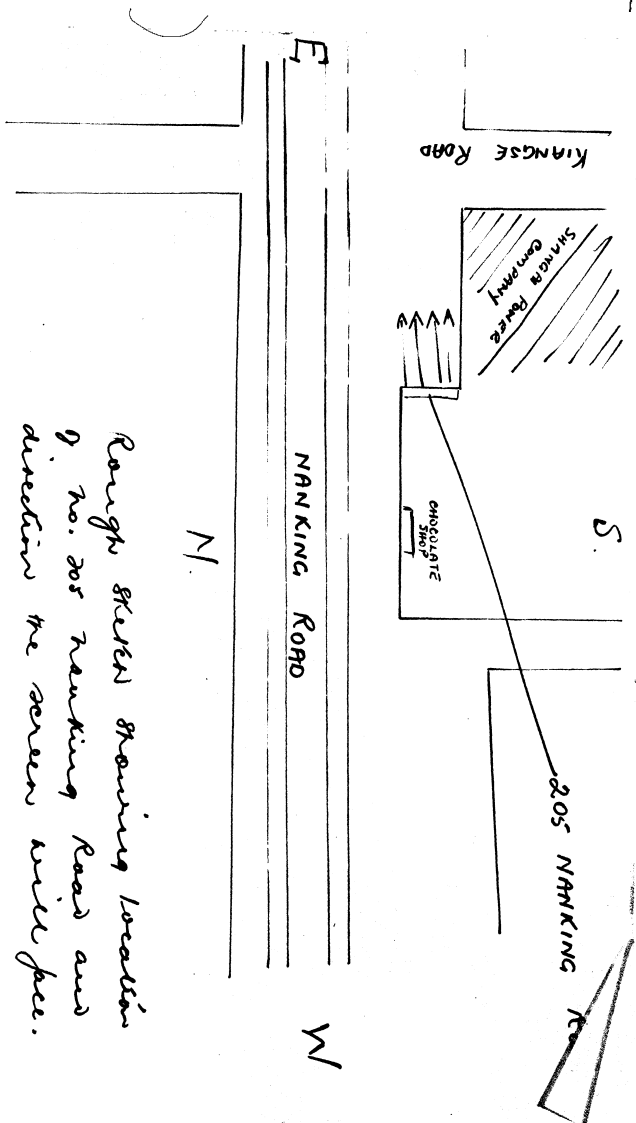
Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Company, Ltd.

A Viennese, 32 years of age, he arrived in Shanghai from Europe in the s.s. "Conte Rosso" on November 1, 1938. Nothing is known to his detriment.

Ja. Pices

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Rough sketch showing location
 of 205 Nanking Road and
 direction the screen will face.

SINGER-PAUNZEN

ADVERTISING - STUDIO

113 ~~Peking road, room 417~~
2 Peking road, room 417.

~~Phone 19326~~
Phone 19326

Shanghai,

D.C. Special Branche
Police Headquarters

Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I have the intention to project advertising matter onto the window of Liza Hardoon, 205 Nanking road every day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The projection will be effected from the inside of the above firm's premises, maximum size 175 cm².

Looking forward to a favourable decision, I remain

Respectfully

Handwritten signature



7
April 29, 1940.

5422B
6 8 11a

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sir,

The writer of the attached letter has been interviewed. He states the films he proposes to show in shop windows will all be advertisements. The films to be shown in restaurants, clubs, etc. will be in connexion with new fashions and local sporting events, etc. It is also proposed that films relating to health week, safety first week and Public Health matters be shown in conjunction with the authorities concerned.

The applicant, Walter Alexander, was born in Breslau, Germany, and is registered under card I.C. 6107. He states he has had previous experience of displaying advertising films in Holland. Nothing is known to his detriment in Shanghai.

From a police point of view the showing of films in shop windows is not desirable as it would cause crowds to collect in already congested thoroughfares and would also doubtless attract pickpockets and other undesirables.

The remaining suggestions in the attached letter would appear to be the concern of the Fire Brigade and Revenue Department except that if the scheme is approved, all films will have to be censored by the Police.

FILE

Mason.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 6/8/40

If you agree with 3rd para. I will inform applicant & refer him to Rev. Dept. re. screening of films in licensed premises.
R.D. (Sp.Br.)



ALL KINDS OF PHOTO
AND FILM PICTURES
COMMERCIAL-FILM

REPAIRING OF ALL PHOTO
AND CINEMA APPARATUS.
ALSO WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

BEST EUROPEAN WORKMANSHIP

W. A. PHOTO CO.

FAR-EASTERN BRANCH

150 ROUTE DES SOEURS, FLAT B

TEL. 77444



SHANGHAI, April 23 rd.

5422 B
6 1940

Shanghai Municipal Police
Special Branch 6th floor
Attention to Mr. Mason
Doocow Rd.

Local

Dear Sir,

In connection with our business we intend to put the Amateur-Film in the service of the public and social propaganda.

1. Short advertising reels (about 50 feet 4 - 5 minutes) shall be shown in shop-windows. These performances will be interrupted by sufficient pauses in order to avoid crowds. *x see also 2. 5422 B similar project*
2. In suitable localities (café-restaurants, clubs, etc.) as intervals between music and dance we intend to take and perform short-reels of new-fashions, sport- and local-events only as entertainment for the guests without that a special entrance fee is to be charged.
3. In the service of the public propaganda we offer to take suitable short-reels of health-week, safety-week, vaccination-service etc. and to perform these shorts in our programme.

Similar performances have already been made without special safety-measures, because the material (small film of 8 or 16 mm.) is not inflammable. At performances in restaurants etc. it is unnecessary to darken the room completely; therefore there is no danger of a black-out. Our project is no competition for the theatres, as we only are working with silent film.

Naturally we shall deliver all reels to the Censor.

At the present time we are making a film for the Shanghai-Anti-Tuberculosis-Association, which we make free of charge, for serving the public. We must however earn money with our business and therefore we ask you for your permission of the above mentioned project.

With hope to receive your favourable reply,

we remain, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully

W. A. PHOTO Co.

Heimann

306 Sp. Branch
43
mu24

KWC

FM. 2
G. 40M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 1. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422/3

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 28, 1940

Subject: Gustav Wohl - applicant for registration of the Jewish Trades Union.

Made by: D.S.I. Hide

Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford

P.A.

Mr. Wohl may, if he so desired, conduct an employment agency but no official recognition of the nebulous scheme outlined in this report will be granted from Special Branch. Please ensure that he understands this ruling thoroughly.

R.W.J.

D.L. (Division)

Suggest D.O. "D" see file - this scheme has all the earmarks of a "racket"

R.W.J.

38/6.

Gustav Wohl, writer of the attached letter applying for the registration of the Jewish Trades Union, is a German Jew who arrived in Shanghai on June 28th, 1939, and now resides at 1166/11 Broadway East. He was formerly a chemist and electrical engineer.

When interviewed at Special Branch Headquarters, Wohl stated that having conceived the idea of forming a Jewish Trades Union, he acted on his own initiative in convening a meeting which took place in his home a few days ago when the following personal friends were present.

1. Gerhard Hecht, dental surgeon and mechanic, 1120/56 Broadway East.
2. Leo Furst, formerly in the advertising business, 818/19 Tongshan Road.
3. Emanuel Kohn, tailor, 936/15 East Seward Road.
4. Kurt Sternberg, formerly a bookbinder 1090, Pingliang Road.
5. Leo Reiss, formerly a corn dealer and glassware representative, 100 Kinchow Road.

Wohl proposed that these persons should endeavour to secure financial assistance in establishing a tailoring business and a factory for the manufacture of electrical fittings on an extensive scale. He also proposed that they

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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

should form a Jewish Trades Union for the purpose of classifying the number and qualifications of emigrants and placing them in suitable employment in their own establishments or elsewhere.

According to Wohl the project was discussed at some length after which it was decided to ascertain the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council before taking action of a definite nature.

When questioned regarding the financing, formation and activities of the union, Wohl was vague in the extreme. He said that subject to the Council's approval the proposed union would be extensively advertised in the Jewish press and it was anticipated that possibly as many as a thousand persons would join. He said that a membership fee would be levied but could not state the amount. When, for the sake of argument, the sum of \$5.00 was suggested, he replied it thus would be far too large and that the fee might be one dollar. He could not say whether this would be an entrance fee or a monthly subscription.

He explained that in the case of an unemployed emigrant joining the union his qualifications would be tabulated and efforts made to place him in suitable employment at normal wages. If such efforts fail an emigrant employer would then be approached with the suggestion that he should create a position for the union member at a wage

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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

equivalent to a normal salary less the cost of the employee's upkeep in the Refugee Camp in which he resides. The union would then arrange for the charity organizations controlling the refugee camps to pay the cost of the employee's upkeep to the employee, through the employer. Thus, claims Wohl, the union member will maintain his self respect by earning his own living under a system which entails no additional cost and will be beneficial to all concerned. It appears to be taken for granted that the union member thus employed will earn sufficient to support himself completely independent of the camps and without further assistance from charity.

Questioned regarding the several obvious difficulties in the scheme, Wohl admitted that none of the relevant authorities had been approached but expressed faith in its reception and the ability of his colleagues and himself to carry it out successfully.

Wohl was advised that the Council has already refused to sanction a somewhat similar scheme (S.B. 5422B) and that if, in the light of this refusal, he and his colleagues consider it advisable, he might present a more concrete scheme for the Council's further consideration.

Preliminary enquiries regarding Gustav Wohl

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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- 4 -

Station,

Date.....19

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Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

have cast some doubt upon his integrity although nothing definite is yet known.

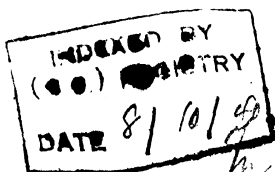
The records of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the International Committee contain nothing detrimental to any of the persons concerned.

P. 28

L. H. HIDE

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



Jewish Trades-Union.
1166 Broadway East House 11
Shanghai-Hongkew

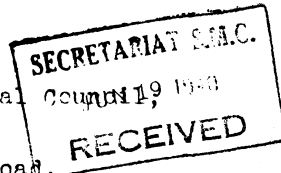
REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE
FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT
FILE No. *72/9/13*

19 JUN 1940
Shanghai, June 18th, 1940

To the

Shanghai Municipal Council

Kiangse Road



Local
-.-.-.-.-

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed you will find our minutes of foundation and we kindly beg to register our union as an institution of general utility.

The day of foundation will be the day on which you will be kind enough to grant the license.

As it is of public interest that we soon start our work we should be much obliged to you if you would soon send us the permit for which we have applied.

We have the honour to remain,

Yours respectfully,

JEWISH TRADES-UNION

[Signature]
.....
(Chairman)

Registered

Enclosure

D. 5422 (B)-9.

5422(B)-9
2 8 41

August 1, 41.

Max Nacht, Esq. and
Dr. Ernst Hammerschlag,
305/5 Kungping Road,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

I have to refer to your letter dated July
6, 1941 in regard to a proposed project of monthly
puzzles.

I regret to inform you that the nature of
the project precludes me from giving official sanction
to same.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

FILE

RY 9/8
CSC.

INDEXED BY
21 8 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

8422(18)-9
31 7 44

Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date July 26, 1941

SUBJECT: Communication from Messrs. Max NACHT and Ernst HAMMERSCHLAG - request for permission to organize puzzles.

With reference to the attached communication from Max NACHT and Dr. Ernst HAMMERSCHLAG, both German Jewish refugees, I forward herewith a translation in English of this letter. Enquiries made by this office reveal the following details

in regard to the manner in which the project described in the letter is to be conducted:

The project is something very closely resembling "brain-teasers," "quiz" and "intelligence quota (IQ)" puzzles which are now a popular feature of many American and British magazines. The sponsors of the present scheme intend offering monetary prizes for the best solutions of problems, subjects of which will vary monthly. Examples illustrating these puzzles are:

- a) Why is Great Britain bound to win the war?
- b) Whom do you consider the most popular man?
- c) How many bricks have been used in the construction of the.....Hotel?

Prizes would be awarded by a committee composed of reputable local residents of allied nationality. There would be a first and second prize and several minor or lesser awards. Upon the committee would rest the responsibility of determining the best solution received. In this connection solutions to puzzles falling into category (c) would have to be in the hands of the committee beforehand whilst those in categories (a) and (b) would be determined by the committee on the solutions tendered.

D.B. (CPSB)

I see nothing illegal in this scheme, but it is not one that the Police could commit themselves either way.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

2

According to NACHT and HAMMERSCHLAG Shanghai residents are fond of solving puzzles and according to their beliefs their plan will meet with considerable support to the extent of between 15,000 and 20,000 participants each month. They would charge a fee of \$3.00 per entrant per problem which would result in monthly gross receipts of from \$45,000.00 to \$60,000.00. Working on these figures the sponsors reckon \$6,000.00 - \$8,000.00 could be utilized for overhead expenses in the way of office, publicity, staff, etc., \$30,000.00 - \$36,500.00 for prizes and of the balance of \$9,000.00 - \$15,500.00, 65% or \$6,000.00 - \$9,000.00 would be paid into the British War Funds. What happens to the remaining 35% of the balance has not been satisfactorily explained.

Publicity and propaganda drawing the attention of the public to the scheme would be conducted through the press, radio, cinemas, public transportation concerns and other popular forms of advertisement. The Chinese populace would be invited, by these means, to participate in the scheme.

I have spoken to Mr. K. BUMSTEAD, attached to the British Embassy Press Attache's Office and whilst he admits he has been approached by NACHT and HAMMERSCHLAG with the scheme, he states he knew nothing of these individuals and was only interested in the plan from the angle of raising funds for the British War Fund.

The scheme, as outlined above, seems a very

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: 3

ambitious one and it is extremely doubtful whether the support hoped for by the sponsors would be forthcoming.

HAMMERSCHLAG and NACHT do not enjoy the best of reputations in Police and Jewish refugee circles. Both were arrested in October 1940 suspected of ^{false} issuing French Police Immigration Certificates. They were eventually released after being cautioned. NACHT also, has been warned on numerous occasions by this office in regard to his activities among the refugees. He has been mixed up with Japanese sponsored refugee groups in Hongkew (securing of refugee votes for Japanese councillors during Municipal Elections) whilst his activities against the organized and recognized Juedische Gemeinde which nearly caused a breach of the peace earned him a warning from the Special Branch.

From what is known of these two gentlemen their main concern in the proposed scheme is simply that of lining their own pockets. Their interest in the British War Fund, it is believed, is merely a subsidiary one.

Ja. Dick.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Sir,
MR. KOMOR IS OF THE OPINION THAT NO PERMISSION SHOULD BE GRANTED BY THE POLICE FOR THE OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME WHICH HE DESCRIBES AS A "RACKET."

Ja. Dick.

*if it amounts
to that
JR
31 7 44*

12/36/7

12/31/7

Shanghai, July 8, 1941.
305/5 Kungping Road.

MAX NACHT

Dr. Ernst Hammerschlag

To the Shanghai Municipal Police, etc.

The undersigned hereby beg to enquire whether the execution of the below described plan requires a licence from the Police.

It is intended to start a new project, which is based on mental exercises, and will contribute a considerable sum monthly to the British War Fund.

The following modus operandi will be adopted. Once monthly a puzzle will be published, the nature of which will vary from month to month. The public will be acquainted with the puzzle through the medium of the press, movies, newspapers, etc. For the payment of a charge of approx. \$3.- any person may compete in solving the given puzzle. The persons that will guess the previously arranged answers will receive cash prizes.

The said plan ~~is~~ would be a recreation and mental exercise for the Shanghai public and it does not constitute gambling. The proposed mental exercises will be reasonably easy to solve, will be interesting and the explanations of the puzzles will lead the mind of the public into channels desirable by the British War Fund.

The plan has been discussed with Mr. Bumstadt, the assistant of the British Press Attache, who was very interested, but proposed that the opinion of the Shanghai Municipal Police be solicited.

We beg you to pay special attention to our enquiry as the execution of this plan will definitely make the public more conscious of the British War Fund, contributions to which will then become bigger.

Yours etc.

signed: Dr. Ernst Hammerschlag and Max Nacht.

Shanghai, July 8, 1941.
305/5 Kungping Road.

MAX NACHT

Dr. Ernst Hammerschlag

To the Shanghai Municipal Police, etc.

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Yours etc.

signed: Dr. Ernst Hammerschlag and Max Nacht.

MAX NACHT
F. Ernst Hammerschlag

SHANGHAI 6. Juli 1941

305/5 Kungping Road

An die
Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters

Special Branch

Foochow Road
Local

Die Unterzeichneten erlauben sich hierdurch höflichst anzufragen, ob die Ausführung nachfolgenden Planes von der Erteilung einer Lizenz abhængig ist.

Es wird beabsichtigt, ein fuer Shanghai neuartiges Projekt zu starten, das auf der Grundlage von Denksportaufgaben dem British War Fund allmonatlich eine beachtliche Summe erbringen duerfte.

Der Gegenstand des beabsichtigten Unternehmens ist folgendermassen gedacht. Es soll allmonatlich eine Denkpreisaufgabe gestellt werden, deren Thema wechseln und das mit allen Mitteln der Propaganda - Presse, Rundfunk, Kino usw. - bekannt gemacht werden soll. An der Loesung der Aufgaben kann sich jedermann gegen Zahlung eines Minimumbetrages (etwa 3-SH \$) beteiligen. Diejenigen, die die vorher feststehende oder durch Stimmabgabe zu ermittelnde Loesung finden bzw. ihr am naechsten kommen, sollen Gewinnpreise nach festzulegenden Richtlinien ausbezahlt erhalten.

Es handelt sich bei unserer Idee um ein reines Unterhaltungs- und Verstandesspiel, das nichts mit einem irgendwie gearteten Glücksspiel (gambling) zu tun hat. Die von uns zu stellenden Aufgaben naemlich sollen jeweilig fuer den sich in die Materie Vertiefenden loesbar sein, zudem anregend und unterhaltend wirken sowie zur Erlaeuterung von Zweck und Ziel des British War Fund-Gedankens beitragen. Die Mentalitaet der Shanghaihaender wird gleichfalls von uns bei den zu stellenden Aufgaben weitgehend beruecksichtigt werden.

Bei einer Ruecksprache mit dem Assistenten des British Press Attachee (Mr. Bumstadt) wurde uns anheim gestellt, zuver die prinzipielle Stellungnahme der Shanghai Municipal Police einzuholen. Im Uebrigen fand unser Projekt starkes Interesse.

Wir bitten hoeflichst bei unserer Anfrage besonders beruecksichtigen zu wollen, dass bei Ausfuehrung unseres Planes der Spendenanreiz fuer den British War Fund einen neuen, besonders nachhaltigen Antrieb erfahren wird.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

F. Ernst Hammerschlag

Es. Pitt
please.

to 10/7
Bumstadt.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch *5422(C)-2*

REPORT

Date *25* August *8* 1941.

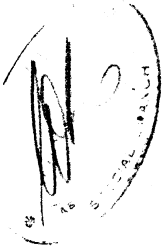
Subject (in full) FRAENKEL, Walter - movements of

Made by D.S. Prokofieff

Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees

walter Fraenkel, German Jew, born in
Schneidermuhle, Germany, in 1892, who is credited with
several criminal convictions in Germany, vide Special
Branch File No.D.5422(C)2, is now residing at 828 East
Seward Road.

FILE
24
24



J. Prokofieff
D. S. *22*

A.C. (Special Branch).

25 8
25

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S. 6, Special Branch. *Station 422(C)-2*

REPORT

Date *February 29, 1940* ³ ₄₀

Subject (in full) *SALOMON, Hans - Movements of.*

Made by *D.P.S. Danemanis*

Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford.*

Hans SALOMON, alias Solomon, German Jew,
C.R.O. F-3226, charged with misappropriation and fighting,
is now residing at 129 Baikal Road.

P. Q. 626 (G)

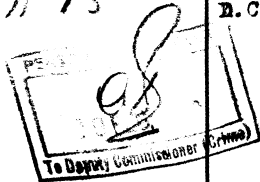
C-29

D. P. S.

C.S.

175

D.C. (Special Branch).



FILE

D.I.S. No.	<i>2951</i>
DATE	<i>1/3/40</i>
	<i>aul</i>
	<i>C.S.</i>

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *6/3/40*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.B., Special Branch. *Station 5422(C)*

REPORT

Date *February 16, 1940*

Subject (in full) *Ernst KAUFMANN - Movements of.*

Made by *D.P.S. Danemanis* Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

Ernst KAUFMANN, German Jew, age 29, subject of S.B. File D.5422, according to which he is alleged to have recently secured a position with the China Advertising Co., Hongkong Road, received \$240.- after 3 days employment and then disappeared, is at present residing at 560/20 Point Road.

FILE
C. 14

D. P. S. Danemanis.
D. P. S.

A.C. (Special Branch).

*Noted
for
17/2*

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *20/2/40*

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Misc. File No. 424239
No. S. B. D-342210
Wayside Station 5
Date May 25th 1939

FURTHER REPORT

Subject Central European Jews - Criminal Element.

Made by D.S.I. McCahey,

Forwarded by [Signature]

Sir,

with reference to remarks of D.D.O. "D" Division, Mrs. Werthheimer was shown the attached photograph which she recognized and stated that she too was in possession of a larger photograph of Hans Solomon. She obtained that photograph from Mrs. Stephani Berger of 167 Chaofoong Road, complainant in Wayside F.I.R.416/39.

It has been ascertained that Hans Solomon arrived in Shanghai per the Lloyd Triestino S.S. "Conte Biancamano" on December 28, 1938.

Regarding the S.V.C. uniform in which he was dressed when being photographed it cannot yet be ascertained to whom it belonged.

Enquiries are proceeding.

Yours obediently,



D.D.O. "D" Division.

D.S.I.

S.I. (27)
C.S. 6.

Noted [Signature]
1.6.39
D.D.O. (S. B.)
27/6

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To... ^{Shanghai,} W. J. McLaughlin 103.....

mention if you produced
the photograph and if the
capt identified the
photo as the same man
How long has this fellow
been in Shanghai and
what is the uniform he
is wearing.

B. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 214/39.

REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date May 24, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Criminal Element.

Made by D.S.I. McCahey.

Forwarded by

[Handwritten signature]

Sir,

With reference to attached Special Branch File Reg. No. D. 5422 (C) of 10.5.39, enquiries have been conducted by D.S.I. Gigarson and the undersigned resultant in F.I.R. 416 of May 23rd being made out against Hans Salomon, for the Misappropriation on or after April 10, 1939 of two silver powder boxes valued \$240.00, by a Mrs. Stephani Berger, German Jewish refugee residing at Room 3, 167 Chaoufoong Road.

At first Mrs. Helene Wertheimer was located through Dr. Weinberger of the Ward Road Refugee Camp at Room 12, House 17, Lane 24, Ward Road. This lady explained that she owned a gold diamond set ring which she wished to dispose of and had had it valued at \$250. at a Nanking Road jewellers. Being acquainted with Mrs. Berger at 167 Chaoufoong Road she visited that address and was introduced to Hans Salomon who, after arranging a commission basis, took Mrs. Werthheimer's diamond ring on May 1st with the promise of selling same at a better price than original valuation.

About two days later Salomon visited Mrs. Wertheimer and reported having sold the ring for \$350. but that he had, he believed, been swindled out of the money and requested time to square up.

At this time Salomon was residing at House 24 Astor Terrace therefore on May 8th Mrs. Wertheimer visited him at 6.30 a.m. requesting her money. Salomon stated his regrets and asked if she would accept his cheque for the amount. Mrs. Wertheimer accepted bearer cheque No. P.o37820 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China for the sum of \$350. signed Hans Salomon. She presented the cheque at the bank same date

D. B. E.

Information

[Handwritten signature]

95/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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

and received a memo stating "Refer to drawer" account standing at \$3.12. Becoming alarmed Mrs. Wertheimer rushed to 24 Astor Terrace and discovered Salomon had left that address leaving behind a blue woollen suit with white pinestripes in lieu of rent. He has not since returned to 24 Astor Terrace.

Mrs. Wertheimer did not report to Police but did inform Mr. Paul Komer, Secretary of the I.C. Relief Fund.

Although this returned cheque appears suspicious a crime has not been definitely established.

However, detectives have a definite offence against Hans Salomon respecting the two silver powder boxes the property of Mrs. Bezger of 167 Chaoufoong Road which is being investigated.

Information has also been obtained of an association of Hans Salomon with a Mrs. Elizabeth Krautler, present address unknown, who is alone in Shanghai as her husband has been detained in a concentration camp in Germany. This lady is believed to have possessed over £300: 0: 0 Sterling on arrival in Shanghai. It is also known that a quarrel took place between these two and that Mrs. Krautler ordered Salomon out of her home. Probably he has defrauded her of some sterling.

Enquiries are being continued.

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 5422(c)
Date 10-5-39

Helene Wertheimer

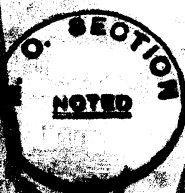
24/72

Information.
I am arranging
for warning to
shopkeepers, etc
in Russian press.
"Certain unscrupulous
persons are carrying
out a campaign of
passing worthless
cheques etc etc"

S.I.
JBL
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
11/5

John Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

CRIME REGISTRY
Foreign Conf. to
F.I.R. Index.....
"E" Index.....
Hostilities.....
Ann. Report.....
M.O.



W. A. D.

D.S. Pitt

S. 11/5

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date Mar 9 19

Subject. Central European Jews - Criminal Elements

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

Forwarded herewith is Cheque No. P037820 drawn on the local branch of The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China by one Hans SALOMON for the sum of \$350, payable to cash.

SALOMON is a German Jewish refugee who arrived in Shanghai only recently. I am unable to secure exact particulars of this man as there are at least three Hans SALOMONS in Shanghai at present. This individual, however, lived until recently in the Old Building of the Astor House but has now decamped and his whereabouts are not known.

The cheque in question was handed by SALOMON to a Mrs. Helene WERTHEIMER, German Jewish refugee, who resides with her husband at 24/25 Ward Road, following a certain transaction in which SALOMON produced the three attached paying-in receipts correctly endorsed by the Bank officials to show that he had money in his possession.

The cheque was presented on May 8, 1939 but was dishonoured and marked "Refer to drawer." The account has been closed, only \$3.12 standing to SALOMON's credit.

Mrs. WERTHEIMER has not been approached in this matter, recorded details having been secured from Mr. Paul KOMOR of the "I.C." Relief Fund and the Bank officials.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
- 2 -

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

Subject.....

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

It is learned, however, that one Hans SALOMON was, until April 6, 1939, living with his wife HARTÉ in Room 1, House 25, Lane 24 Ward Road. This is probably the same individual who issued the cheque.

A photograph of this man is also forwarded for purposes of identification.

Mr. WERTHEIMER is not acquainted with the local procedure of laying complaints with the Police and she handed the attached documents to Mr. KOMOR who requests that same be returned to him in due course.

ga. Price

D. S.

DBR.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
MS.

D.C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-29
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY

File No. B.D. 5-1/33

Section 1, Special Branch Shanghai
REPORT

Date MAY 23, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - criminal and suspected criminal elements.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. G. G. a. d. 2

The following details have been secured from official sources in regard to criminal and suspected criminal elements among the Central European Jewish refugees now domiciled in Shanghai :-

ERWIN SCHUFTAN : born on May 18, 1914 in Friedrichsthal, Oppeln (upper silesia). Last residing in Germany at 18 Sonnenstrasse, Breslau. Arrived in Shanghai on December 1, 1938. Passport - 652/38 issued by the Breslau Police on August 24, 1938. Valid for one year.

Left and re-entered Germany illegally. Was under suspicion of having committed criminal sexual offences involving an Aryan female. Is connected with a case of illegal gambling, not yet concluded and was a member during 1928 and 1929 of the Reichswehr (Storm troopers of the Social Democratic Party).

RUDOLF LEISER : born on April 14, 1914 in Breslau. Last residing in Germany at 10 Dessauerstrasse, Breslau. Arrived in Shanghai on November 1, 1938. Passport - L.414/38 issued by the Breslau Police on September 1, 1938. Valid for one year.

Left and re-entered Germany illegally - sentenced to three weeks imprisonment at the Lauenstein (Saxony) District Court. Was under suspicion of having committed criminal sexual offences involving an Aryan female, and is connected in a case of illegal gambling not yet concluded.

ROBERT PERITZ : Details as to birth, date of arrival, etc. unknown. He presented, however, to the Hongkong Harbour Police when en route to Shanghai, German Passport No. 554/161 issued in Berlin on April 16, 1934 - valid for five years - which he admitted having bought as a forged document in Berlin. It is now in possession of local German Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

FRITZ HIRSCH : born on December 12, 1905 at Liegnitz, Silesia. Last resided in Germany at 11, Gloganerstrasse, Liegnitz. Arrived in Shanghai on January 15, 1939. Passport - 770/38 issued by Liegnitz Police on December 3, 1938. valid for one year. Was a member of the Reichsoanner and the Zionist League in Liegnitz and was also fined R.M. 70.00 by the Liegnitz Police for the violation of business - licence regulations.

On the instructions of D.I. CRAWFORD, officer i/c Section 1, Special branch, details of criminal and suspected criminal elements among the Jewish refugees are being recorded on cards for purposes of speedy reference and are being kept in this office.

J. A. Pires

D. S.

D.C. (Special branch)

copy to C. S. C.

DB
P. A. & D. C. (Sp. Br.)

23/5

CONFIDENTIAL.

For information of all members of the Force only.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS.

May 9, 1939. DAILY INFORMATION SHEET. No. 2723

~~Serious Crime Reported.~~

INFORMATION

Foreign Criminals.

The following persons are reported to be uttering worthless cheques, their Modus Operandi being to enter a restaurant and having partaken of food, to tender in payment a cheque for an amount considerably in excess of the sum of the bill, requesting that the amount thereof be deducted and the balance returned in cash. To date no cases of this nature have been reported in the International Settlement but there are several cases on record in the French Concession.

- (1). Max RUBINSTEIN, German Jew, age 44 years, in possession of German Passport No. 4703/38. Has been issuing cheques signed in the name "Theo. de Vieux.
- (2). Wilhelm KLINGSBERG, German Jew, age 28 years, in possession of German Passport No. 4421/38.
- (3). Willy BEIN, German Jew, age 39 years, in possession of German Passport No. 3312/39. Is reported to be living at No. 61 Chusan Road.

HEADQUARTERS CRIME BRANCH
 No. 53/39
 Date May 5, 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

C.I., C.B.H.Q. Station,

Date May 5, 1939

Subject. FURTHER TO CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - CRIMINAL ELEMENTS.

Made by. D.S.I. KONOVALOFF

Forwarded by. D.I. GLOVER

D. C. CRIME
 Information

H. B. Glover
 D.I.

5-5-39

With reference to the attached report made by D.S. Pitts the undersigned made enquiries at the French Police, Crime Branch, Lokawei Station where it has been ascertained that no complaint regarding the issue of two worthless cheques for the sum of \$30.00 and \$60.00 had yet been received from the management of "Cafe Abraham", 3 Route Pere Robert, by the French Police.

The French Police will not take any action against the offender BEIN until they received any complaint to the effect from the victimized concern. It was agreed that if such a complaint would be received by the French Police they will communicate with the Headquarters, S.M. Police for the necessary assistance in locating the offender(s) and obtaining the cheques in question.

Enquiries made at Crime Registry showed that no complaints had yet been registered in regard the issuing worthless cheques or committing any other offences in the International Settlement by the mentioned four persons i.e. Theodo. de VIEUX, KLINGSBERG, RUBINS-TEIN and BEIN.

In view of the foregoing it appears that no action could possibly be taken against this gang, at present.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest that the names of the members of this gang and their modus operandi be published in the Daily Information Sheet for information of all detectives with a view to watching their further activities.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

I would also respectfully suggest that their activities and modus operandi be given publicity in local Russian newspapers without mentioning names as to minimize their chances in practicing this time-old trick.



D. Konovaleff
D.S.I.

MEMO.

28.4.34

D.C. Crime

Passed to you.
Copy has been sent
to French Police to
whom victim has
not made report.
Circles and particulars
were given to D.S. Pitts
by Mr. Kerner of the
Jewish Refugee Committee.

John Robinson

D.C. Special Branch.

File No......

Special Branch - Station,

REPORT

Date April 27, 1939.

Subject..... Central European Jews - Criminal Elements.

Made by. D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Gleanford. J. J.

With reference to a report dated March 31, 1939 relating to, among others, Max RUBINSTEIN, I forward herewith three cheques, for which there are no funds in the bank concerned for meeting the amounts appearing thereon.

As far as the information available allows one to judge, the cheque for \$12,000 has not been presented, but the two smaller amounts, i.e., \$30 and \$60 were handed in to the Cafe Abraham, 3 Route Pere Robert by one Willy BEIN, after this individual had partaken of food there. He paid for his meals out of the cheques and received the change in cash. According to details to hand, there is a gang of newcomers playing this time-old trick, the members being Theo. de VIEUX, KLINGSBERG, RUBINSTEIN and BEIN. Their modus operandi is to enter the smaller type of restaurant, spend upwards of \$20 or so on food, hand in cheques for amounts varying between \$30 and \$100 and ask for the balance in cash.

It will be observed that the three cheques apparently emanate from the same book and in the case of those numbered 2390 and 2391, the owner of the Cafe Abraham has already complained to the local Jewish Refugees' Committee about his inability to have the cheques cashed at the bank.

The signature on Cheque No. 2396, "Simon Hartstein" is believed to be fictitious and the work of either BEIN or RUBINSTEIN.

Official &
Engineering &
Reports.



D.S.I. Konovaleff
H.G. 28
4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

2

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Details of Max RUBINSTEIN have already been submitted, while BEIN, who is a fireman by profession, born in Berlin on March 26, 1900 and in possession of German passport No. 3312/38 issued in Berlin on September 30, 1939, is reported to be living at present at 61 Chusan Road.

Ja Pitts

D. S.

BR
P.A. for D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/14

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 50M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.P.D. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 542202

Special Branch - S.I. Station

REPORT

Date April 27, 1939

Subject Central European Jewish Refugees - Criminal Elements.

Made by D. S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford. 89

The following information has been secured from official sources in regard to the criminal activities of newly arrived Jewish refugees during their residence in Germany:

DC Crime
Information
The Robertson
DC (S.B.)

ROSENBAUM, Arthur, German Jew, at present residing at 305 Pingliang Road with his wife Erica.

Was charged at Luenen, Germany with "Forgery of Public Documents" and sentenced to three months imprisonment on July 27, 1937; sentence served in Dortmund.

He is in possession of German passport No. 19002 issued on October 29, 1938 in Hamburg.

LEVY, Siegfried, German Jew, present whereabouts unknown; possibility exists that he has not yet arrived in Shanghai.

Born in Altona, Hamburg on November 20, 1888. Was a former member of the Social Democratic Party and a leader of the District Reichsbanner (military formation). Was taken into preventive custody by German State Police (Gestapo) on charges of high treason and sexual offences between Jews and Aryans. Subsequently released and not imprisoned.



P.A. to D.C. (Sp Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

2

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

MAYER, Fritz Siegfried, German Jew, born at
Bausendorf, Wittlich, at present
residing at 708 Whashing Road. In
possession of German passport No.
183 issued on October 26, 1938 by
the Wittlich Police.

Known to be a strong sympathiser in
doctrines of German Communist Party,
but has never been proved to be a
member. Was detained in custody
for ten days by the Wittlich Police
on a charge of offences against
the German State.

FRAENKEL, Walter, German Jew, born at Schneider-
muhle on May 8, 1892, at present
residing with his wife, Kathe, at
Room 1, 109 Macgregor Road. In
possession of German passport No.
760/38 issued on October 31, 1938 by
the Police in Schneidermuhle.
On December 3, 1925 was charged at
the Schneidermuhle District Court
with offences relating to the adulter-
ation of food and fined RM.300 or
in lieu thereof, 30 days imprisonment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

3

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Was charged on April 27, 1929 in the same court with operating a slot-machine during prohibited hours.

One day's imprisonment.

On April 28, 1931 was charged in the Schneidermuhle Criminal Court with rape. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

On March 3, 1935 was charged in the Schneidermuhle District Court with offences relating to unlawful competition in the conducting of business affairs. Fined RM.50 or in lieu thereof, 25 days' imprisonment.

Arrangements have been made for this office to be supplied with the criminal records of all refugees when such details are forwarded, from time to time, from Berlin and Vienna. This is necessarily a slow job and will take a considerable time to complete, but as it comes through, the information gathered will be duly submitted.

D.S. Pick is making very elaborate to secure the photos of these people. E. 27

D.S. Pick
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

26R.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. B.)
274

FORM NO. 2
G. 65M-1-39
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch No. S. B. 124

REPORT

Date April 12, 1939

Subject (in full) Ernst KAUFFMAN - German Jewish refugee bad character

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Coanfora D.S.

Further to a report dated March 31, 1939 relating to criminal elements among the newly arrived Jewish refugees, I forward herewith a photograph of Ernst KAUFFMAN, particulars of whom have already been submitted.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
12/4

DC. Comm
Information -
five copies of photo attached.
of *Robinson*
DC (S.B.)

FILE
762

FILE

R 76/4

Coanfora

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. **J. B. D. 5422(C)**

Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date **March 31, 1939**

Subject **Arrival in Shanghai of Jewish Refugees - Criminal Elements.**

Made by **D. S. Pitts.**

Forwarded by **C. G. G. D. S.**

Information secured this afternoon from the "I.C." Committee, 190 Kiukiang Road in regard to the activities of undesirable characters among the recently arrived Jewish refugees is as follows:

Arthur HIRSCH: German Jew born in Berlin on November 25, 1894. Single, in possession of Reich Passport No. 2372 issued in Vienna on November 9, 1938. Has a bad reputation in Vienna and is now suspected of being a pimp and procurer, working between the Olympia Cafe in Wayside District and the Rosemarie (?) Cafe in Broadway. Is said to be endeavouring to entice young Jewish newcomers to enter a life of prostitution. Arrived here on December 20, 1938 from Europe and is or was residing at 24/11 Ward Road.

Max RUBINSTEIN: German Jew born in Berlin on November 25, 1895. Married, in possession of German Passport No. 4703/38 issued in Berlin on November 14, 1938. Arrived in Shanghai from Europe on December 31, 1938. Said to reside at 79 Wayside Road. Is alleged to be fond of gambling at Hai-Alai and has received sums for subsistence, etc. from the I. C. Committee. Complaints have been received by this Committee that this person

*D.C. Crime
Information
The Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)*



See by P.A. Bureau

*CSG
to Mr. FILE*

2/4

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

2/4

Noted

Sp. Br. 3.4.39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

has been issuing worthless cheques signed by one "Theo. de Vieux" for several small amounts of \$40 and upwards in return for sums of cash ranging from \$12 to \$20. The bank's name is unknown at present, but it is reported to be a small establishment located in Route Pere Robert near the corner of Route Vallon.

Ernst KAUFFMAN, German Jew, born on April 3, 1911, single, in possession of German passport No. 4421/38 issued in Berlin. Is alleged to have recently secured a position with the China Advertising Company, Hongkong Road, secured an advance of \$240 after three days' employment and then disappeared.

Wilhelm KLINGSBERG, German Jew, single, born on December 12, 1912, passport No. 26432 issued on September 17, 1938, recently secured a position with the Shanghai Commercial Art Studio, 39 Peking Road and later disappeared after securing a monetary advance.

No official complaint has been made to the Police and enquiries show that none is likely to be made. The information secured is submitted for what it is worth under the usual reserve, showing that the bad characters among the newcomers are now beginning to assert themselves.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.S. Pixes
D.S.

W.B.R.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

*D.S. Pix is
endeavouring to
obtain photo of
these people. C.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
5422 (B)
27 7 42

Foreign Affairs Station File No. Date July 23, 1942.

SUBJECT: Re ASSOCIATION of CHIEF-TENANTS and SUB-TENANTS in Shanghai.

With reference to the application from a group of German Jewish Refugees, consisting of the following persons:

1. Eugen Blumenthal, 277/ 3 Dent Road, chief-tenant, house consists of 11 rooms, 9 of them sub-let.
2. George Cohn, 805/ 18 E. Seward Road, chief-tenant, house consists of 3 rooms. He is also an Insurance agent.
3. Fritz Growald, 381 Ward Road, merchant and Chief-tenant of 15 rooms.
4. Paul Neugasser, 110 Alcock Road, house of two rooms. Has no sub-tenants.
5. Rudolf Reiss, 125/3 Wayside Road, agent for Insurance Co. and manager of a lodging house of 14 rooms.

to organize an Association of Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants for the purpose of settling misunderstandings which frequently occur between the two parties, the undersigned made enquiries and interviewed the administration of the Jewish Community and Mr. Peretz of the International Committee (I.C.), who are of the opinion that such association would be very useful in settling minor cases between Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants without referring to the Police Station or to the Arbitration Court of the Jewish Community, which is overcrowded with cases of disputes between small merchants over the ownership of various property.

The undersigned interviewed the above named persons and has come to the conclusion that an organization like the proposed one would be useful and would relieve the Police Stations from unnecessary enquiries in minor cases between Chief-and Sub-tenants.

The statute of the organization is herewith attached

The establishing of such club considered not necessary as the S.M.C. & Jews community have the Arbitration Board.

The applicant is to be notified the above.

Aug. 24/1942

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INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/7/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Foreign Affairs ~~Station~~ File No. Date July 23, 1942.

SUBJECT:

and contains nothing objectionable from a Police point of view, although a similar application was refused in August 1941, it is worth mentioning that the house and room problem was not so acute as at the present time owing to the rental of houses and rooms being changed from C.N.C. to C.R.B. currency.

The activities of the organization will be watched and the above group of persons was warned against any illegal proceedings and if in doubt to refer to the recognized Arbitration Courts or to the respective Police Stations.

E. J. G. G. G.
D.S.I.



JUL 26 1942

Officer i/c of Foreign Affairs Section.

STATUTE

of the Association of Chief-Tenants and Sub-Tenants in Shanghai.

1. The object of the Association is the co-operation of Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants for the promotion of peace and harmony, and creation and maintenance of living houses, and finding accommodation for those who have innocently lost their rooms or because they have come into distress. There will not be any political or religious activity.
2. Any honourable Chief-tenant or Sub-tenant may become a member of the Association. The Managing Committee of the Association decides whether someone is admitted as a member, after a written application for admission has been brought in. The Managing Committee decides finally and need not give any reason for its decision.
3. The Managing Committee of the Association consists of 6 persons. The Chairman and 2 persons of the Managing Committee must be Chief-tenants. For the Association all the resolutions of the Managing Committee are binding. In case of equality of votes, the vote of the Chairman is decisive. The Managing Committee represents the Association in internal and external affairs and is elected by the meeting of the members for a term of a commercial year. The commercial year is the calendar year and terminates at the end of the calendar year. The first commercial year ends on the 31st. of December of the calendar year following the foundation of the Association. If in the course of the commercial year a member of the Managing Committee retires, the Managing Committee has to appoint a deputy. The first Managing Committee is appointed by the founders of the Association.
4. There will have to be a meeting of the Association at least once every month. The dates of meeting will be fixed by the Managing Committee and will be published in the press. The resolutions of the meeting are decided by public voting with the single majority of the present members, unless another majority is cogently prescribed by law. In case of equality

of votes an application is deemed to have been refused. Only those members are entitled to participate in the meetings and to vote who have fulfilled their obligations to the Association especially paid their subscription. The course of the meetings and the resolutions passed have to be recorded in a minute-book.

5. In the Association there are two sections:- a Section of Chief-tenants and a Section of Sub-tenants. The leaders of these Sections are appointed by the Managing Committee. The Managing Committees of the Sections may ask members of the Association for support in their work. The Sections may hold meetings separately. The resolutions of the Sections are not binding for the Association unless they have been approved by the Managing Committee of the Association.
6. The Association levies subscriptions that will be fixed by the Managing Committee. The Managing Committee is authorised to grant a respite for payment of subscriptions, to reduce or to remit them, if such a measure is justified by the circumstances
7. The membership is extinguished by

- a. voluntary withdrawal
- b. exclusion

A member may withdraw voluntarily by presenting a written declaration of withdrawal. This becomes effective 3 months after presentation. Exclusion is made by the Managing Committee and is permitted, if a member commits a defamatory act or is in arrears with the subscriptions for more than 3 months in spite of his having got a written demand of payment.

8. Two months before the end of the commercial year the meeting of the members has to elect two examiners, who have to examine the management of the Managing Committee and who have to report about their examination at the first meeting of the new commercial year.
9. The Association will be at work in order to avoid disputes between Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants, if it is possible, and to have them settled by the arbitration-boards established by

competent authorities, and that furthermore no notice to quit will be given without the previous consent of the Association, and that the necessary steps shall be taken in order to avoid the transfer of houses by which Sub-Tenants would be deprived of their rooms.

10. The Association will strictly observe the prescriptions and laws of the Municipal Authorities and of those of the State and do its work in the common public interest beneficial to all.

11. A majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all the members may only decide upon the dissolution of the Association. For this purpose the Managing Committee has to call an extraordinary meeting of the members stating the order of the day. If in a meeting called in for this purpose there are not enough members present, the Managing Committee has within a period not later than a fortnight after this meeting call a new meeting.

12. If the Association is dissolved, its capital will be remitted to an organization of public or private welfare which is to be designated by the Managing Committee.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd., 1942.

Relief Committee of Chief-Tenants,
227/III Dent Road.

Shanghai, May 20, 1942.

30th

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S
No. S. P. 8422(B)-10
Date 29-5-42

To the

Police Headquarter,
Szechow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to your letter of 19th inst. and on the conversation with Mr. Growald, we would beg to ask for the permission of establishing a Club with the following aims:

We intend to establish a Club for the mutual benefit between Chief- and Sub-Tenants, so as to help the sub-tenants to find rooms in their need. Political and religious activities are not intended.

As soon as we have your consent we will send you a prospect of our Club-Regulations. We have already applied to the Jewish Community and asked them to forward our application to the proper authorities, a copy of which Mr. Growald has handed over to you. We are informed that the Japanese authorities would very much like to see such organisation, wherein chief-tenants and sub-tenants are mutually working together.

Therefore we have elected

1. Mr. Eugen Blumenthal, German, 227/III Dent Road,
2. Georg Cohn, German, 205/18 East Seward Road,
3. Fritz Growald, German, 381 Ward Road,
4. Paul Reugasser, Austrian, 104 Alcock Road,
5. Rudolf Reiss, Austrian, 120/3 Wayside Road,

who are willing without any payment to form such a organisation under the name of "Hilfs-Komitee der Hauspächter" / Relief Committee of Chief-Tenants/ and we would be thankful for granting us our request, in order to register the names of the candidates and to forward them to you. We like, at the same time, to point out, that we do not intend to establish an arbitration court, but in some minor cases, we would try to smooth up things between both parties, which we have done already with good success.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully:

J. Gorn



Mr. Chen.

Any record please

L

Foreign Affairs YYYYY

July 23, 1942.

Re ASSOCIATION of CHIEF-TENANTS and SUB-TENANTS in Shanghai.

With reference to the application from a group of German Jewish Refugees, consisting of the following persons:

1. Eugen Blumenthal, 277/13 Dent Road, chief-tenant, house consists of 11 rooms, 9 of them sub-let.
2. George Cohn, 805/ 18 E. Seward Road, chief-tenant, house consists of 3 rooms. He is also an insurance agent.
3. Fritz Growald, 381 Ward Road, merchant and Chief-tenant of 15 rooms.
4. Paul Neugasser, 110 Alcock Road, house of two rooms. Has no sub-tenants.
5. Rudolf Reiss, 125/3 Wayside Road, agent for insurance Co. and manager of a lodging house of 14 rooms.

to organize an Association of Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants for the purpose of settling misunderstandings which frequently occur between the two parties, the undersigned made enquiries and interviewed the administration of the Jewish Community and Mr. Peretz of the International Committee(I.C.), who are of the opinion that such association would be very useful in settling minor cases between Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants without referring to the Police Station or to the Arbitration Court of the Jewish Community, which is overcrowded with cases of disputes between small merchants over the ownership of various property.

The undersigned interviewed the above named persons and has come to the conclusion that an organization like the proposed one would be useful and would relieve the Police Stations from unnecessary enquiries in minor cases between Chief-and Sub-tenants.

The statute of the organization is herewith attached.

2.

Foreign Affairsyyyyy

July 23, 1942.

and contains nothing objectionable from a Police point of view, although a similar application was refused in August 1941, it is worth mentioning that the house and room problem was not so acute as at the present time owing to the rental of houses and rooms being changed from C.H.C. to C.R.B. currency.

The activities of the organization will be watched and the above group of persons was warned against any illegal proceedings and if in doubt to refer to the recognized Arbitration Courts or to the respective Police Stations.


D.S.I.

Officer i/c of Foreign Affairs Section. 

STATUTE

of the Association of Chief-Tenants and Sub-Tenants in Shanghai.

1. The object of the Association is the co-operation of Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants for the promotion of peace and harmony, and creation and maintenance of living houses, and finding accommodation for those who have innocently lost their rooms or because they have come into distress. There will not be any political or religious activity.
2. Any honourable Chief-tenant or Sub-tenant may become a member of the Association. The Managing Committee of the Association decides whether someone is admitted as member, after a written application for admission has been brought in. The Managing Committee decides finally and need not give any reason for its decision.
3. The Managing Committee of the Association consists of 6 persons. The Chairman and 2 persons of the Managing Committee must be Chief-tenants. For the Association all the resolutions of the Managing Committee are binding. In case of equality of votes, the vote of the Chairman is decisive. The Managing Committee represents the Association in internal and external affairs and is elected by the meeting of the members for a term of a commercial year. The commercial year is the calendar year and terminates at the end of the calendar year. The first commercial year ends on the 31st. of December of the calendar year following the foundation of the Association. If in the course of the commercial year a member of the Managing Committee retires, the Managing Committee has to appoint a deputy. The first Managing Committee is appointed by the founders of the Association.
4. There will have to be a meeting of the Association at least once every month. The dates of meeting will be fixed by the Managing Committee and will be published in the press. The resolutions of the meeting are decided by public voting with the single majority of the present members, unless another majority is cogently prescribed by law. In case of equality

of votes an application is deemed to have been refused. Only those members are entitled to participate in the meetings and to vote who have fulfilled their obligations to the Association especially paid their subscription. The course of the meetings and the resolutions passed have to be recorded in a minute-book.

5. In the Association there are two sections:- a Section of Chief-tenants and a Section of Sub-tenants. The leaders of these Sections are appointed by the Managing Committee. The Managing Committees of the Sections may ask members of the Association for support in their work. The Sections may hold meetings separately. The resolutions of the Sections are not binding for the Association unless they have been approved by the Managing Committee of the Association.
6. The Association levies subscriptions that will be fixed by the Managing Committee. The Managing Committee is authorised to grant a respite for payment of subscriptions, to reduce or to remit them, if such measure is justified by the circumstances
7. The membership is extinguished by
 - a. voluntary withdrawal
 - b. exclusion

A member may withdraw voluntarily by presenting a written declaration of withdrawal. This becomes effective 3 months after presentation. Exclusion is made by the Managing Committee and is permitted, if a member commits a defamatory act or is in arrears with the subscriptions for more than 3 months in spite of his having got a written demand of payment.

8. Two months before the end of the commercial year the meeting of the members has to elect two examiners, who have to examine the management of the Managing Committee and who have to report about their examination at the first meeting of the new commercial year.
9. The Association will be at work in order to avoid disputes between Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants, if it is possible, and to have them settled by the arbitration-boards established by

competent authorities, and that furthermore no notice to quit will be given without the previous consent of the Association, and that the necessary steps shall be taken in order to avoid the transfer of houses by which Sub-Tenants would be deprived of their rooms.

10. The Association will strictly observe the prescriptions and laws of the Municipal Authorities and of those of the State and do its work in the common public interest beneficial to all.
11. A majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all the members may only decide upon the dissolution of the Association. For this purpose the Managing Committee has to call an extraordinary meeting of the members stating the order of the day. If in a meeting called in for this purpose there are not enough members present, the Managing Committee has within a period not later than a fortnight after this meeting call a new meeting.
12. If the Association is dissolved, its capital will be remitted to an organization of public or private welfare which is to be designated by the Managing Committee.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd., 1942.

STATUTE

of the Association of Chief-Tenants and Sub-Tenants in Shanghai.

1. The object of the Association is the co-operation of Chief-tenants and Sub-tenants for the promotion of peace and harmony, and creation and maintenance of living houses, and finding accommodation for those who have innocently lost their rooms or because they have come into distress. There will not be any political or religious activity.
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SHANGHAI, July 3rd., 1942.

June, 22 42

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters,
165 Foochow Rd. 2nd. floor
L o c a l

Dear Sirs:-

Referring to the application of the "Relief Committee of Chief-Tenants, c/o. Dr. Eugen Blumenthal, 277 III Dent Rd." we beg to inform you that our Board of Directors has decided as follows:

The "Juedische Gemeinde" has no objection to the establishment and the registration of the above organization if the following conditions will be observed:

- 1) The Committee has to inform all its members, that they have to apply in all cases to the Arbitration Board of the "Juedische Gemeinde", respectively of the "I.C. ".
- 2) All changes concerning the ownership of houses or rooms and the prices of sale are to be announced to the "Juedische Gemeinde".
- 3) Notices of rooms can given only with the approval of the "Relief Committee of Chief-Tenants".

We have informed the Committee in this way.

We remain, dear Sirs,

Respectfully Yours

Communal Association of Central European Jews
(J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e)

Dr. K a r d e g g
giz Dr. K a r d e g g, President

10
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PD
S. B. REG
No. S. B. D. 8422(B)
Date 9 III

Special Branch Station. File No. Date August 30, 1941

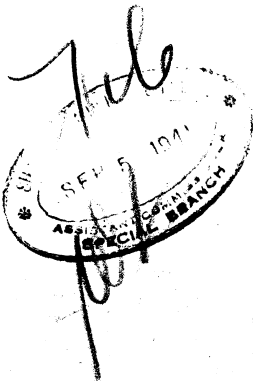
SUBJECT: Application for registration of
"Association of The House-Possessors
in Shanghai."

See also
C/R. LA. A. 42/147

With reference to the attached communication relating to a request for registration of the "Association of The House-Possessors in Shanghai" received from Messrs. E. BLUMENTHAL, W. TISCH and L. KAUF, the English version of the statutes of the organization as enclosed with the original letter are literally impossible to understand. A German version has been supplied by the sponsors of the association - the individuals mentioned above - but the aims and objects of the group are far from clear.

BLUMENTHAL, TISCH and KAUF, all German Jewish refugees and none of good standing in the refugee community, are imbued with the idea that they can assist householders and tenants in the Hongkew area in settling their many quarrels regarding rent, sub-letting, etc., etc. by the formation of the association which will take upon itself the duties of arbitrators for the purpose of settling amicably the affairs of members of the association. Since a properly constituted Arbitration Court already exists among the Jewish Community in Shanghai I do not see the need for another one to be established, especially when its real raison d'etre is merely to line the pockets of the three persons mentioned above.

The Jewish Community Arbitration Court naturally settles - or tries to settle - only cases of a



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

civil nature and their fees ~~fees~~ are purely nominal. If a litigant has nothing he is charged nothing for services while a refugee in possession of funds who is involved in a dispute is charged according to his means.

The entire scheme is a nebulous one and in the opinion of this office no good purpose would be served in allowing it to be registered as an organized association with the Police, thereby creating a precedent which might possibly be followed by numerous other Jewish refugee petty organizations for registration with the Police.

J. P. Pires

D.S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

W S & Pitts

Inform applicant.

that we cannot consider registration of this so called association. You can also warn them that any illegal activities will result in their immediate prosecution.

A.C. (S.B.)

Sir,

Instructions complied with

J. P. Pires

5/9/41

RECEIVED
REGISTRY
DATE 5/9/41



Eugen Blumenthal
277/3 Dent Road

Shanghai Municipal Council

Local

Administration Building

Sehr geehrte Herren,

wir überreichen hiermit das Statut der Vereinigung der Hausbesitzer in Shanghai in deutscher Sprache und bitten um die Genehmigung zur Gründung dieser Vereinigung.

Der Zweck der Vereinigung ist, dahin zu wirken, das die Verhältnisse der Wohnungsangelegenheiten, die oft zu Streit und vielen Beschwerden Anlass gegeben haben, in gemeinnützigem Sinne und im Interesse der Mieter und Vermieter, geregelt werden. Ferner, das die ungesunde Spekulation, die mit zu der Erhöhung der Mieten geführt hat, verhindert wird. Wir wollen auch, das der schlechte Ruf, in welchem die Hausbesitzer durch Spekulanten gekommen sind, beseitigt wird und für einen gesunden Wohnungsmarkt sorgen. Wir wollen auch Rechtsfragen von allgemeiner Bedeutung, die nicht gütlich beigelegt werden können, durch die Gerichte zur Entscheidung bringen, wozu der Einzelne, wegen der hohen Gerichtskosten, nicht in der Lage sein würde. In vielen Fällen von Streitigkeiten ist es der Kosten wegen nicht möglich die Gerichte anzurufen, was dazu geführt hat, das vielfach unzulässige Eigenmacht geübt worden ist. Unsere Vereinigung will auch dahin wirken, das auch letzteres verhindert wird und so eine Entlastung der Polizei und Gerichte herbeiführen. Wir wollen also kurz gesagt die Missstände, die unzweifelhaft im Verhältnis von Mieter zu Vermieter eingerissen sind beseitigen, und deshalb sind wir der Ansicht, das die Gründung unserer Vereinigung von allgemeinem Interesse und Nutzen ist.

Daneben wollen wir auch Geselligkeit und Wohltätigkeit üben.

Wir wollen nur ehrenhafte Mitglieder aufnehmen, die in jeder Beziehung einwandfrei sind und werden in dieser und jeder anderen Hinsicht selbstverständlich Ihre Anordnungen befolgen.

Shanghai, den 18.8.41

Hochachtungsvoll

Eugen Blumenthal
Willi Tisch
Eugen Bent

S a t z u n g

1. Der Zweck der Vereinigung besteht in der Förderung der gemeinsamen Interessen der Mitglieder im gemeinnützigen und sozialen Sinne. Dieser Zweck soll in Uebereinstimmung mit den öffentlichen Gesetzen und Vorschriften verfolgt werden. Politische und religiöse Tätigkeiten sind ausgeschlossen.

2. Die Vereinigung ist eine Zusammenfassung von Personen, welche Hausbesitz als Eigentümer, Pächter oder ägl. in Shanghai haben. Sie führt den Namen

Vereinigung der Hausbesitzer in Shanghai
Association of housepossessors in Shanghai

3. Die Mitgliedschaft kann von solchen Personen erworben werden, welche ein Haus in Shanghai als Eigentümer, Pächter oder auf Grund eines sonstigen Rechtes besitzen. Ueber den Erwerb der Mitgliedschaft beschliesst auf schriftlichen Antrag des Gesuchstellers und Bericht des Vorstandes die Mitgliederversammlung. Mitglieder können zu jeder Zeit austreten, wenn sie 2 Monate vorher dem Vorstände durch eingeschriebenen Brief ihre Kündigung erklären. Die Mitgliedschaft erlischt ferner, wenn und sobald ein Mitglied aufhört Hausbesitzer in Shanghai zu sein, es sei denn, dass das betreffende Mitglied erklärt, daß die Mitgliedschaft aufrecht erhalten werden soll. Der Ausschluss eines Mitgliedes kann auf schriftlichen, mit Gründen versehenen Antrag des Vorstandes oder von 4 Mitgliedern von der Mitgliederversammlung beschlossen werden, wenn ein Mitglied wegen eines ehrenrührigen Vergehens bestraft ist oder ernsthaft die Interessen der Vereinigung verletzt hat oder ohne ausreichende Entschuldigung mit der Zahlung des Beitrages für mehr als ein halbes Jahr im Verzuge ist. Anträge auf Ausschluss sind allen Mitgliedern eine Woche vor der Versammlung, welche über den Ausschluss beschliessen soll, brieflich mitzuteilen. Dem betroffenen Mitglied ist der schriftliche Antrag auf Ausschluss unverzüglich nach Eingang, die Ladung zur Mitgliederversammlung mindestens 10 Tage vor deren Datum durch eingeschriebenen Brief zu übersenden. Das Mitglied ist vor der Abstimmung schriftlich und auf sein Verlangen auch mündlich zu hören.

4. Der Vorstand besteht aus dem Vorsitzenden, dem Schriftführer und dem Kassenwart. Er vertritt die Vereinigung ausserhalb der Mitgliederversammlung und wird jährlich für die Dauer eines Jahres von der Mitgliederversammlung gewählt. Während des Amtsjahres können Mitglieder des Vorstandes durch die Mitgliederversammlung aus wichtigen Gründen mit der Mehrheit des Art. 33 Chin. Zivilgesetzbuches abberufen werden. Zwei Monate vor dem Ende des Geschäftsjahres sind von der Mitgliederversammlung 2 Prüfer aus der Zahl der Mitglieder zu wählen, die über die Tätigkeit des Vorstandes zu berichten haben.

5. Regelmässige Mitgliederversammlungen finden einmal in jedem Monat statt. Der Vorstand ist berechtigt, jederzeit eine außerordentliche Versammlung einzuberufen, und dazu verpflichtet, wenn 10 Mitglieder dies schriftlich unter Angabe der Tagesordnung beantragen. Die Einladung zu Versammlungen erfolgt grundsätzlich durch Brief oder Karte, falls nicht ein bestimmter Tag für die Versammlung bestimmt wird. Alle Beschlüsse der Mitgliederversammlung und der wesentliche Gang der Verhandlungen sind vom Vorstand in einem besonderen Buch aufzuzeichnen, welches von den Mitgliedern jederzeit eingesehen werden kann.

6. Alle Beschlüsse der Mitgliederversammlung werden in offener Abstimmung und durch einfache Mehrheit der anwesenden Mitglieder bewirkt, es sei denn, daß in dieser Satzung oder im chinesischen Zivilgesetzbuch etwas anderes vorgeschrieben ist.

7. Die Beiträge der Mitglieder werden von der Mitgliederversammlung bestimmt. Der Vorstand ist verpflichtet die Beiträge einzuziehen und berechtigt, auf begründeten Antrag, Ratenzahlung, Ermässigung, Stundung oder Erlass zu gewähren.

8. Im Falle von persönlichen Streitigkeiten zwischen Mitgliedern soll von dem Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes oder von einem durch ihn beauftragten Mitgliede der Versuch einer Schlichtung gemacht werden. Falls dieser Versuch mißlingt, soll ein Schiedsgericht von 3 Mitgliedern eine entgeltliche Entscheidung fällen, wobei von jeder Partei ein Schiedsrichter und der Obmann von beider Schiedsrichtern gewählt werden. Wenn eine Partei nach schriftlicher Aufforderung es unterläßt den Schiedsrichter zu benennen, ist dieser vom Vorstand zu bestimmen. Die Entscheidung ist nach schriftlicher und mündlicher Anhörung der Parteien schriftlich mit Tatbestand und Gründen zu geben und dem Vorstand und beiden Parteien mitzuteilen.

9. Hinsichtlich der Abänderung oder Ergänzung dieser Satzung, der Auflösung der Vereinigung sowie aller sonstigen in dieser Satzung nicht geregelter Fragen gelten die Bestimmungen des chinesischen Zivilgesetzbuches. Das Vermögen der Vereinigung fällt im Falle ihrer Auflösung ohne Liquidation an eine Einrichtung der öffentlichen Wohlfahrt, die von der Mitgliederversammlung wird. Beim Fehlen einer solchen Bestimmung entscheidet der Vorstand.

F bestimmt

Shanghai

Eugen Blumenthal
277/3 Dent Road.

Shanghai Municipal Council

L c c a l

Administration Building.

Dear Sirs,

We hereby beg to hand you the statutes of the Association of Housepossessors in Shanghai, in the German language, and ask you to allow the formation of this association.

The aim of the association is to settle all sorts of misunderstandings and conflicts as arise between landlords and tenants, without having to bother the authorities. Another of its aims is to stop rent profiteering. We shall endeavour to change the bad repute which was given the housepossessors by various speculators. We also want to be able to settle questions which cannot be decided by amiable negotiations by court action, which a single person would not be able to do, in view of the expense in connection with law-suits. In many cases people tried to avoid the expense of taking matters to court and have consequently taken action which is neither legal nor fair. Our association will also save the Police and Courts a lot of bother. In short we shall try to stop all disputes between landlords and tenants, and therefore consider that the formation of such an association would be to everybodys benefit.

We also intend to further companionship and charity.

All our members will be persons of good repute and will consequently carry out all your instructions.

Yours faithfully,

signed: Eugen Blumenthal

Shanghai, August 18, 1941.

Willy Tisch

Leopold Kauf.

STATUTES .

1. The aim of the association is to promote mutual understanding among its members. This shall be done in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. Political and religious activities are banned.

2. The members of the association will consist of persons who are owners, lessees, etc. of houses in Shanghai. The name will be

Association of Housepossessors in Shanghai.

3. Member can be any person who possesses a house in Shanghai, as owner, lessee, or in some other rightful capacity. A new member will be accepted after his written application has been passed by the committee and the member-meeting. Members can resign after having given 2 months notice by registered mail to the chairman of the association. The membership automatically ceases when a person stops being a housepossessor, in such cases a special application to retain membership must be forwarded. A member may be expelled upon a suggestion from four other members of the association, if the reasons are found sufficient by the member-meeting; or if he owes more than half a year's membership fees. Upon receiving a proposal to expulse a certain member, he (the member) must receive notice of such a proposal at least ten days prior to the member-meeting, on which occasion he may state anything he knows in his defence.

4. The committee consists of the Chairman, the Secretary and the Cashier. They are elected for a period of one year by the member-meeting. The member-meeting may in the course of the year in accordance with Article 33 of the Chinese Civil Code, by majority elect a new committee. Two months before the end of the year two members of the association will be appointed as controllers, and will report on the activity of the committee.

5.

5. A member-meeting will be held once every month.

The committee has the right to call at any time a special meeting, and has to do so, when it is requested by ten members.

Unless it is the regular meeting, invitations for the special meeting will be sent by letter or post card. All decisions of the member-meeting and important announcements of the committee will be entered in a specially provided book, which can at any time be perused by the members.

Eugen Blumenthal
277/2 Dent Road.

Shanghai Municipal Council

Legal
Administration Building.

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Willy Tisch

Leo, old Kauf.

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File no. *111*
Registered **FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT**
Shanghai, the 31 st of July 1941

Shanghai Municipal Council

Edison
L o k a l
Administration Building

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.
AUG 4 1941
RECEIVED

Dear Sirs,

we take the liberty to notify to you the formation of the

Association of the House - Possesors in Shanghai

which happened in a meeting on June 26 th 1941. Referring to the statute and the list of the members herewith enclosed, we beg leave to apply respectfully for your authorisation of our establishment.

The board of directors (comittee) consists of:

1. Eugen Blumenthal	277/3 Dent Road	Chairman
2. Willy Tisch	810/37 East Seward Road	Secretary
3. Leopold Kauf	810/37 East Seward Road	Cashier

We have the honour to be, dear Sirs, Yours very faithful servants

Association of the House-Possesors in Shanghai

Eugen Blumenthal *Willy Tisch*
Leopold Kauf

Our address is:

c/o Eugen Blumenthal
277/3 Dent Road

List Of Members

Mr. E. Blumenthal	277/3 Dent Rd.
" W. Tisch	810/37 East Seward Rd.
" L. Kauf	810/37 East Seward Rd.
" Weinstein	805/36 East Seward Rd.
" E. Neugasser	277/3 Dent Rd.
" Dr. Guthwirt	241 Chusan Rd.
" Warschawsky	810/68 East Seward Rd.
" Nachmann	810/35 East Seward Rd.
" David	252 Wayside Rd.
" Gottlieb	810/43 East Seward Rd.
" Schaechter	69 Chusan Rd.
" F. Zellermeier	1170 East Broadway
" Schele	805/34 East Seward Rd.
Mrs. Britzmann	810/87 East Seward Rd.
Mr. Goldstaub	765 Tongshan Rd.
" Fiedler	765 Tongshan Rd.
" Weissenberg	7 60 Tongshan Rd.
" Schwersenz	810/27 East Seward Rd.
Mrs. Rosenberg	810/27 East Seward Rd.
Mr. Abraham	737/16 East Broadway
" Heymann	810/28 East Seward Rd.
" Sondland	810/14 East Seward Rd.
" Wachsnar	805/20 East Seward Rd.
" Lindenstrauss	335 Wayside Rd.
" O. Weil	912 East Seward Rd.
" H. Preis	226 Kungping Rd.
" Reich	820 East Seward Rd.
" Lewinski	805/35 East Seward Rd.
" L. Weiss	416/53 Tongshan Rd.
" S. David	54 Chusan Rd.
" Moral	56/44 Chusan Rd.
" Prunelle	805/36 East Seward Road
" Fraenkel	818/47 Tongshan Rd.
" Reiss	125 Wayside Rd.

Henry Blumenthal

Walter Tisch

Leopold Kauf

STATUTE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HOUSE POSSESSORS IN SHANGHAI

1. Object of the association of house-possessors in Shanghai is the furtherance of the members' common interests in the meaning of the public utility and socialism. this purpose is to be pursued in accordance to the public laws and regulations. Political and religious activities are excluded.

2. The association is a community of persons who possess one or more houses in Shanghai either for property or for lease or to like. It bears the name:
ASSOCIATION OF HOUSE POSSESSORS IN SHANGHAI.

3. The member-ship can be acquired by such persons who have one or several houses in Shanghai as owners, leasers or in consequence of an other title. After a proposal in writing by a member-applicant and report of the managing committee the member-meeting has to decide upon the acquisition of this member. Members are allowed to retire at any time if they declare their notice two months before to the managing committee by means of a registered letter. Moreover the membership goes out if and provided that a member has ceased to be a house-possessor in Shanghai. Except this member may declare to keep his member-ship. If a member:

1. is punished because of a slanderous offence or
 2. seriously hurt the association's interests or
 3. is owing the shares for more than 6 Months without sufficient apology.
- The managing committee or 4 members may make an written offer to the member-meeting for excluding this member. Such a proposal is to be informed all members by letter one week before the member-meeting, that has to decide upon the exclusion. The written proposal is to be sent to the chairman. After having received it the chairman has to send a copy of it to the member in question at once, further the invitation to the member-meeting at latest 10 days before, both written by registered letter. The member is to be listened in writing or in demand by word of mouth before the voting.

4. The managing committee consists of:

- a. the chairman
- b. the secretary
- c. the cashier

It represents the association outside the member-meeting and it elected yearly by the member-meeting for long a year. During the official year members of the managing committee can be recalled by every member-meeting if important reasons are at hand and a majority according to § 53 of the Chinese Civil Code is deciding it. Two months before the end of a business year the member-meeting has to elect two examiners amidst the members having to report upon the activity of the managing committee.

5. Regular member-meetings take place once in every month. The managing committee is authorized to convoke an extraordinary member-meeting at any time and obliged for it if 10 members propose it by written and enclosing the order of the day. the invitation for member-meetings on principle happens by letter or card except a fixed day has been appointed for the member meeting. All resolutions of the member-meeting and the substantial course of the discussions are to be noted down by the managing committee into a special book for looking into by each member at any time.

6. All resolutions of the member-meeting are effected in public voting by single majority of the present members. Except such cases for which this statute or the Chinese Civil Code prescribe an other voting.

7. The shares of the members are fixed by the member-meeting. The managing committee has to collect the shares; it can allow payment by installation reduction, delay in payment or full remission to the member who is making a proved proposal.

8. In case of differences of personal manner between members the chairman or a member charged by the chairman may try to settle the difference. After having failed the trial an arbitration board consisting of 3 members may come to a definitive decision.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422 (C) 144

Date. 22-11-42

S.4, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~ File No. Date April 15th, 1942.

SUBJECT: R. Peritz.- Activities of.

With reference to the report on the "Community of Central European Jews" and the Functions of the "I.C. Committee", forwarded by the undersigned on April 13th, 1942, enquiries have been conducted re Mr. Robert Peritz, mentioned in the report as a new member of the Governing Board of the "Community".

The following are extracts from Special Branch files:-

D.5422 (C)-2 from a report on "Central European Jews-criminal and suspected criminal elements, dated May 23rd, 1939: Robert Peritz: Details as to birth, date of arrival, etc. unknown. He presented, however, to the Hongkong Harbour Police, when en route to Shanghai, German Passport No. 544/161 issued in Berlin on April 16th, 1934 - valid for 5 years- which he admitted having bought as a forged document in Berlin. It is now in possession of the local German Consulate-General."

dated Feb. 20th, 1942.

N.1436. Report on a "Communication from Robert Peritz, requesting permission to establish an office as a commission-agent for turf-accountant". Remarks of A. C. (Sp. Br.) read:- "not officially approved".

The following particulars have been obtained by the undersigned in the course of enquiries:-

Mr. Robert Peritz, German Jew, married, residing at 21/3 Baikal Road, was born in Berlin on March 2nd, 1895. 6 years prior to his arrival in Shanghai, i.e. in 1932, he emigrated to Italy. For the most part of his stay in Italy he resided in Mailand where he operated a lodging house. Forced by anti-Jewish legislation to leave Italy in 1938, he made his way to Hongkong. There the Harbour Police detected that his passport was a forgery (see above). After a short detention by the Hongkong Authorities

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

* 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

he travelled on to Shanghai where he arrived on the 1-11-38 on board the R.M.S. "Empress of Russia". After his arrival here he acquired the lease of premises at 258 Yulin Road, in respect of which he applied for a "Foreign Lodging House" licence in April 1939. At the same time he, together with Mr. F. Ruhemann, opened a tavern and garden-restaurant at 151 Thorburn Road, which became known as the "Palm-Garden". This business proved to be a failure and ceased to exist on August 31st, 1939. In the end of 1939 Mr. Peritz also relinquished the lease of the premises at 258 Yulin Road.

During the campaign preceding the Municipal Elections of 1940 Mr. Peritz was active on behalf of the Japanese faction and was furthermore concerned with the distribution of landing permits which were offered to Jewish refugee voters.

Until recently Peritz is said to have been in financial straits. Enquiries, re the contents of the above mentioned Sp. Br. file N. 1436, show that Mr. Peritz is connected with an office of "Turf Commission Agents" which is conducted under the name of "Robert & Co" at No. 1105 Broadway Mart at the corner of Broadway East and Muirhead Road. It is said that Mr. Peritz furnished the licence (?) for the establishment whereas Messrs. Mannheim and Schreiber supplied the necessary funds. The latter two are conducting the business. Enquiries at the Revenue Dept., S.M.C. failed to throw any light on the nature of the licence, ^{an} no existing licence pertaining to/enterprise of this

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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- 3 -

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kind.

From information gathered it appears that Mr. Peritz does not like to advertize his connection with "Robert & Co". which can be ascribed to his present position as a member of the Governing Board of the "Jewish Community". Interesting in this connection is the fact that the name "Robert" is Mr. Peritz' Christian name.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. Peritz is to be entrusted with the supervision of the "I.C. Committee".

P. H. H. H.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FLASH

NO.

3

FLASH

NO.

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D5422(c)

- 10

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

D.5422(C)

Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1933.	-0-
Arrival of German Jewish Refugees in Shanghai in 1937 et seq.	-1-
Central European Refugees - Arrival of criminal elements.	-2-
Elly Widler - Activities on behalf of Jewish Refugees.	-3-
Central European Refugees - Alleged political meetings.	-4-
-do- -do- -do- - Lists of arrivals.	-5-
-do- -do- -do- - Control - "International Committee" formed.	-6-
-do- -do- -do- - Statistics of refugee camps.	-7-
Articles exploiting experiences of refugees in local press - Protest made by Mr. Komor, Hon. Sec., "I. C."	-8-
Article in "Mainichi" re establishment of new factory for Jewish Refugees.	-9-
Central European Refugees - Regulations governing entry into Shanghai, endorsements on documents and fees in respect of endorsements.	-10-
Arbitration Board for European Emigrants.	-11-
General Report on Jewish Refugees.	-12-

D. 5422 (C) - 10/

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES * IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS ETC.

I N D E X

0. Central European Jewish Refugees - Immigration and Endorsement of Documents - Regulations and Fees Etc.

1. Control of Immigration - Revision of Regulations

2. LANDING PERMITS

Permits by Japanese Authorities - Re-KANN
Disregard of landing regulations by Lloyd Triestino
French Authorities cease issue of permits
Ref. - R.H.I.Hirschfeld - uncompliance with regulations
Permits for Jewish refugee Children from Europe
Refugee arrivals from Siberia without permits

3. Regulations covering entry of Non-Jewish refugees

4. Expulsions - Proposed expulsion from Hongkew Area

5. Registration in Hongkew Area.

6.

7. Refugee arrivals from Japan - 350 from Kobe per S.S.Tatuta

8. MISCELLANEOUS

Staatenlose passports to be recalled by German Consulate
Telegrams exchanged between H'Kong and S.M.C, Secretaries
Control of Refugees coming to S.M.P. Headquarters
Visits of S.M.P.(S.B.) detectives to Off. of Refugee Committee
Letters in N.C.D.N. re- difficulties of Immigration
Complaint by Harbor Master's office - Re-Mr.Pitts examination of passports on ships.
Re-mission of Taxation - Not granted 5.12.41.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(c)-10

29 7 41

Special Branch

Station. File No. Date July 28, 1941

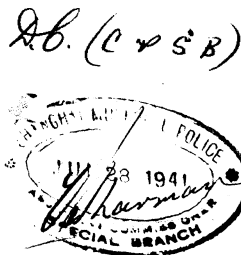
SUBJECT: Central European Refugees Immigration Affairs -
Questions affecting refunding of deposits.

Under Article N2a of the Council's regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees a sum of US\$400 is required to be deposited with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. In more normal times the money is handed over to the person on whose behalf it is deposited only after he (she) has arrived in Shanghai and returned this office's Immigration Certificate and registered his (her) personal particulars with this office, or, returned to the depositor in the event of the immigrant being unable to come to Shanghai after the Immigration Certificate has been returned to this office.

The money, in the care of the Committee, is only released after the issue by this office of a statement to the effect that the Police are satisfied with the bona-fides of the case.

Recently numerous persons who have deposited money with the Committee to enable certain refugees to come to Shanghai have approached this office with requests that they be allowed to repossess themselves of the sums deposited. The reasons, which are factually correct, can be listed as follows:-

1. The Russo-German war makes travel via Siberia impossible.
2. The Lisbon-U.S.A.-Shanghai route is almost impracticable.
3. Mailing facilities between Shanghai and say Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, Hungary, etc. are



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

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2

extremely limited and uncertain so that while the refugees themselves are unable to come to Shanghai, the return of the certificates as required by this office is a problematical one. It may take the best part of twelve months for a certificate to be returned under prevailing conditions while the amount of mail lost or destroyed at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany cannot be underestimated.

In these circumstances, therefore, instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether the amounts deposited with the Committee may be returned to the depositors without the initial return of Immigration Certificates.

In this connection it should be mentioned that many of the depositors are good types whose fears of losing the monies they have deposited have been increased by the recent freezing of credits as applied by the United States and Japan. (The monies deposited with the Committee are held by the Chase Bank, an American concern).

Ja. Pikes.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

2/28/7

RECEIVED BY
REGISTRY
DATE 2/7/7

K 38/1

RECHTSANWALT HANS LEDIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

131 Museum Road, Room 433

Shanghai, April 9, 1941.

POLICE FORCE

1 APR 1941

5422(C)-10

24 4 4

The Chairman,

Shanghai Municipal Council

Dear Sir,

We learned that a petition has been sent to you by Dr. Michaelis as chairman of the Association of Central-European Lawyers at Shanghai, concerning Permits for the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai.

The undersigned respectfully submit that we are no members of the above Association nor connected in any way with the said petition.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants

(Signed) Dr. H. Frank
Attorney-at-Law

Ledien
Attorney-at-Law.



Dr. S. EICHBERG
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT V.D.
CONSULTING HOURS: 3-6 P.M.
AND BY APPOINTMENT

40 NINGPO ROAD
ROOM 304, TEL. 14549
RESIDENCE TEL. 77958

SHANGHAI, 10th April 1941.

F. A. Pitts, Esq.,
c/o S.M. Police Headquarters,
Special Branch,
185/215 Foochow Road,
Local.

Dear Mr. Pitts:

Referring to our last conversation concerning Dr. R. B. Michaelis, I want - like some of my local colleagues - to stress the fact, that I am not and never have been a member of the "ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL-EUROPEAN LAWYERS", headed by said Dr. M. Having no connection whatsoever with that organization I am wholly independent in my opinions.

I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Dr. S. Eichberg

*File
J. A. Pitts
1941*

X 23/1

P.

SH22(C)-10

24 H H1

March 23,

41.

Dr. Robert B. Michaelis,
1074 Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to refer to your letter of March 9, concerning the entry of European Refugees into the International Settlement and to state that careful consideration has been given to the points raised therein.

I have to inform you that the regulations governing the entry of European Refugees were designed to prevent the entry into the Settlement of all destitutes, irrespective of race or creed, and can assure you that in granting entry permits no discrimination is made by the Council against persons of Jewish or any other faith or nationality.

The proposals made by you as to revision of the regulations and procedure to be followed have been carefully considered and noted and, whilst thanking you for your interest in this matter, I have to state that the Council is satisfied with the existing arrangements and considers that there is not adequate justification for making any change at present.

Others than the Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees in Shanghai are not precluded from acting on behalf of persons desiring to gain admission into the Settlement. Entry permits are issued provided that the Council's requirements are fulfilled.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary & Commissioner General.

YC.

S.B. D.5422(C)-10.

S.B. D. 5422 (C)-10
29 - 3 - 41

March 26, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: File No. K.38/1.

Subject : Letter from Dr. R.B. Michaelis
dated March 9, 1941.

I forward herewith copy of a report on the above mentioned subject.

I suggest that Dr. Michaelis be informed that present arrangements are working quite satisfactorily and no discrimination is shown against persons of Jewish or any other faith or nationality.



PAC/.

K.M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

DATE 29 3/41

Shanghai Municipal Council.

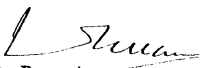
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SHANGHAI.

March 27, 1941.

The Commissioner of Police.

Subject: Letter from Dr. Robert B. Michaelis dated
8/3/41 re influx of Jewish Refugees.

It would be appreciated if you could now forward your comment
on the above matter sent to you on..... March 11, 1941....


Acting Deputy Secretary.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Date March 25, 1941
RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 29 1941
6422(C)-10

Letter dated March 9 from R.B. Michaels.

I suggest ~~that~~ the writer be informed briefly that the present arrangement for the entry into Shanghai of European refugees is working satisfactorily and no discrimination is shown to the detriment of persons of Jewish or any other faith.

John P. Robertson

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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4 D 8422(C)10
JH 3 H

REPORT

Special Branch - S.I. Station. File No. Date March 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Communication dated March 9, 1941 from R.B. MICHAELIS addressed to the Chairman of the Council.

Before commenting on the contents of the attached communication it is just as well to point out that according to enquiries made in the competent local circles Dr. R. B. MICHAELIS, the writer of the letter in question, is considered in these circles as being something akin to a "shyster" lawyer who, for a long time past has worried the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, with every possible kind of suggestion, the main object of which was to secure for himself a salaried post. He has failed in his objective in this direction and his communications are now even ignored by the responsible

Members of the Committee.

Dr. MICHAELIS, a Jewish refugee, appears to have based his contentions on a wrong supposition. He very long-windedly describes the Council's regulations applicable to the entry into Shanghai of European refugees as discriminating against the Jewish race. Such is very definitely not the case. The regulations refer to EUROPEAN REFUGEES and no mention of Jewish refugees is made in these regulations except in paragraph 5 which states that applications for entry permits must be made through the medium of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. This was done simply because the majority of refugees are of Jewish race or religion but it does not alter the fact that

S.B. (C + S.B.)

Should be
note further
this might be
done J.B.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Informant?

J. Harman

24/3 A.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

no discrimination against Jews exists. Another point that should be drawn to your attention is the fact that he states "practically these regulations have been applied only to persons of Jewish race and of German, Austrian or Polish (or -ex) nationality...." This is by no means correct. Permits have been applied for and issued in respect of, for instance, Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Czechs, Bulgarians, Danes, Norwegians, Yugo-slavians, Spaniards, etc., etc.

Whether the regulations in question are legally correct is not for this office to comment on, but it seems hardly feasible that the Council would have framed such regulations without first taking steps to ensure their legality.

Before taking into consideration the remarks of Dr. MICHAELIS vis-a-vis his proposals for new entry rules, his remarks in regard to the duties of members of the Old Jewish Community in Shanghai in relation to newcomers (refugees) should be examined. He says that old residents fail in their willingness to assist newcomers. This may or may not be so but it is a fact, based on personal experience, that the great majority of "old-timers" would, were they in a position to do so, ban all further immigration into Shanghai of refugees since they realize most forcibly that coming to this city are many of the worst types of Central European refugees with already disastrous results in many respects to Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station. File No. Date

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The statement of Dr. MICHAELIS that the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai exists more or less solely as executor and administrator for the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, from whom much of the funds for the upkeep of indigent refugees emanates, is again by no means correct. This Committee is carrying out a task under extreme difficulty that, in other countries, would surely necessitate governmental control. When this committee was formed it had upon its membership roll such men as Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. E. Kann, Mr. M. Speelman, Mr. E. Hayim, etc., all of whom are internationally known in the world of finance. The American organization, mentioned higher, comprises some of the most influential Jews in the United States and it was natural for them to place their funds and affairs in the hands of a committee in Shanghai that was known for its fair-dealing and ability to make the most of a bad situation in the most adverse of circumstances.

The I.C. Committee, sponsored by Sir Victor Sassoon with a gift of \$150,000.00 (rehabilitation fund) to enable needy refugees to recommence business, does excellent work and has assisted the Police and other departments of the Council on many occasions but, certain friction exists between this organization and the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. Instead of pulling together they are continually having

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station. File No. Date

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petty quarrels which tend to disorganize and offset the good work done by the two committees.

The proposed new entry rules mentioned by Dr. MICHAELIS have been carefully noted but in almost every instance they are already taken care of by the existing regulations which are applied with the necessary elasticity that each individual case demands. His proposal that the Council appoint an advisory committee to examine applications for entry permits has, in effect, been already carried out with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai acting in the capacity of examination committee with Mr. E. Kann at its head. It seems superfluous to add that Mr. Kann has conducted his duties most faithfully and carefully and, what is more, in a voluntary capacity.

And so we get to the crux of the letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council. Dr. MICHAELIS suggests that all applications be made through the agency of attorneys-at-law. He, significantly enough, is a lawyer himself, and it seems certain that he himself desires to create for himself a position that will enable him to live in a style that, perhaps he was once accustomed to. The fact that applications are already occasionally made through the medium of certain accredited lawyers and shipping agencies and permits issued in respect thereof provided such applications meet with the Council's requirements is freely admitted but what charges these

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT: 5

lawyers or agencies make of their clients is no concern of this office and further, no concern of Dr. MICHAELIS.

Until refugees such as Dr. MICHAELIS realize that both the Council and the local refugee Committees are doing their very utmost to ameliorate the lot of the many unfortunate immigrants in Shanghai and that the centralization of refugee matters into the hands of one competent committee is far better than placing such affairs into the hands of several organizations, new proposals as outlined by Dr. MICHAELIS will continue to have a disorganizing effect upon the working ability of the present constituted committees and sub-committees.

[Handwritten signature]
8/3.

[Handwritten signature]
D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Ref. K 38/1

POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

11 MAR 1941

DR. ROBERT B. MICHAELIS

1074 Bubbling Well Road,

Shanghai, March 9, 1941.

6422(C)-10

11 3 41

To the Chairman,
The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai,
Shanghai.

Sir:

Re: Influx of Jewish Refugees

I beg leave to draw respectfully the Council's attention to the following matter, speaking as a private person and not as a member of any Committee or Organization:

I.

The Municipal Gazette of February 17th, 1939 contains the publication of a communication of the Senior - Consul in Shanghai answering to the Council's letters concerning the "Influx of Jewish Refugees". In the issue of October 27th, 1939, a notice followed regulating the entry of European refugees into the Foreign Settlement. - The Annual Report for the year 1939, on page 28, informed the public another time about the question of "Jewish Refugees" and the unfavourable conditions of these refugees gaining a livelihood in Shanghai. There has been said that the Council announced in August 1939 its decision forbidding any further entry into the Settlement of refugees from Europe and issued regulations in October, permitting exceptions to the general prohibition of entry.

Practically these regulations have been applied only to persons of Jewish race and of German, Austrian or Polish (or ex-) nationality. - A legal motivation of the rules has not been published, so far as I know.

II.

My intention in writing this letter - less as a German citizen and a former judge, of probably Jewish descent, but as a simple rate-payer in this city - is to suggest firstly a re-examination of the legality of the regulations mentioned sub I. Studying Treaties, Land-Regulations, Bye-laws etc. and the most part of the existing books on

these lines, I cannot find any other discussable legal basis for those prescriptions but Landregulations IX and X, establishing a Police force in the Settlement ("therein") and authorizing the Council to carry out the Regulations. I will put aside the signification of the word "therein" and similar other questions of definition and forthwith admit that the uncontrolled and unlimited entry of persons without sufficient means of livelihood and of no possibility to earn a modest life may be an imminent danger for public order and therefore a reasonable ground for the competent authorities to adopt Police measures; and I beg to emphasize that undoubtedly neither the Council nor one of their members or officers deliberately intended to establish a racial discrimination under non-Chinese people in Shanghai. But in fact, as they are issued and applied, the regulations are a law of racial and national discrimination. Excepted the entry of Chinese from the adjacent districts into the Settlement, these regulations have, so far as I know, only one preceding in the story of this city, viz. the notification issued in 1917 concerning German and Austro-Hungarian nationals. In that case, there were no racial discriminations, neither de lege nor de facto; and for the national discrimination reasons have been given based in Chinese suzerainty and in the fact that China had declared war to Germany and Austro-Hungary in August 1917, even these reasons not being generally approved in that time.

Regarding the regulations of 1939 for the entry of Jewish Refugees, it seems to me that one can raise even more the question whether they are legal and whether, in their form existing and as practically executed, they are an amendment to the Landregulations or a sort of Bye-law, in both of these cases not made in conformity with the procedure prescribed in Landregulations XXVIII and XI. Furthermore I beg to remark respectfully that the regulations, in their present form, scarcely are in full accordance with the international character of this city, with the free and amicable collaboration of the inhabitants of all nationalities

and races and with the mercantile purpose of an "open" port, besides several other points of view more, legal as well as practical.

III

Stating that I don't deny the possibility and even necessity of any entry-rules, and in order to avoid to appear merely as a critic, I may utter some constructive proposals for possibly planned new regulations:

- 1) As a principle permits should be declared necessary for foreigners of all nations and races. There may be constituted, aborigine, general exceptions for citizens of those countries who do not compel their nationals to emigrate abroad without sufficient means or generally assist their nationals in Shanghai when coming in need or similar. General bonds of this kind by Consular notifications could be admitted.
- 2) Issue of permits for persons not excepted according to No. 1 above should not only be granted in consideration of the financial questions, but also in respect to the following points:
 - a) Near relationship: Spouse and minor children of persons already living in Shanghai should not be hindered to immigrate by any restrictions. For parents facilities should be granted.
 - b) The special capacity, the experience in certain lines or professions important for this country and for Shanghai and similar particulars of the immigrant should be taken in consideration.
 - c) A proof of good conduct (criminal record, certificates etc.) and of health should be requested and also the age of the applicants be taken in some account.
 - d) Linguistic knowledge, especially of the English and/or the Asiatic languages are to be regarded.
 - e) The possibility of further emigration into the interior of China or abroad, in given cases, may be taken in consideration.
 - f) Special bonds or affidavits may be admitted in suitable cases.

These points are only examples and general remarks, in order to explain my suggestions in general.

- 3) Regarding the procedure of issuing permits, I propose a ~~thorough~~ examination of applications by an advisory committee to be appointed by the Council, each case to be treated by three members of such committee. Granting or refusing the permit should remain at the only discretion of the Council. Agents for applicants should be only attorneys-at-law of full qualification, and so fees should be asked for, excepted those for the Council according to the List of taxes, rates, dues and fees annually issued.

The existing regulation has its basis on the reason that it is generally the task of the old Jewish Community in Shanghai to supply the means for new-comers of Jewish race. I fully agree that it should be so, but the facts, unfortunately, are other. The financial situation in general in the past years and the high number of immigrants may be some reason. But apart from that, Jewish circles somewhat fail in their willingness to help, and with the exception of some donators and several benefactors from amongst Jewish and non-Jewish old Shanghai residents, the means come in the very greatest part from abroad, and the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigrants is chiefly not more than the executor and administrator for the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee. The statements of accounts which have been published prove these facts. On the other side, the I.C. (International Committee for the Organization of Immigrants in China), generally occupied with all matters of passports, identification-cards, visas, transmigration, registration with the Consulates and so on, in my knowledge, has no dealings with the issue of permits for immigration. On these reasons, an advisory committee, not restricted to one single Jewish Committee, should be appointed by the Council, and besides the Jewish Committee, independent citizens' collaboration would be useful too.

I am sorry to must add in this concern that relatives of persons living in Germany or Austria and being in sorrow about their families' members often come in my office telling me: "This or that person 'procures' permits for 300 \$ or 400 \$ or similar" and so on, I will not insist on these things, and the best will of all, working in this matter, authorities as well as departments of committees, should not be doubted. Nevertheless, in my opinion the issue of permits is a very earnest matter of great consequences for the parties concerned as well as for the welfare of this city. Thus, each application deserves a careful consideration in a clear legal

way of procedure. I think that these cases are certainly not of inferior importance than f.i. civil claims for the recovery of some hundred dollars or criminal persecutions or applications for licenses etc.

I beg to remark that this letter, addressed to you with all due respect, does not pretend to be complete in this matter, and I should be glad, if my modest suggestions could contribute to serve not only the interests of the parties concerned, but above all those of this city.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Dr. Robert B. Michaelis



F.

Council Chamber, ^{S#22(2)-10} 8 48

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, February 24, 1941.

The Commissioner of Police.

Central European Refugees
Telegraphic Confirmation of Immigration
Certificates Issued.

The recommendation contained in your report of February 22 is approved, that an extra charge of \$25 be made in respect of the additional clerical work involved in telegraphic confirmation of the issue of Police Immigration Certificates in addition to the cost of cables.

L. Sullivan

Acting Deputy Secretary.

YC.



MUNICIPAL POLICE
REC.
D. 5422(10) 10
22 2 14

February 22, 41.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

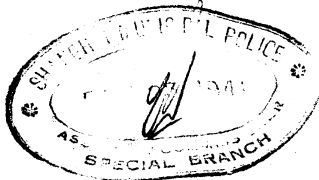
Reference: Your file K.58/1.

Subject: Jewish Refugees.

I forward herewith^x copy of a report on the subject of telegraphic confirmation of the issue of Police Certificates and in view of the increase in clerical work involved I have to recommend that an extra fee of \$25 be made in addition to the cost of the cable.

x Sent.
22/2/41

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.



257 P. 100
Information
(M. 100)

C O P Y.

Special Branch, S. 1.

February 19, 1941.

Central European Refugees - Confirmation of issue of
Immigration Certificates required.

Requests have been received by this office during the past few days that we confirm that certain Immigration permits have been issued by cabling the Japanese Consulate-General in Prague and Berlin. These requests have been received from Central European refugees who have applied for and received Immigration permits.

This measure is apparently necessary as cablegrams have been received by the refugees concerned in Shanghai from the Jewish Aid Committees located in Berlin and Prague to the effect that transit visas (for Manchukuo and Japan ?) will only be issued by the Japanese authorities in Prague or Berlin after cabled confirmation has been received from the Shanghai Municipal Council that the necessary permits have been issued.

The object of this move is not clear but it would seem that it is another of the many obstacles placed in the way of intending emigrants.

If the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) does decide to sign these cablegrams, all fees for which of course will be paid by the refugees in Shanghai, it is confidently anticipated that many similar requests will be made at this office.

Attached hereto are cablegrams to be signed and a cable received by Mr. Paul KOHN, Czechoslovakian refugee in Shanghai, from the Jewish Aid Committee in Prague. This cablegram states in brief the details mentioned above.

Date February 20, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Reference attached report by D.S.I. Pitts,
the work in connection with the issue of immigration
certificates is considerable and now requests are
being received for police telegraphic confirmation
of issue. While these requests are not unreasonable
the work involved merits the levying of extra fee and
in this connection I suggest a charge of \$25.00.

John Robert

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches).



*PA
Letter to SA CG
for approval of \$25.00
charge of extra fee*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch - S.I. Station,
REPORT

Date February 19, 1941

Subject Central European Refugees - Confirmation of issue of Immigration
Certificates Required

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by C.D.I. Tabrum

Requests have been received by this office during the past few days that we confirm that certain Immigration permits have been issued by cabling the Japanese Consulate-General in Prague and Berlin. These requests have been received from Central European refugees who have applied for and received Immigration permits.

This measure is apparently necessary as cablegrams have been received by the refugees concerned in Shanghai from the Jewish Aid Committees located in Berlin and Prague to the effect that transit visas (for Manchukuo and Japan ?) will only be issued by the Japanese authorities in Prague or Berlin after cabled confirmation has been received from the Shanghai Municipal Council that the necessary permits have been issued.

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Attached hereto are cablegrams to be signed and a cable received by Mr. Paul KOHN, Czechoslovakian refugee in Shanghai, from the Jewish Aid Committee in Prague. This cablegram states in brief the details mentioned above.
A.C. (Special Branch).

db (CPSB)



[Handwritten signature]
19/2/41
A.C.

[Handwritten signature]
D.S.I.

"Via CCTC"



RADIOGRAM

上海國際電台

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RADIO OFFICE

DFK 1026

PRAG BS43 26/24 17 1900

DLT RP17.20 PAKON SHANGHAI

JAPANKONSULAT PRAG ERTEILT TRANSITVISUM BERGLER
ALLINA NURGUR WENN MUNIPIALBEHOERDE NUMMER UND
AUSSTELLUNGSDATUM POSTWENDEND AN KONSULAT KABELT
ANSONSTEN AUSREISE UNMOEGLICH

KEHILAH

166

DELIVERY NO.

For any inquiry respecting this radiogram, please present the duplicate copy to THE SHANGHAI
INTERNATIONAL RADIO OFFICE, Sassoon House, Jinkee Road or Phone
Phone 11130 for a messenger to collect your outgoing radiogram

66
FILE
13.1.42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. POLICE
No. S. B. 15422 (1-10-1)
Date 12-1-42

January 10, 42.

E. Kann, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman,
Committee for the Assistance
of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of January 5, 1942, giving details of the transfer of the Immigration Office to the Central Office of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and note with regret your resignation from this Committee.

I have to express my sincere appreciation for the most able assistance and help you have given the Police Department at all times in all phases of immigration affairs and learn with pleasure that the co-operation that has existed between your Committee and the Special Branch has been such as to minimize the many difficulties that have been encountered since the inauguration in October 1939 of the Council's regulations governing the entrance into Shanghai of European refugees.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. M. SMYTH
Acting Commissioner of Police.

INDEXED BY
(S.M.) REGISTRY
DATE 2/1/42

CLK/.

Original sent on 12-1-42

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 9.1.42 194
To D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

Sir,

Attached is suggested draft
of letter in reply to Mr. Kann's
communication of January 5.

Mr. Kann has, at all times,
been of the utmost assistance to
the Police vis-a-vis Jewish
refugees since the influx of these
people in 1939.

*QA to CP
Suggest this go
out under signature
of CP*
JAN 11 1942
P.O.S.
DSI
Jo. P. Jones

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of January 5, 1942 giving details of the transfer of the Immigration Office to the Central Office of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and note with regret your resignation from this Committee.

I have to express my sincere appreciation for the most able assistance and help you have given the Police Department at all times in all phases of immigration affairs and learn with pleasure that the co-operation that has existed between your Committee and the Special Branch has been such as to minimize the many difficulties that have been encountered since the inauguration in October 1939 of the Council's regulations governing the entrance into Shanghai of European refugees.

I am, etc., etc.

E. Kann, Esq.

.....

Type

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

EMBANKMENT BUILDING ENTRANCE A ROOM 177

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
E. KANN, VICE-CHAIRMAN

SHANGHAI, 5th January 1941.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

Immigration:

In consideration of the immigration into Shanghai having come to a stop, the usefulness of maintaining a special department within the above Committee has become problematical. I have therefore arranged with the chairman, Mr M. Speelman, to embody the Immigration Dept. of the above Committee into the Central Office (Avenue Edward VII), which latter will henceforth attend to immigration problems if and when such arise.

I view of the foregoing I have to-day tendered my resignation from the above Committee. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer sincere thanks to your department for the splendid co-operation which you have kindly given to me and my work all the time and to assure you that your kindness is being highly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

E. Kann



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, January 22, 1941.

The Commissioner of Police.

European Refugees

With reference to your report of January 13 and enclosure, there is no objection to the deposits made by European refugees being released in certain cases where the persons concerned are unable to produce the Police Immigration Certificates issued in their favour.

L. Shuan

Acting Deputy Secretary.

YC.



K 38/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REG. NO.

B. D. 5422/CJ to

7 11 40

P.

November 8, 1940.

E. Kann, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman,
Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
113 Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Mr. Kann,

In reply to your letter of November 4, I have
to inform you that the request of your Committee has been
acceded to and the period of validity of entry permits
granted to European refugees has been extended from 4 months
to 6 months.

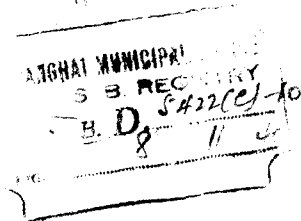
Yours sincerely,

E. I. RASH

Acting Deputy Secretary.

GPR:

S.B. D.5422(C)-10.



November 7, 40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Your file K. 38/1

Subject : Validity of Landing Permits.

In view of the slow transit of mail to and from Europe at the present time, I have to recommend that the validity of landing permits be extended to six months.

FILE

Sd. K. M. Bourn.
Commissioner of Police.

CSC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Branch REGISTRY

REPORT

Date: November 2, 1940

Subject (in full) Central European Refugees; validity of S.M.C.
Immigration Certificates.

Made by D.F.S. Killingbeck Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached communication from Mr. E. KANN, addressed to Mr. E.T. NASH, as the original permit conditions were suggested by D.S.I. Pitts, in conjunction with the S.M.C. Secretariat, I respectfully suggest that any further negotiations in the matter be left over until such time as D.S.I. Pitts resumes duty after short leave.

D.F.S. Killingbeck
D.F.S.

D.C. (Sp. Br.).

P.A. to CP
Suggest that owing to abnormally slow transit, etc. we agree to Mr Kann's request that period of validity be six months as against the present four



File No. K 38/1

4 NOV 1940
POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

EMBANKMENT BUILDING ENTRANCE A ROOM 177

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
E. KANN, VICE-CHAIRMAN

SHANGHAI, 4th November 1940.

Copy:

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary,
S.M. Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Nash,

Re validity of landing permits:

Landing permits issued by the S.M. Police have a validity of four months from date of issue. This usance sufficed originally. However, since beneficiaries of permits are mostly domiciled in Great Britain, France, etc., it nowadays takes fully two months before mail from here reaches the addressee. Not infrequently changes of the address forcibly take place, when there is extra delay. As steamer accommodation is rather difficult to obtain, and as people coming out are travelling via the Cape, it takes more than two months to accomplish the journey. It is obvious that under prevailing circumstances four months duration is insufficient for landing permits.

I therefore take the liberty of requesting re-consideration of this particular problem, suggesting that henceforth landing permits should be issued for six months, so as to enable beneficiaries to avail themselves of the privilege of coming out here.

Enclosing copy of this letter for the S.M. Police and thanking you in anticipation for your kind consideration, I beg to remain,

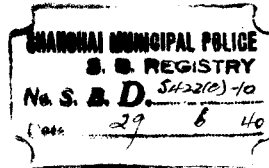
Very sincerely Yours,

sgd. E. Kann

AL BRAY

K 38/1

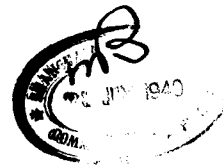
P.



June 27,

40.

Dairen Kisen Kaisha,
110 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.



Gentlemen,

I have to refer to my letter of June 4, inviting your kind cooperation in the matter of the control of refugees travelling aboard your ships and destined to Shanghai.

It is regretted that your company finds itself unable to assist the Municipal Police in this matter upon the lines proposed in my letter.

It is understood, however, that your Company is prepared to permit the Police to board your ships for this purpose. The Police will be accompanied on such occasions by representatives of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees. I have to request that you will be so good as to instruct your ships in accordance with this understanding.

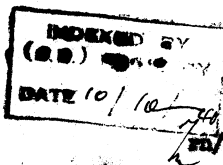
I have to thank you for the extension of all possible facilities to the Police in this matter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. I. NASS

Assistant Secretary.



June 26

40.

Dear Nash,

On receipt of your telephone message yesterday morning, I instructed D.S.I. Pitts to call on Mr. Nakashima of Messrs. Dairen Kisen Kaisha and I attach herewith a report of the interview which seems to indicate that the D.K.K. Line are not prepared to cooperate with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees and the Council as requested by you in your letter of June 4, 1940.

With regard to Mr. Ikeda's queries the Police can supply figures of the approximate number of refugees on whose behalf permits have been obtained and the answer to the second query as to inspection of travelling papers is contained in files on the subject.

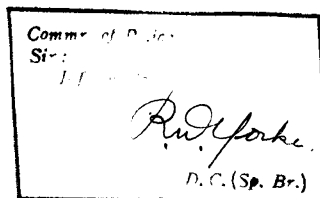
Yours sincerely,

R. D. J.

E. T. Nash, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary,

S. M. C.



FILE
27/6

Mr. Nash:-

JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVING FROM DAIREN.

The Dairen Kisen Kaisha would appreciate if the following information could be given to them with reference to the Jewish refugees who will be arriving after July 1st.

1. The approximate number of refugees that are expected.
2. Why the Police find it necessary to inspect the travelling papers of the refugees prior to their landing in Shanghai.

June 26th, 1940.

Kake da

Dear Yoko,

Points raised through Ikeda (of this office) - for
Police to see B.K.K. about. It is to be understood, if
course, that ~~the~~ the
new regulations apply to you
sailings from Europe to China.
after July 1. The old regulations
remain in force until June 30 and for
passengers who sailed before July 1.
GA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date June 26, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - D. K. K. Line.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

In accordance with instructions received from the D. C. (Special Branch), Mr. NAKASHIMA of the local office of the D.K.K. Line was interviewed during the morning of June 25, 1940 in connection with the suggestion made by the Special Branch that the shipping company assist the Police in making arrangements to control the influx of Jewish refugees arriving on the company's ships from Dairen. (Vide report of May 23, 1940).

The entire situation affecting refugees was explained to Mr. Nakashima and he was asked whether he could make arrangements for the ships arriving in Shanghai to prepare a detailed list of refugees and to have the passports of the passengers concerned detained and handed over to an authorized member of the Jewish committee who would meet the steamers. Mr. Nakashima then stated that he had already interviewed the captains of the steamers plying between Dairen and Shanghai and the conclusion had been reached that the ships' personnel was too limited to undertake these extra tasks, especially in view of the fact that summer traffic occupies the entire time of the crew. It was then suggested that perhaps the Dairen office could prepare the lists, but the answer received was that the number and details of passengers were not known until the ship had left Dairen en route to the South.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

2

Station,
Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Mr. Nakashima was then asked whether he would consider having a notice placed in a prominent position in the ship indicating that refugees were not to disembark in Shanghai until they had been met by a member of the Committee who would advise them of the necessity of registering with the Police, etc., etc. Mr. Nakashima said he would have to secure the views of the head office in Dairen before he could act on this suggestion.

As matters then stood it was apparent that the D.K.K. Line evinced little desire to co-operate with the Police on refugee matters with the result that Mr. Nakashima was requested not to make any further move until Mr. Nash, Assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, had communicated with him again.

6.26
6.16

Ja. Pires.

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1

P,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 54220/10

Date 7 6 40

June 4,

40.

Dairen Kisen Kaisha,
110 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I have to invite your kind co-operation in the matter of the control of refugees travelling aboard your ships and destined to Shanghai.

I shall be grateful if you will notify the responsible officers of your ships arriving in Shanghai carrying refugees to prepare a separate list of such refugees in possession of permits issued by the Municipal police.

It is also requested that the passports of all such refugees be collected and that they be handed over to the representative of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees who will meet ships carrying refugees upon their arrival in Shanghai. The representative of the Jewish Committee will issue a receipt for the passports to the individual owners and will instruct them regarding the necessity of their registering with the Municipal police.

Thanking you for your kind assistance in this

matter.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

DATE 7 6/40



OPR:

22 JUL 1940
POLICE HOME

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF
EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Shanghai, July 19, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, S.M.C.

Dear Mr. Nash,

I take the liberty of transmitting to you
on the appended sheet some salient points relative to
immigration problems since restrictions were instituted.

I avail myself of the opportunity to transmit
to the S.M. Council on behalf of my Committee sincere
thanks for the help and the courteous consideration which
have invariably been extended to us.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) E. Kann

Vice-Chairman.

Shanghai, July 17, 1940.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Applications: From the time the new immigration restrictions have been put into force, i.e. between end of November, 1939, and 15th July 1940, about 3,700 applications were filed with the Immigration Dept. of the Committee. Very frequently an application comprises several persons, so that the number of persons on whose behalf entry into Shanghai was sought, may be put at about 6,000. Out of this total about 55% of the applications submitted referred to the Japanese occupied territory; about 40% to the International Settlement; and about 5% to the French Concession.

Permits Granted: The number of permits granted is, as far as can be ascertained by the Immigration Dept., about 2,500. This means that such landing permits benefitted about 4,000 persons. It also signifies that, thanks to the kindness of the authorities concerned, about two-thirds of the applications filed have hitherto been granted. The remainder of the applications are at this juncture still under consideration by the authorities concerned. A certain percentage had to be declined.

Actual Arrivals: Up to July 12 beneficiaries of about 500 permits only actually arrived here, representing about 900 persons. This means about 20% only of the total number of landing permits issued since end of November, 1939. The causes for this comparatively small number of entrants are manifold: firstly, the difficulty of finding means of communication from Central Europe; the hardships in connection with obtaining visas via Siberia-Manchukuo; the dearth of foreign currencies for paying steamer fares; obstacles often put into the path of intending emigrants by the Central European authorities under the style of tax complications, etc.

London Emigrants: A fairly large number of refugees, who had been granted an asylum in England, are now expected to leave that country. During the past two months the Committee has had a good many applications from that direction, almost all of which are based on the prescribed landing money of U.S.\$ 400 for each adult person. This means that, in contradistinction to the original influx of impoverished masses (in the majority of cases) we now witness a tendency on the part of immigrants to bring funds to Shanghai; not merely in the shape of landing money, but not infrequently in the form of comparatively good-sized monetary reserves.

Remarks: An ever-growing number of refugees at present domiciled at Shanghai is making use of our port as halting-station on their way to U.S.A.

Considering that on an average the refugee colony here has been sojourning in Shanghai for one year, it will be understood that not much in the way of permanent establishment can be expected by people who, through lack of capital and language difficulties, are severely handicapped. But nevertheless a good deal of real progress can be recorded, especially in the line of small industries. Remittances from abroad for the support of some emigrants are regularly flowing into Shanghai, thus benefitting the port.

TO FACILITATE REPLY, PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER. **K 38/1**
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai,

July 10,

19 40.

R. W. Yorke, Esq.

Dear Yorke,

I am putting on record the attitude that I am adopting regarding the matter of which you spoke to me.

By understanding reached with the Japanese, we are exercising assumed powers to prohibit certain Jewish parties from "entering" Shanghai. Actually we have no means, exclusively our own, to do this. We have never pretended to the rights of a passport office or believed that, in our own right alone, we are empowered to "authorize the entry" of any party into the port of Shanghai. In our certificates we have made the distinction of saying in a negative way that we have "no objection" to entry, rather than that we have "authorized entry", and the certificates given refer to entry into the "International Settlement South of the Soochow Creek" and not to entry into "Shanghai".

Accordingly, where we learn that the Japanese authorities will not permit entry into Shanghai on the strength merely of our certificate of "non objection", I think we should refrain from challenging their decision.

Should it develop, however, that we learn that the Japanese authorities are in any general way denying entry to Jewish refugees who appear to us to be qualified to enter, it may perhaps be our province to pass such information on to the Consular Body, leaving it to them to take the matter up with the Japanese authorities should they see fit.

Yours sincerely,

E. M. M.

L. L. D. Pitt

To see

W. H. R. 14/7
Sec. 15/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGIST.
Special Branch S. B. D. 5-27-40
REPORT Date June 26, 1940

Subject. Central European Refugees - Irregular Arrivals.

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by. D.I. Crawford.

Arriving in Shanghai on June 23, 1940 from Germany via Siberia and Dairen were Mr. Walter FLESKE, German Aryan and his wife Mrs. Erna FLESKE, German Jewess. The latter was not in possession of landing money, neither had she a landing permit.

The couple are practically destitute and at present are being accommodated by the Jewish Committee in the Embankment Shelter.

Despite the fact that both persons are refugees, the Police have no control over the man since any attempt to make him register with the Police might have the effect of causing trouble with the local German authorities.

This is by no means the first case of this type since it is learned from good sources that German Jews have been arriving here from Hongkong and Singapore on small coastal steamers during the past three weeks without either landing money or permits, the persons concerned having been placed on board the steamers by the British Government authorities in those ports. Details, however, are lacking.

In connection with the first paragraph Mrs. Erna FLESKE'S passport bears a large red "J".

D.S.I.

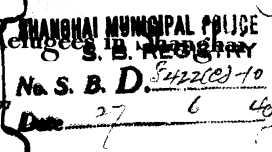
D.C. (Special Branch).

x
Amey...
made with
J.M.
D.S.
R.D.
26 6 40
In file

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

EMBANKMENT BUILDING ENTRANCE A ROOM 17



M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
E. KANN, VICE-CHAIRMAN

SHANGHAI, 24th June 1940.

Special Branch,
S.M. Police.

Dear Sirs,

Re Deposit of Landing Money:

In view of the fact that numerous remittances are cabled here in favour of prospective immigrants, and not in the name of our Committee, I wrote on June 11 to the Shanghai Municipal Council, soliciting a ruling on this particular question. Under date of June 19 (Ref. No. K. 38/1) I received the following answer:

" Provided your Committee furnishes to the Police a letter, when applying for a permit, stating that the Committee is satisfied that the money is deposited in Shanghai and that it is available for the use of the entrant concerned upon his or her arrival in Shanghai, the requirement in question will be regarded as having been met. "

(sgnd. E. T. Nash)

I think it useful to communicate the foregoing to you for record's sake.

Immigrants Deposit Money: Hitherto the landing money was deposited in a special account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. From to-day the said account will be carried by the CHASE BANK. This means that, if and when money is being cabled from abroad for landing permits, the order should read : " Advise and pay Chase Bank, account Speelman. "

Very truly Yours,

A handwritten signature, likely of E. Kann, written in dark ink.

DATE 27/6/40
m

2550/25
K. 38/1
J. 9
20/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	54220-10
Station,	40
Date	June 21, 1940.

Special Branch

REPORT

Subject. Central European Refugees - Landing Monies Deposited in
London.

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the contents of a report dated June 18, 1940 on the above subject, it is now learned from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation that authorization has been received from London to the effect that landing monies deposited on behalf of refugees who have arrived in Shanghai may be returned to the persons concerned direct. Accordingly the monies have already been paid out to the majority of the refugees concerned after their proper identification.

Commr. of Police.

Information.

R. H. Pitts

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

22/6

C. J. Pitts

J. A. Pitts

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE



June 19, 1940.

E. Kann, Esq.,
Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
Immigration Department,
Embankment Building,
Entrance A, Room 177,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Kann,

I have to refer to your letter of June 11, on the subject of the requirement that refugees eligible to apply for entry permits must deposit with your Committee specified money.

Provided your Committee furnishes to the Police a letter, when applying for a permit, stating that the Committee is satisfied that the money is deposited in Shanghai and that it is available for the use of the entrant concerned upon his or her arrival in Shanghai, the requirement in question will be regarded as having been met.

Yours sincerely,

E. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

GPR:



R.D. 2/6.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

COPY

21 JUN 1940
POLICE FORCE

Shanghai, June 19th, 1940.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Administration Building,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter No. 5104 of the 18th instant, in reply we would say that the matter with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has in the meantime been satisfactorily arranged and that payments of Landing Money are effected to refugees direct.

We are taking this opportunity of thanking you for the interest you have been kind enough to take in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO.



K 38/1

P.

June 18, 1940.

Messrs. Lloyd Triestino,
26 The Bund,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 14, regarding landing money paid in by your Company to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in London in respect of the entry into Shanghai of certain Jewish refugees.

I have to suggest that you address me authorising the Council to communicate with the local branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank requesting that the money in question be paid by the bank to the refugee beneficiaries direct against their receipts or else in one lump sum to Mr. M. Speelman, Chairman of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

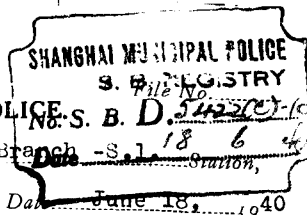
GPR:

Secretary & Commissioner General.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



Subject. Central European Refugees - Landing Monies deposited in London.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

In regard to the Communication dated June 14 from Messrs. Lloyd Triestino addressed to the Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, I have to report that the immigrants concerned all received their passports on June 7, the day following their arrival in Shanghai in the s.s. Conte Verde. They then proceeded to the shipping company to secure cheques for the sums they had deposited in Europe and were told to wait. By the time they were in possession of the cheques, Italy had declared war on Great Britain and the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation had received instructions not to trade with the enemy.

The money referred to and deposited in London on behalf of certain of the refugees to whom it is payable in Shanghai is, according to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, payable only to the Lloyd Triestino. The bank has cabled London asking for instructions as to whether the deposits can be paid direct to the refugees concerned ^{or} whether the monies shall be confiscated. As soon as the reply is received a further report will be submitted by this office.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

D. 5422(c)-10

June

18,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Letter from Mr. E. Kann
dated June 11, 1940

Subject : Deposit money required
in revised immigration
regulations.

Provided the Committee furnish a letter, when
applying for an immigration permit, stating that the
Committee are satisfied that the money has been deposited
in Shanghai and that it is available for the use of the
immigrant concerned upon his or her arrival in Shanghai,
there are no Police objections.

If this procedure is followed as a general rule no
possible error can be made.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.

FILE

204 19/6

Shanghai Municipal Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
SHANGHAI.

June 17, 1940.

The Commissioner of Police.....

Subject:- Letter from Mr. E. Kann dated 11/6/40.
requesting for a ruling concerning deposit money
required in revised immigration regulations.

It would be appreciated if you could now forward your comment
on the above matter sent to you on June 11, 1940.....


Deputy Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422(2)-18

Special Branch - S. B. Station,

Date June 17, 1940

REPORT

Subject: Central European Refugees - Depositing of Landing Money.

Made by: D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

L.P.
Sir,
I agree
that the
conditions of
Regulation
2 (A) need
not be
rigidly enforced
if the Committee
will accept
the responsibility
incurred by a
bank draft
being made
payable to
an immigrant
& not to the
Committee.

R.D. Forke.
D.I. (S.B.)

With reference to the attached letter dated June 11, 1940 from Mr. Kann addressed to Mr. Nash, the entire contents of the communication can be summed up in a nutshell. Where money is deposited in Shanghai - in a bank or in a travel agency - for the purpose of securing immigration permits, the application that is made to the Police through the Committee for the said permit should be accompanied by a letter from the Committee to the effect that the Committee is satisfied that the money has been deposited in Shanghai and that it is available for the use of the immigrant concerned upon his or her arrival in Shanghai from Europe.

If this procedure is made a general rule where the depositing of money is concerned, no slips can be made and the investigation that the money is in Shanghai will devolve upon the shoulders of the Committee and not the Police.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/6/40

08

17 JUN 1940
RECEIVED

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

P.O. Box 1131,
Shanghai, June 15, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Mr. Nash,

I beg to own receipt of the copy of a letter, addressed by the Lloyd Triestino to the Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council under date of June 14, 1940. The said letter deals with the problem of landing monies aggregating 2,005 pounds sterling, handed in by the London representative of the said shipping company to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, to be paid here to 14 Jewish emigrants (named on a separate list) who landed here on June 6 by the s.s. "Conte Verde". The money was to be paid over to the refugees upon presentation of a letter, addressed by the local office of the Lloyd Triestino to the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

The disbursements referred to are, at least temporarily, not being made available to the beneficiaries, due to the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Italy and the subsequent provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Meanwhile the emigrants are stranded here penniless, being deprived of their all through no fault of their own.

The situation has this noon been carefully considered at a meeting held by my Committee. Then and there it was unanimously resolved to approach the Council with the suggestion to request the Lloyd (who apparently cannot effectively deal with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) to write to the Shanghai Municipal Council, asking that it communicates with the said bank, requesting that payments of the amounts due to the parties clearly specified should be made to the refugee beneficiaries direct against their receipts, or else in one lump sum to my Committee, respectively to its chairman, Mr. M. Speelman. We shall see to it that, in co-operation with the Lloyd, disbursements shall promptly be made to the right parties.

My Committee is of the opinion that this procedure would satisfy all legal requirements. It would, of course, be clearly understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council, if it consents to act as intermediary, would do so without prejudice and without liability of any kind.

I desire to thank you for your kind attention and beg to remain,

Very sincerely Yours,

E. Kann.

Copies to Messrs. Speelman & Hayim.

D.S.J. Patta

*Attchd to
File. R.S./m/6*

MEMO.

D. S. I. Pitts,

These emigres
are, I presume, those
who failed to
attend Police Lt. Q.
for registration though
offices were kept open
or special arrangements
made to facilitate
them.

R. W. Forks.

D.C. Special Branch. ¹⁵⁷/₆

K 38/1.

15 JUN 1940

LLOYD TRIESTINO

26 The Bund,

Shanghai, June 14, 1940.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

LANDING MONIES - REFUGEE TRAFFIC

We beg to inform you that in accordance with an arrangement concluded in February last with the "Trading of the Enemy Branch" (Treasury and Board Trade) London, Landing money collected in England had to be paid by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, against presentation of a letter and a signed Certificate as per specimens attached.

It occurred, however, during the last few days that the aforesaid Bank refused to honour their own advice from London, with the result that some of the refugees, whose list we enclose, protested in violent terms against the attitude of our Company.

We have to point out in this connection that we act between your institution and refugees as intermediaries only in accordance with regulations in regard to claims preferred to us for reimbursements of Landing monies. In the case of such funds collected in England, however, we are actually not in possession of these and your kind intervention that these sums are paid to claimants will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Encl.

Dear Sir,
Any views? I have asked Haas for this.

Yours,
C. Haas.

SILBERMANN, Hermann	£ 100.-
GOLDSCHIEDER, Mr. & Mrs. and Mrs. Perla HORN	£ 300.-
HUTTER, Mr. & Mrs. Hermann	£ 100.-
SCHIFF, Mr. Hans	£ 100.-
KULKA, Mr. Erwin	£ 100.-
SCHRECKER, Mr. Robert	£ 100.-
KULKA, Miss H.	£ 100.-
STIASNY, Mr. & Mrs. W.	£ 200.-
ZABIELOWITZ, Mr.	£ 115.-
KLEPETAR, Mrs.	£ 115.-
TAUBE	£ 115.-
KORNIK, Mr.	£ 100.- plus £ 15.-
Teltscher Fritz and Family	£ 345.-

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

9, Gracechurch Street.

LONDON, E.C. 3.

8th April, 1940.

Messrs. Italian Lines Ltd.,
14, Lower Regent Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter of 30th March
we confirm that we have instructed our Shanghai Office
direct to pay the Lloyd Triestino Co. Shanghai, against
their receipt the sum of £ 100.- (One Hundred Pounds)
being Landing Money account Mrs. Ilse Paula KAIM on
production of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

Sub-Manager.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

26, The Bund.
Shanghai,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

No. _____

Certificate of Landing.

The Agency General of the Lloyd Triestino, Shanghai,
confirms that

....

....

....

holding Passage ticket Serie No.....
arrived in Shanghai by the s.s.
on.....

Signature of passenger above referred to:

.....

K. 38/1

11 JUN 1940

URGENT

**POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT**

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN

JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

Immigration Department.

Embankment Building,
Entrance A Room 177,
S'hai, June 11, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
S. M. Council.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to the newly revised immigration regulations, may I ask for a ruling concerning the following point:

Paragraph 1) requires a deposit of U.S. dollars 400 per person with our Committee. In the majority of cases this is done, but there are numerous instances, where the landing money is cabled by relatives to, or favour of, a bank, or a travel agency (American Express, Cook's, Orient Lloyd, etc.), to be held at the disposal of the beneficiaries upon their arrival here. In such cases our Committee obtains a confirmation from the bank or travel agency, but, strictly speaking, the funds are not at the disposal of our Committee, since the latter cannot obtain de facto possession or control over the money remitted.

The reason for the procedure just cited is undoubtedly ignorance on the part of anxious relatives, who do not know the exact name of our Committee, whose name for cabling purposes, besides, is far too long. Whenever we have a chance, we instruct people to wire to pay to "WAYFOONG a/c Speelman", which - according to arrangements with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank - is signifying that the Committee's account (used exclusively for deposits of landing monies) should automatically be credited.

Will you kindly tell me whether you desire all remittances through banks and travel agencies, with the proviso that proceeds should be held at the disposal of prospective arrivals, discontinued as contravening the spirit of the new regulations, or else whether they may be accepted as bona fide? I am not pleading for the one or the other modus operandi, but, being anxious to strictly comply with the Council's ideas, I hereby take the liberty of asking for a ruling.

Thanking you for your attention, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely Yours,

E. Kann,

Vice-Chariman.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

POLICE

ENTRY

D. 5422/10

27 6 40

11th June 1940

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
C.M. Council.

Copy for Police

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to the newly revised immigration regulations, may I ask for a ruling concerning the following point :

Paragraph 1) requires a deposit of U.S. dollars 400 per person with our Committee. In the majority of cases this is done, but there are numerous instances, where the landing money is cabled by relatives to, or favour of, a bank, or a travel agency (American Express, Cook's, Orient Lloyd, etc), to be held at the disposal of the beneficiaries upon their arrival here. In such cases our Committee obtains a confirmation from the bank or travel agency, but, strictly speaking, the funds are not at the disposal of our Committee, since the latter cannot obtain de facto possession or control over the money remitted.

The reason for the procedure just cited is undoubtedly ignorance on the part of anxious relatives, who do not know the exact name of our Committee, whose name for cabling purposes, besides, is far too long. Whenever we have a chance, we instruct people to wire to pay to " WATFONG s/c Speelman ", which - according to arrangements with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank - is signifying that the Committee's account (used exclusively for deposits of landing monies) should automatically be credited.

Will you kindly tell me whether you desire all remittances through banks and travel agencies, with the proviso that proceeds should be held at the disposal of prospective arrivals, discontinued as contravening the spirit of the new regulations, or else whether they may be accepted as bona fide. I am not pleading for the one or the other modus operandi, but, being anxious to strictly comply with the Council's ideas, I hereby take the liberty of asking for a ruling.

Thanking you for your attention, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

E. KANN.

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES.

On October 22, 1939, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued regulations relaxing the total prohibition of entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe.

These regulations have now been revised and effective from July 1, 1940, such entry of refugees will be governed by the following regulations:—

1. No entry will be permitted unless an entry permit has been obtained from the Police of the International Settlement. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Police.
2. Only refugees coming within the following categories are eligible to apply for such entry permits:
 - (a) Refugees who possess, and deposit with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.
 - (b) Refugees who are immediate family relations (i.e. parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai.
 - (c) Refugees who have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai.
 - (d) Refugees who intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.
3. Entry permits granted are valid for a period of four months only.
4. The responsibility of verifying that an entry permit has been issued by the Police, before a passage booking is made, devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents.
5. Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Police through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed to the Committee at Room 177, Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Note.—At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
June 1, 1940.

U
Conf. of P. U.
Sec. for
Reg.
1/6
5/6

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SECRETARIAT,
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
SHANGHAI,193

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 11, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Increase in Permit Fee - Shanghai

Jewish Chronicle.

Made by D. S. I. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached communication dated June 5, 1940 from the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle relative to a letter received from Dr. Eichberg in regard to the increase in fees of Immigration Permits, I have to point out that a copy of the said letter from Dr. Eichberg has not been seen by this office.

A rather mild critique of the increase in the fees appeared in the June 2 issue of the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, but it did nobody the slightest harm and did not adversely reflect on either the Police or the Municipal Council.

Dr. Eichberg, who is in charge of the Immigration Department of the Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, is extremely zealous in the discharge of his duties and by his manner, possibly offends certain persons here.

The Shanghai Jewish Chronicle have always co-operated to the utmost with this office and as far as can be seen this newspaper has done no wrong in presenting the increase in the light of a sub-editorial.

RECEIVED BY
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 12 / 6 / 40

J. I. Pitts

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
H. R. D. 11/6

上
海
猶
太
刊
物

SHANGHAI JEWISH CHRONICLE

HAMILTON HOUSE

ROOM 122

TEL. 16597

SHANGHAI, June 5th, 1946

The Commissioner of Police

Mr. Robertson

Local

Dear Mr. Robertson,

Yesterday we got a letter from Dr. Eichberg of the Immigration-Department, blaming us for describing the increase of the permit-tax as too high. Dr. Eichberg informed us that a copy of his letter was sent to the police.

We should like to take this opportunity, dear Mr. Robertson, to express to you, as the Chief of the Police, our feelings of profoundest respect and highest esteem and to assure you of our great gratitude for all what has been done by the S.M. Police for the benefit of the emigrants.

Being afraid that the letter of Dr. Eichberg may throw a wrong light upon our paper, we want to express you once more of our high acknowledgment and sympathy for the activity of the S.M. Police.

We beg to remain,

Yours obedient servant

物刊太猶海上
Shanghai Jewish Chronicle

H. Leving

D.L. Palt

100 Palt 7/6

REF. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Commissioner of Police.

Regulations as agreed by Council, proposed by
Mr. Yohke.

G. S. Nash.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SECRETARIAT,

SHANGHAI, 2/6/1940.

Entry of European Refugees.

On October 22, 1939, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued regulations relaxing the total prohibition of entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe.

These regulations have now been revised and effective from July 1, 1940, such entry of refugees will be governed by the following regulations:-

1. No entry will be permitted unless an entry permit has been obtained from the Police of the International Settlement. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Police.
2. Only refugees coming within the following categories are eligible to apply for such entry permits:
 - (a) Refugees who possess, and deposit with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.
 - (b) Refugees who are immediate family relations (i.e. parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai.
 - (c) Refugees who have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai.
 - (d) Refugees who intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.
3. Entry permits granted are valid for a period of four months only.
4. The responsibility of verifying that an entry permit has been issued by the Police, before a passage booking is made, devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents.
5. Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Police through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed to the Committee at Room 177, Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Note.- At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
June 1, 1940.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39
cth

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 30, 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5422(2)-10
No. S. B. D. 31 5 40
Date May 30, 1940

Subject Central European Jews - Immigration affairs.

Made by D.P.S. Killingbeck. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

D.I. Pitto.
I think we
are covering
this in the
revised
regulation.

R.D.
3/5

Copy to
Mr. Hask.
R.D.
1/6
Sent.

FILE
1/6

In amplification of the paragraph marked "Shipping Companies", contained in the attached report dated May 2, 1940 and the further remarks in report dated May 23, on the above subject it is still apparent that proper attention is not being given the conditions governing the issue of S.M.C. immigration certificates by the shipping companies catering to the immigrants.

The period of validity of certificates is four months from the date of issue only and the responsibility of ascertaining whether the prospective immigrants will arrive in Shanghai prior to the expiry of such period devolves upon the shipping company concerned at the time of booking.

In numerous instances renewals of certificates which have expired are not granted by this office but in some cases the refugees concerned have been granted passage from Europe, apparently in the hope that application for renewal of the immigration certificates would be successful. If shipping companies were made fully cognisant of their responsibilities under the Council's regulations governing immigration, this practice would no doubt cease.

Valuable assistance has been given to this office by the Lloyd Triestino Company which has notified the responsible officers of ships arriving in Shanghai with refugees on board to prepare a

IN
DATE 27 6 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

separate list of such refugees in possession of permits issued by the Council and to collect all passports from them. These passports are handed over to the representative of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees on the arrival of the steamer in Shanghai. This representative issues a receipt for these documents to the respective owners and instructs them of the necessity of registering with the Police.

It is respectfully suggested that were Messrs. D. K. K. asked to adopt similar measures with refugees in possession of S.M.C. permits arriving on their vessels, a more efficient check could be kept on refugees arriving via Siberia.

Thillingbeck

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. J. B. D.	5422(6) 40
Date	31 5 40

May 29,

40.

M. Shibata, Esq.,
H.I.J.M. Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Mr. Shibata,

We have found that undesirable characters among the Jewish refugees are gaining admission to the Settlement South of the Soochow Creek under Clause I of the regulations, which requires the possession of a stipulated sum of money, but which does not at present require a Police permit in addition to possession of money.

We are therefore proposing immediately to publish amended regulations requiring a Police permit in all cases of admissions South of the Creek.

I understand that this merely conforms with the practice of the local Japanese Authorities of admitting only those refugees who in your discretion are granted permits, irrespective of any other requirements you may impose.

Yours sincerely,

E. J. MASH

Assistant Secretary.



GPR:

29 MAY 1940
POLICE FORCE

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Embankment Building,
Entrance A Room 177,
S'hai, May 28, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
S. M. C.

Dear Mr. Nash,

Immigration.

Thank you for your kind communication of date. In reply I have to state that I have not had any reply from Mr. Ishiguro relative to my mention of the wholesale issue of landing-permits.

Meanwhile I have had occasion to address the Japanese authorities (on May 23) on a kindred subject. My Committee had a cable from the Refugee Committee, Berlin, stating that henceforth Japanese visae would be given only on landing permits emanating from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, and not on other permits. As this was a change from the practice in force previous to May 15, I suggested to revert to the old modus and asked the assistance and co-operation from the Japanese Consular authorities here.

I have now had a reply, dated 25th May, copy of which is enclosed herewith for your information. Contents are not very satisfactory to my Committee, yet I feel that there is hardly anything else I could usefully undertake in the matter.

I enclose a second carbon copy which you might wish to transmit to the S.M. Police for its files.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Kann.

CAF "S"
"HILFSPOND"
TEL. 41083

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

1 SOUTH TIENDONG RD.
(EMBANKMENT BLDG)
P. O. BOX 1131

OUR NO.

RE COPY of an original letter SHANGHAI, 25th May 1940
from the Japanese Consulate General
dated 25th May.

Dear Mr. Kame,

With reference to your letter addressed to our Consul Mr. Ichiguro under the date of 23rd May concerning the transit visa through Manchoukuo and Japanese territory for the refugees, he instructed me before his departure to-day for Nanking to reply as follows.

I would like to emphasize that our Consulate-General is not in any way concerned with granting of the passport visa by the afore-said authorities, who act at their own discretion or, as need be, at the instructions from their Home Governments. I am most firmly convinced that these authorities are most impartial in their discharge of official task in this line as in any other, the merits of the permits being believed to be weighed on fair basis irrespective of the issuing authorities in Shanghai.

As to the trip via Vladivostok and Japan which is referred to in the penultimate paragraph of your letter, you will easily see that the transit visa through Japan should be obtained from the Japanese authorities stationed in European cities.

Hoping that you will understand the situation, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

sgd. M. Shibata

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Shanghai, May 7, 1940.

The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugees

With reference to your report of May 4, authority is accorded to increase the fee for Police permits issued in connection with the entry of Jewish Refugees into Shanghai from \$5 to \$25 with effect from June 1, 1940, having regard to the increasingly heavy expenditure in Police services on behalf of the Jewish Refugees.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the Secretary & Commissioner General.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:



F., P.

K 38/1

May 7, 1940.

The Committee for the Assistance
of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
Room 446, Cathay Hotel,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

In view of the very large sums being expended
by the Council in Police services on behalf of European
Jewish Refugees, I have to inform you that the fee for
Police permits for the entry into Shanghai of refugees
will be increased from \$5 to \$25 with effect from
June 1, 1940.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:

D. 5422(c)-10.

May 4, 40.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

Subject: Jewish Refugees.

I forward herewith and endorse copies of
two Police reports on the above mentioned subject
and have to recommend that the permit fee of \$5.00
be increased to \$25.00 with effect from June 1, 1940.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

Recd. 4/5.

May 3, 1940.

Commissioner of Police.

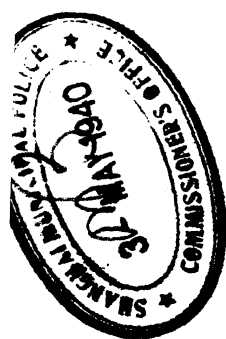
Sir,

I forward herewith a report submitted by D.S. Pitts on the situation re European refugees up to April 30, 1940. I endorse D.S. Pitts' remarks regarding subterfuge resorted to in many cases and the cost of maintaining staffs to investigate applications and control immigration. The Council has incurred an expenditure in police services alone of approximately \$12,000 since the introduction of the regulations governing immigration, the work involved is daily increasing, and further staff will be required in the near future. The income derived from permit fees during the same period was \$5,738. I recommend that the permit fee be increased to \$25.00.

(Sd) R.W. Yorke

D.C.(Special Branch)

P.A. to
Loving letter to
S. C. B.
" found & enclosed



May 3, 1940.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

I forward herewith a report submitted by D.S. Pitts on the situation re European refugees up to April 30, 1940. I endorse D.S. Pitt's remarks regarding subterfuge resorted to in many cases and the cost of maintaining staffs to investigate applications and control immigration. The Council has incurred an expenditure in police services alone of approximately \$12,000 since the introduction of the regulations governing immigration, the work involved is daily increasing, and further staff will be required in the near future. The income derived from permit fees during the same period was \$5,738. I recommend that the permit fee be increased to \$25.00.

R. W. Forks.

D.C. (Special Branch)

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES.

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

- (2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

- (a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or

- (b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or

- (c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

Note.—At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
October 22, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1, Special

No. S. B. D. 5422(0) 10

REPORT

Date May 2, 1940.

Subject Central European Jewish Refugees - Immigration Affairs.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Over six months have elapsed since the introduction on October 22, 1939 of the Council's current regulations relating to immigration into Shanghai of Central European Jews, and it seems that the time is now opportune to review the situation with the object of either restricting future immigration or tightening-up the regulations to prevent the ingress of possible undesirables.

On the whole the system adopted by the Police in controlling immigration matters has worked well, but the regulations as framed at present are so open to abuse that unless very strict check is kept, refugees can, to all intents and purposes, enter Shanghai under almost precisely the same conditions as they did prior to the introduction of the regulations. This will be explained later in this report.

Up to April 30, 1940, this office issued 878 Immigration Permits allowing unhindered ingress into Shanghai of 1327 persons of both sexes and all ages. No less than 70 Permits, however, in respect of 114 persons, have been cancelled for various excellent reasons, so that in effect 808 Permits in respect of 1213 persons have been issued. In this connection it is confidently expected that quite $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of these 808 permits will also be cancelled

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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owing to the failure of the prospective immigrants to arrive in Shanghai within the period of validity of the permit, which is four months only. Permits are renewed in certain cases and refused in others, but good reasons always exist for refusal to prolong the validity.

ARRIVALS

Since the inception of the current regulations, 460 refugees, including children, have arrived in Shanghai. Of this number 193 have arrived here on the strength of permits issued by this office, 265 without permits but in possession of the equivalent of either U.S.\$400 ^{or} £100 (U.S.\$100 for children) and 2 without either money or permits (GRUENWALD and BENISCH). Thus it will be observed that those entering without are considerably in excess of those with Permits. During the past two months, persons entering without permits have been four times as many as those in possession of permits and this proportion will increase now that the shipping companies realise that two rulings are contained in Article (1) of the regulations copy of which is attached.

ABUSES (ARTICLE "1")

As matters stand at present, a family of say, four, (parents and two children), arrive in Shanghai having deposited U.S.\$1,000 with the shipping

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company for use in Shanghai. Nothing is known of them until they arrive here. After a few weeks in Shanghai, they can, instances already exist, and do deposit U.S. \$400 with the Committee in order to secure a permit from the Police for the immigration of another person under the second ruling of Article (1). It does not require a keen brain to see that such methods can be carried out times without number unless strict control is exercised by this office.

Other aspects, too, indicate that the spirit of this Article is being abused. No proof is forthcoming, but it is learned in certain instances that the deposit money is paid to the shipping company in Europe by Jewish Aid Societies and after the arrival here of the immigrant, all or part of the money is returned to the society concerned. The persons arriving here recently, too, in possession of this landing money, appear in many instances to be far from respectable types and from a cursory examination, Shanghai can offer little in the way of prospects for them.

As far as can be judged Shanghai derives no benefit from the presence of certain of these people and it is very respectfully suggested that Article (1) be amended in such a manner to exclude refugees depositing landing money in Europe against their arrival here.

The money should be deposited in Shanghai in the first place and a permit issued by this office

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only after their personal particulars, etc. are known. This measure would enable us to keep a firmer control over immigration affairs. It is quite possible that the next Lloyd Triestino steamer from Europe will disembark some 200 refugees, 160 or more of whom have landing money and about whom we know nothing.

It is also suggested that the deposit sum of U.S.\$400 be raised considerably. U.S.\$400 has not the purchasing power that it had in October 1939 and an amendment should be made accordingly.

ABUSES (ARTICLE 2(B))

Under Article 2(B), immigrants are allowed to enter Shanghai provided they have a contract of employment with a resident of Shanghai. It is obvious that the Council, when framing this regulation, did not realise how it was going to be abused and it is only by careful checking and proper investigation by the detectives of this office that at least 1,000 more permits have not been issued under Article 2(B).

Many refugees in Shanghai are in the unfortunate position of having relatives in Nazi occupied territories. The local persons go to almost any length in their attempts to procure permits for these relatives and the only way for many of them to secure these Permits is under Article 2(B). Experience has taught the members of this office that possibly through sympathetic motives, certain local concerns, some of good standing, some not, do give what appear to be valid contracts of employment

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to persons now in Europe to secure the necessary permits for their immigration. But, and this is the point, the employer has no intention at all, as has been often proved, of employing the other party to the contract. Needless to say permits are not issued to such applicants.

Again, it has been learned that refugees here with some money will go as far as to pay hard cash - say \$100 to \$300 - to secure what purports to be an employment contract from any concern prepared to lend itself to such business. The application is presented to this office and of course is rejected, but the lengths to which the local refugee will go to convince this office that the contract is a valid one has to be seen to be believed.

The issue of a permit has, it is realized, the effect of releasing men and women from concentration camps, but the point at issue must not be overlooked even on humanitarian grounds.

A few local concerns have offered perfectly legitimate working contracts and it is known that when the immigrant concerned arrives, he enters his job immediately, but when some companies, not long established, offer \$800 per month to an immigrant to undertake a clerical position and \$450 to a woman to act as a typist - to quote but two instances - then it is high time something was done to prevent the ingress of such prospective immigrants when better

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qualified persons are now unemployed in Shanghai.

It is not out of place here to mention that the Japanese authorities are now issuing Permits quite freely. Since the recent Municipal Election, over 600 Japanese permits have been issued, the total now being over 870. Information to hand indicates that anybody can now secure a Japanese Permit provided a gift of anything from \$100 to \$350 is paid to certain responsible officers.

FEES - SUGGESTED INCREASE

Whilst on the subject of Permits, it appears that the Council should authorize an increase in the cost for such permits. At present a fee of \$ 5 per permit is charged successful applicants. A permit is a valuable document and only issued after considerable investigation and trouble and when it is realized that a permit to enter Australia, for instance, costs £2-10-0 and that the immigrant must possess £200 Landing Money, it seems that the Council charge of the equivalent of 1/8d is out of all proportion.

Two foreign detectives and a clerical staff are ^{fully} engaged on Jewish affairs alone and the expenses involved in their salaries, cost of stationery, office equipment, etc., is nowhere near covered by fees secured from the issue of permits.

The cheapest fare from Europe to Shanghai via Suez is at least \$4,600 and where permits are issued

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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the persons concerned have to pay this fare. They should be able to pay another \$100 for a permit and this figure - \$100 - it is respectfully suggested, should be authorized as the fee for each permit.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

In regard to general affairs relating to immigration, this office would be enormously assisted if the Council would communicate with local shipping concerns, especially D.K.K., M.M., N.Y.K., R&O. and Lloyd Triestino, advising them that permits are valid for four months only and requesting that no immigrants be embarked unless it is certain they arrive in Shanghai prior to the validity of such permits expiring. This is necessary since it has been noted that certain refugees have arrived as much as ten days after the expiry of permits.

REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI - CENSUS

In previous reports, it will be remembered, it was stated that there were approximately 19,000 refugees in Shanghai. In accordance with instructions received, another check has been made, and the conclusion is reached that no more than 17,000 refugees reside here, including arrivals since the introduction of the new regulations. The previous higher figure of 19,000 was obtained from sources closely connected with the Refugee Committee, and it is now learned that the more refugees this Committee can state and domiciled

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in Shanghai, the more money it can secure from Europe
and the United States in assisting it to carry on
its charitable work.

Residential figures follow :-

Settlement, North of Creek - 12,400
Settlement, South of Creek - 1,700
French Concession - 2,900

Ja. Piers.

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

K38/1

RECEIVED 1940
POLICE FORCE...

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

542210
16 2 110

1 South Tiendong Road,
Shanghai, February 12, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to your kind letter of 2nd inst. I wish to state that your request to assist the police in their insistence regarding residence South of Soochow Creek was communicated to a full committee meeting. Needless to say, all our members fully concurred with your views. It was decided to do everything in our power to co-operate to the fullest extent by (a) bringing the restrictions as to residence once more to the notice of the local refugees, and (b) attempt to bring all new arrivals with permits issued by the Settlement authorities direct from the steamer to the police, provided this is technically feasible.

Capt. A. Hertzberg, who has recently been engaged by our Committee, has been instructed to see Mr. H.A. Pitts in connection with this problem, and I have every reason to assume that he has meanwhile done so.

In conclusion I should like to assure you that you can count upon the active co-operation of our Committee at all times. May I ask for the courtesy that the contents of this letter be communicated for record's sake to the Shanghai Municipal Police?

Thanking you for your attention in the matter,
I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

E. Kann.



R.H. 15/2

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(S.C.) 17 FEB 1940
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5422(C)/10
7 2 40

February 2,

40.

E. Kann, Esq.,
Room 301, 113 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Kann,

For your records and for the information of your Committee, I enclose copy of Mr. Ishiguro's letter of January 19 and of my reply of today's date, regarding the matter we discussed with the Police last night.

I think you will agree that it is your Committee's responsibility to do all in its own power to assist the Police in their insistence regarding residence South of Soochow Creek. If there are those who are breaching the regulations in this particular, your Committee should I feel endeavour to remedy the breach.

I have to thank you for the promise of your Committee's cooperation in this matter, in order to allay the misgivings of the Japanese Authorities.

Yours sincerely,

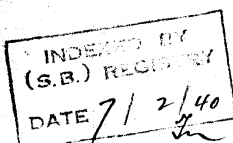
E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

Encl.

W.

DSP
Ls ok + FILE
8/2



Date January 5, 1940.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Sir,

May I suggest that no copies of D.S. Pitts report be sent out pending a thorough discussion with Mr. Jolley or his nominee. From a casual conversation with Mr. Emilchansoff I gather that Mr. Lamm is unduly optimistic. At the same time, it is surprising to hear that two thousand Jewish immigrants are living in the concession, that they are not registered with the Authorities, & it is not known how or when they arrived in Shanghai.

L.P.

R. H. Forke, A.C.

Further
in due
course



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

S. B. D.

Section 1, S. B. Br. 14444

REPORT

Date February 5, 1940

Subject Central European Jews - Meeting held in the offices of the
Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

At 4.30 p.m., February 1, 1940 an informal meeting was held in the office of Mr. E. T. NASH, Assistant Secretary of the S.M.C. for the purpose of discussing certain points outlined in a report submitted by this office on January 29, 1940 and finding means to prevent abuses by immigrants of the prevailing system.

Present at the meeting were:-

Mr. E. T. NASH,

Mr. R. W. YORKE, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Special Branch),

Mr. E. KANN, Chairman of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, and

D. S. PITTS, Special Branch.

Mr. KANN, from his personal knowledge of local Jewish immigration affairs, confirmed the contents of the report mentioned above and in order to lighten the work that now falls on the shoulders of the Special Branch in dealing with applications for immigration permits, the registering of applicants, immigrants, new arrivals, etc., etc., Mr. KANN, on behalf of the Committee, assumed responsibility for meeting all new arrivals and bringing them to this office as quickly as possible. This measure, if successfully carried out, will relieve members of this section of the task of visiting the various steamers arriving from Europe with refugees.

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In addition Mr. KANN informed those present that the French Concession Authorities had written him stating that they were now prepared to receive applications from his Committee for the immigration into the French Concession of refugees.

Details of the French Concession regulations applicable to immigrants have been secured by the A.C. (Special Branch) and a translation of same is attached hereto.

Arrangements will be made by this office with the competent French Police authority for a periodical exchange of information on matters relating to refugee immigration.

The question of the lack of co-operation on the part of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino led to Mr. NASH stating he would again communicate with local shipping companies in an effort to induce them to give the refugee question fuller consideration.

The meeting terminated with Mr. KANN, on behalf of his Committee, expressing his thanks to Mr. NASH and Mr. YORKE for the manner in which they had assisted his organization in allowing entrance into Shanghai of refugees from Europe. In this connection he stated that the number of deaths from natural causes among refugees already resident here exceeded the number of persons who were being permitted to enter under immigration quota - in other words,

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the total of refugees in Shanghai had not increased
since the introduction of the new regulations.

D. S.

D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch)

Translation From French

Shanghai, February 3, 1940.

Admission into the French Concession of European
Jewish Refugees - decisions made by the French
Consul-General on December 30, 1939.

In order to be admitted into the French Concession as residents, European Jewish refugees must be in possession of a permit issued, after investigation, by the Chief of Police.

This permit will only be issued to those persons who come within the following conditions :-

A. New Emigrants

1. On arrival in Shanghai, in the case of adults, a sum equivalent to at least U.S.\$400 per person must be available and in the case of children under 13 years, a sum equivalent to at least U.S.\$100 per person.
2. Having in Shanghai near relatives (father, mother, husband, wife, child) possessing sufficient financial means.
3. Being in possession of a contract of employment with a Shanghai business house.
4. Being about to contract marriage with a Shanghai resident.

B. Persons wishing to bring
emigrants to Shanghai.

1. Being a near relative (direct lineal ascendants or descendants, spouse, fiancé or fiancée, brothers or sisters) of the prospective emigrant.
2. Being able to prove the possession of sufficient funds to take care of the new emigrants, thus:
 - a) by presenting proof of having deposited in a bank in his (her) name a sum equivalent to at least U.S.\$300 for the prospective emigrant, this sum to be increased by U.S.\$200 for each additional person.
 - b) by possessing in the French

Concession business funds from which the profits are estimated as being sufficient to care for the persons concerned.

- c) by presenting a contract of employment, valid for at least one year, with a Shanghai business house; the contract will only be considered if the beneficiary has a minimum monthly salary of \$150, for the admission of one person into Shanghai. For each person further, this amount must be increased by \$50.

Shanghai 3 Février 1940.

Décisions prises à la date du 30 Décembre 1939,
par le Consul Général de France pour l'admission dans la
Concession Française de réfugiés juifs d'Europe.

Pour être admis à habiter dans la Concession Française, les réfugiés juifs d'Europe devront être munis d'un certificat délivré, après enquête, par le Directeur des Services de Police.

Ce certificat ne peut être délivré qu'aux demandeurs remplissant les conditions suivantes :

A/ S'il s'agit de nouveaux émigrés

1°- A l'arrivée à Shanghai disposer, s'il s'agit d'adultes, d'une somme équivalant au moins à 400 dollars américains, et s'il s'agit d'enfants au dessous de 13 ans, d'une somme équivalant au moins à 100 dollars américains.

2°- Avoir à Shanghai de proches parents (père, mère, mari, femme, enfant) disposant de moyens financiers suffisants.

3°- Avoir en main un contrat de travail d'une maison de commerce de Shanghai.

4°- Etre sur le point de se marier avec une personne résidant à Shanghai.

... ..

B/ S'il s'agit de personnes désireuses de faire venir des émigrés à Shanghai.

1^o- Etre proche parent (ascendants ou descendants en ligne directe, époux ou épouse, fiancé ou fiancée, frères ou soeurs) des personnes à faire venir.

2^o- Faire preuve de moyens suffisants pour subvenir aux besoins des nouveaux émigrants, soit :

a) en présentant une attestation de dépôt en banque à son nom d'une somme équivalant au moins à 300 dollars américains pour une personne à faire venir, cette somme doit être augmentée de 200 dollars américains par personne en plus.

b) en possédant sur la Concession un fonds de commerce dont le bénéfice sera estimé suffisant pour subvenir aux besoins des intéressés.

c) en présentant un contrat de travail établi pour au moins un an par une maison de commerce de Shanghai; dans ce cas, le contrat ne peut être pris en considération que si le bénéficiaire a une solde mensuelle minimum de 150 dollars, pour l'admission d'une personne à Shanghai, pour chaque personne en plus, cette solde doit être augmentée de 50 dollars./.

K 38/1.

P.

February 2, 1940.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
H.I.J.M. Consul,
H.I.J.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.



Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

I have to refer to your letter of January 19, which I acknowledged on the same date, regarding the working of the Council's regulations for the entry of European refugees into Shanghai for residence south of Soochow Creek.

As you know, the regulations provide for entry and residence south of Soochow Creek in two categories, the first those who satisfy the Shipping Companies as to the possession of a stipulated sum of money, and secondly those who obtain the Council's permits issued by the Police.

Treating first with those in the second category, i.e., admitted under the Council's permits, I have to inform you that to date 556 permits have been issued. I can assure you that there is no leniency shown on the part of the Police in the issue of these permits, since a thorough Police investigation is made into each application recommended by the Jewish Refugee Committee, in order to ensure that there are no false declarations. The successful applicant is always notified by the Police that the immigrant must reside South of Soochow Creek, and the Police take steps to ensure that immigrants in this category do so reside.

As to admissions to Shanghai under the first category above-mentioned, i.e. those who are possessors of stipulated funds, it is part and parcel of the regulations

2.

governing entry by virtue of this qualification that the entrant, except that he complies with the regulations of the Japanese Authorities, must reside South of Soochow Creek. As you are aware, provided the Shipping Companies ensure the possession on arrival in Shanghai of the sum stipulated to qualify for entry, the Companies are themselves authorized to accept such immigrants for entry into Shanghai. It is estimated that 77 persons have been admitted in this category.

Since receipt of your letter, I have conferred with the Police and with representatives of the Jewish Refugee Committee, as a result of which measures to ensure residence South of Soochow Creek will be tightened up. The Jewish Refugee Committee will make arrangements with the Shipping Companies to ensure that refugees arriving shall forthwith report to the Police, who thus will better be able to check their residence and movements.

You may be interested to learn that the representative of the Jewish Refugee Committee has stated that it is a reasonable assumption that the total of Jewish refugees in Shanghai has not increased, as compared with the time before our regulations were introduced.

Yours sincerely,

E. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

54220/10
1 2 4

January 31,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Your endorsement January 20, 1940
Letter from Japanese Consulate General
European Refugees.

In regard to the above I attach a report from
Special Branch to which I have nothing to add except
that it would appear regulations under paragraph I of
the terms of admittance to Shanghai, South of the creek
should be made more stringent.

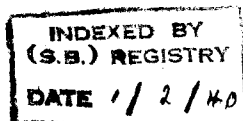
Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

CLK/.

R. G. 31/1

*D. S. P. K.
L. 200
P. 1/2
J. 1/2*



January 29, 1940.

Central European Jews - Letter from Japanese
Consulate-General dated January 19, 1940.

The attached copy of a communication from the Japanese Consulate-General dated January 19, 1940 addressed to Mr. E.T. NASH, Assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has more or less been expected by this office for some time. (See report attached and flagged of December 9, 1939). The communication gives rise to several interesting points vis-a-vis the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees and the following points are respectfully brought to your notice in order to clarify the situation and to assist in answering the attached communication.

The Regulations relating to the Entry of European Refugees are somewhat elastic in interpretation. Article (1), which appears in two paragraphs, contains two distinct rulings neither of which lays onus on the Council. Nevertheless, this office has made it a duty to acquaint itself with the details of immigration of persons coming within the two categories of this article.

From the scanty correspondence appearing on our files in this particular connection it appears manifest that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino, more than any other organization, are responsible for the state of affairs complained of by the Japanese authorities. In the s.s. "Conte Biancamano" arriving here on December 30, 1939, 64 refugees disembarked. Of this number only 10 were in possession of permits

CLK/.

issued by the Municipal Council. The remainder were allegedly in possession of U.S.\$400 each, supposedly deposited with the shipping company in Trieste for the use of the immigrants concerned upon arrival in Shanghai. Each and every one of the ten arrivals in possession of a permit is definitely residing South of the Creek. Of those not in possession of permits some have called at this office for purposes of registration and others have not. Of those who have, quite twenty were, when they landed, residing North of the Creek. They were informed that they must remove immediately to an abode South of the Creek and acquaint this office as soon as possible with their new addresses. Not one has yet complied with this order. As matters exist at present we have no authority to compel immigrants to come to this office for purposes of registration, neither have we the authority to proceed North of the Soochow Creek and compel an immigrant who arrives here under Article (1) and who is residing in that area to remove his residence South of the Creek.

We ensure that immigrants arriving with S.M.C. permits reside South of the Creek but it is extremely difficult for us to undertake similar responsibilities in respect of immigrants entering under Article (1). As matters have progressed this office never knows,

until shortly before the arrival of a steamer how many immigrants are arriving without permits.

In the s.s. "Conte Verde", arriving here from Europe on January 18, 1940, 38 refugees landed. Of this number 11 were in possession of permits issued by this office. At present only four of these people have been to this office for purposes of registration all four are living South of the Creek. Details of residence of the remaining seven are at present not known. 26 embarked at Trieste having deposited U.S.\$400 each with the shipping company for use in Shanghai while one man, Erich BENISCH, German Jew, (details in possession of this office) was permitted to embark without the necessary U.S.\$400. He was questioned in the ship by me and he admitted that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino had allowed him to embark without the necessary landing money. I interviewed the purser of the s.s. "Conte Verde" but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming in respect of BENISCH being allowed to sail.

The steamer was due to remain in Shanghai for no less than three days and to prevent BENISCH from landing in Shanghai would entail a continuous and independent Police guard, a duty which would have cost the Council money and time. BENISCH was allowed to land and enquiries are proceeding as to how and where he proposes to live. His passport is in this

office until such time as he reports for registration. This case is quoted as an instance of the lack of co-operation on the part of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino.

The contention of the Japanese Consulate-General that leniency is being displayed by this office in the issue of entry permits must be strongly refuted. For the sake of clarity, it is perhaps advisable to state the modus operandi of applying for permits. The applicant first approaches the Committee at 177 Embankment Building with a written application for the immigration of a certain person. If the Committee approves the application, it is forwarded to this office. Possibly more than 30% of the applications are rejected for various reasons by the Committee. At this office a thorough investigation is made into each application and if the particulars given are found to be in order, in accordance with facts and in accordance with the Council's rulings, a permit is issued. The successful applicant is informed verbally that the immigrant must reside South of the Creek and this point is stressed to each and every person who comes here. To date, 555 permits have been issued and no evidence is available to show there have been false declarations in respect of this quota. Applicants are dealt with as expeditiously as possible and all refugees are treated as courteously as possible. If their applications are refused -

and they often are - the applicants are informed in a sympathetic manner. This is done to enlist their possible future help in matters concerning the Police.

Another aspect presents itself very clearly. The better class refugee who has been in Shanghai for any length of time resides anywhere but North of the Creek where the poorest and most wretched of the Jews are now concentrated. According to a check made by the competent Jewish associations, of the 19,000 refugees (approximate) domiciled in Shanghai, about 7½% are financially well-off. And by financially well off is meant the possession of at least U.S.\$2,000. This type of person is invariably a resident of the Settlement, South of the Creek, and once being accustomed to many of the better things of life in Europe, has not the slightest desire to settle down in an area (North of the Creek) which is barren in many ways of the ordinary amenities of ordinary civilization as is generally expected in any large city. It is not surprising, therefore, that the application for the immigration of relatives of this particular type of people is addressed to the Special Branch and not the Japanese authorities. If their declarations meet the Council's requirements as contained in the Regulations, they are fully entitled to permits. The same remarks apply to those people who make applications under Articles (2b) and (2c).

The second paragraph of the letter from the Japanese Consulate-General, does not reflect on the Shanghai Municipal Police. The fact that refugees who ought to be residing South of the Creek have been discovered living North of the Creek confirms the previous reports submitted by this Section and the blame for this state of affairs cannot be attributed to the Police. The volume of work involved in the registration and control of these immigrants occupies the full time of two Police Officers and a clerical staff but it can be safely said that the amount of information secured in regard to arrivals and prospective arrivals will, at some future occasion, be of inestimable value to the

Force and the Council.

Certified true copy

J. F. Howell
CCK/.

CWC

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER****SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**File No. **REGISTRY****S. B. D.****S. 1, Special Branch****REPORT**Date **January 29, 1940.**Subject **Central European Jews - Letter from Japanese Consulate-General**
dated **January 19, 1940.**Made by **D.S. Pitts**Forwarded by **D. I. Crawford**Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information.*P. J. Burke*
D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/

The attached copy of a communication from the Japanese Consulate-General dated January 19, 1940 addressed to Mr. E.T. NASH, Assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has more or less been expected by this office for some time. (See report attached and flagged of December 9, 1939). The communication gives rise to several interesting points vis-à-vis the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees and the following points are respectfully brought to your notice in order to clarify the situation and to assist in answering the attached communication.

The Regulations relating to the Entry of European Refugees are somewhat elastic in interpretation. Article (1), which appears in two paragraphs, contains two distinct rulings neither of which lays onus on the Council. Nevertheless, this office has made it a duty to acquaint itself with the details of immigration of persons coming within the two categories of this article.

From the scanty correspondence appearing on our files in this particular connection it appears manifest that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino, more than any other organization, are responsible for the state of affairs complained of by the Japanese authorities. In the s.s. "Conte Biancamano" arriving here on December 20, 1939, 64 refugees disembarked. Of this number only 10 were in possession of permits

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(S.B.) REGISTRY****DATE 30/1/40**
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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issued by the Municipal Council. The remainder were allegedly in possession of U.S.\$400 each, supposedly deposited with the shipping company in Trieste for the use of the immigrants concerned upon arrival in Shanghai. Each and every of the ten arrivals in possession of a permit is definitely residing South of the Creek. Of those not in possession of permits some have called at this office for purposes of registration and others have not. Of those who have, quite twenty were, when they landed, residing North of the Creek. They were informed that they must remove immediately to an abode South of the Creek and acquaint this office as soon as possible with their new address. Not one has yet complied with this order. As matters exist at present we have no authority to compel immigrants to come to this office for purposes of registration, neither have we the authority to proceed North of the Soochow Creek and compel an immigrant who arrives here under Article (1) and who is residing in that area to remove his residence South of the Creek.

We ensure that immigrants arriving with S.M.C. permits reside South of the Creek but it is extremely difficult for us to undertake similar responsibilities in respect of immigrants entering under Article (1). As matters have progressed this office never knows,

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until shortly before the arrival of a steamer how many immigrants are arriving without permits.

In the s.s. "Conte Verde", arriving here from Europe on January 18, 1940, 38 refugees landed. Of this number 11 were in possession of permits issued by this office. At present only four of these people have been to this office for purposes of registration ~~and~~ ^{from} all are living South of the Creek. Details of residence of the remaining seven are at present not known. 26 embarked at Trieste having deposited U.S.\$400 each with the shipping company for use in Shanghai while one man, Erich BENISCH, German Jew, (details in possession of this office) was permitted to embark without the necessary U.S.\$400. He was questioned in the ship by me and he admitted that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino had allowed him to embark without the necessary landing money. I interviewed the purser of the s.s. "Conte Verde" but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming in respect of BENISCH being allowed to sail.

The steamer was due to remain in Shanghai for no less than three days and to prevent BENISCH from landing in Shanghai would entail a continuous and independent Police guard, a duty which would have cost the Council money and time. BENISCH was allowed to land and enquiries are proceeding as to how and where he proposes to live. His passport is in this

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office until such time as he reports for registration. This case is quoted as an instance of the lack of co-operation on the part of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino.

The contention of the Japanese Consulate-General that leniency is being displayed by this office in the issue of entry permits must be strongly refuted. For the sake of clarity, it is perhaps advisable to state the modus operandi of applying for permits. The applicant first approaches the Committee at 177 Embankment Building with a written application for the immigration of a certain person. If the Committee approves the application, it is forwarded to this office. Possibly more than 30% of the applications are rejected for various reasons by the Committee. At this office a thorough investigation is made into each application and if the particulars given are found to be in order, in accordance with facts and in accordance with the Council's rulings, a permit is issued. The successful applicant is informed verably that the immigrant must reside South of the Creek and this point is stressed to each and every person who comes here. To date, 555 permits have been issued and no evidence is available to show there have been false declarations in respect of this quota. Applicants are dealt with as expeditiously as possible and all refugees are treated as courteously as possible. If their applications are refused -

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and they often are - the applicants are informed in a sympathetic manner. This is done to enlist their possible future help in matters concerning the Police.

Another aspect presents itself very clearly. The better class refugee who has been in Shanghai for any length of time resides anywhere but North of the Creek where the poorest and most wretched of the Jews are now concentrated. According to a check made by the competent Jewish associations, of the 19,000 refugees (approximate) domiciled in Shanghai, about 7½% are financially well-off. And by financially well off is meant the possession of at least U.S.\$2,000. This type of person is invariably a resident of the Settlement, South of the Creek, and once being accustomed to many of the better things of life in Europe, has not the slightest desire to settle down in an area (North of the Creek) which is barren in many ways of the ordinary amenities of ordinary civilization as is generally expected in any large city. It is not surprising, therefore, that the application for the immigration of relatives of this particular type of people is addressed to the Special Branch and not the Japanese authorities. If their declarations meet the Council's requirements as contained in the Regulations, they are fully entitled to permits. The same remarks apply to those people who make applications under

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Articles (2b) and (2c).

The second paragraph of the letter from the Japanese Consulate-General, does not reflect on the Shanghai Municipal Police. The fact that refugees who ought to be residing South of the Creek have been discovered living North of the Creek confirms the previous reports submitted by this Section and the blame for this state of affairs cannot be attributed to the Police. The volume of work involved in the registration and control of these immigrants occupies the full time of two Police Officers and a clerical staff but it can be safely said that the amount of information secured in regard to arrivals and prospective arrivals will, at some future occasion, be of inestimable value to the Force and the Council.

A. C. (Special Branch)

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

C 30/1

K 38/1

20 JAN 1940
POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, January 19, 1940.

Mr. E.T. Nash,
Assistant Secretary,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. E. 5422 (C)

Dear Mr. Nash,

It has recently been brought to my knowledge that there is not a slight and regrettable tendency of the European refugees admitted into the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek trickling north into the Japanese-controlled district. I am really concerned with the rumour afoot that leniency of the S.M.C. authorities in issuing the permits is being taken advantage of by those refugees whose real intentions are to seek entrance into the area north of the Creek.

Also, I would like to draw your attention to the fear justifiably entertained by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai and Tokyo that the continuation of this tendency will certainly undermine the Japanese arrangement vis-a-vis of the entrance of the European refugees. I am sure that you will concur in my opinion that discovery by the Japanese Navy of the refugees in the area under its occupation who ought to be residing in the Settlement area south of the Creek is certain to cause a situation quite awkward for the S.M.C. and the Japanese authorities to face.

In connection with the foregoing and in reference to our previous understanding to exchange occasional views and information concerning the refugee question, I would much appreciate your kindness in furnishing me with the exact number of the recipients of the certificates issued by your authorities and the estimated number of the refugees who have been allowed entry into the Settlement area south of the Creek by reason of possessing U.S.\$400 or its equivalent. You might be interested to know that the Japanese authorities have issued certificates to 25 refugees to date.

Yours sincerely,

S. Ishiguro

Consul.

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES.

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.\$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.\$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

- (2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

- (a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or
- (b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or
- (c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

Note.—At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
October 22, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 17, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Evasion of Immigration Restrictions.

Made by D. S. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

It will be recalled that on board the s.s. Conte Biancamano which arrived in Shanghai from Europe on December 20, 1939 45 Central European Jewish refugees were disembarked without the necessary landing permits. On their behalf, however, U.S.\$400 per head (U.S.\$100 in the case of children), had been deposited with Messrs. Lloyd Triestino in Trieste, supposedly available for the immigrants' needs upon their arrival in Shanghai. The money was duly returned to the immigrants by the shipping company concerned after their landing in Shanghai.

Now during the past three weeks when certain of these newcomers have visited this office for purposes of registering their particulars - it should be mentioned that some have still failed to put in an appearance - general conversation and enquiries have elicited that the depositing of the U.S.\$400 in Trieste by a number of the refugees constitutes nothing short of a "racket", the object of which was to evade the restrictions on immigration as framed by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Further investigation has revealed the following particulars in this connection:-

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The "Association Belge pour l'Emigration de Refugies," 52 Rue Philippe de Champagne, Brussels, assisted a group (number unknown) of refugees, marooned in Italy and threatened with deportation to Germany, to proceed to Shanghai, by paying their fares and providing them with requisite funds for landing here, viz. U.S.\$400 each. They arrived in Shanghai on December 20, 1939 in the s.s. Conte Biancamano.

A letter from the Brussels Association dated December 7, 1939 addressed to Mr. BARBASCH and simultaneously to the Committee for the assistance of Jewish Refugees, Shanghai, suggested that U.S.\$300 out of the U.S.\$400 be collected from each of the beneficiaries and used as a guarantee fund for a further batch of refugees.

Certain of the refugees concerned who signed promissory notes in Europe for U.S.\$300 have returned U.S.\$300 to the organization in Brussels whilst others have refused to part with the money now in their possession.

The letter referred to above was shown to Mr. KANN a few days ago. Mr. KANN wrote to Brussels immediately and emphasized that since his Committee had not been consulted it could not

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handle the situation. The relevant paragraph of Mr. KANN's letter is quoted verbatim.

"Now another aspect of the problem as it concerns ourselves: In close co-operation with the authorities we have been instrumental to carefully frame the regulations pertaining to immigration. It is our duty to not merely adhere to the spirit of the rules, but also watch over their execution. Therefore our Committee is quite unable to carry out your well-meant proposal to employ all the funds returned by the first lot of refugees, sent by you for guarantee-money of the next batch. We cannot possibly do this."

In the ordinary course of business Mr. KANN supplied copies of his letter to his colleagues on the Committee here. Thereupon Mr. SPEELMAN, entirely on his own initiative, communicated with Mr. M. TROPER, head of all the refugee charity institutions, domiciled in Paris as per a copy of the letter which is attached hereto.

From my association with the local committees I cannot say they would not lend themselves to a little underhand practice occasionally but I do feel that the responsible party for this obvious breach of the regulations is Messrs. Lloyd Triestino. This Company has, in one way and another, since the inception of the new regulations,

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apparently gone out of its way with its high-handed methods, to cause this office additional work despite all its protestations that it would cooperate to the full.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to that part of the attached report (flagged) which lays down"travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai....."

If the shipping company refused passages to every prospective immigrant not in possession of a permit issued by this office, as it should do, then evasion of the regulations would not occur.

In this connection it is not out of place to point out that the s.s. Conte Verde is due to arrive in Shanghai on January 18, 1940 with 25 refugees for whom U.S.\$400 per head has again been deposited in Trieste. In other words these travellers have no permits and the possibility exists that the same arrangement has been made on their behalf.

It is respectfully suggested that all local shipping companies(Lloyd Triestino are the only offenders) be again officially advised of the

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necessity of conforming to the letter and
spirit of Article (1) of the Regulations.

Ja. P. S.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch)

C O P Y

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH
REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
7, Avenue Edward VII - Shanghai -

Letter No. 9.

Shanghai, 12th January 1940

Mr. M. Troper,
American Joint Distribution Committee,
19, Rue de Téhéran,
PARIS - VIII

Dear Mr. Troper,

I enclose herewith correspondence exchanged with Mr. Kann regarding immigration. Mr. Kann's straightforward letter to the Association Belge pour l'émigration des Réfugiés, Brussels, puts the whole position as clearly as possible.

You will understand that we have undertaken a moral obligation towards the Authorities of the International Settlement of Shanghai and that consequently, we cannot be a party to anything which would be an attempt to evade the restrictions which have been worked out by a Committee of which Mr. Kann himself was a member.

It is to be regretted that Brussels did not inform us in time so that we might have arranged perhaps with the Lloyd Triestino to hand this money in trust to us, but in any case, it is absolutely impossible for us to lend ourselves to anything which might be construed as an attempt to evade Municipal restrictions on emigration.

We all feel very much for these people from a humane point of view, but our personal reputation is at stake. I may add to Mr. Kann's remarks, that the attitude of these people is beneath contempt.

Yours very sincerely,

(M. Speelman)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date December 19, 1939.

Subject Central European Jewish Refugees - Immigration of.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

As the result of conversations held with Mr. KANN and with Messrs. Lloyd Triestino, satisfactory arrangements have been made to ensure that this office secures full details relating to all future arrivals coming within the scope of the Council's regulations in regard to the immigration of European Jewish refugees.

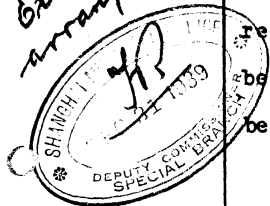
A representative of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees has been instructed by Mr. KANN to meet steamers from Europe bringing refugees and to advise the immigrants thereon that within a week of their disembarkation in Shanghai their presence will be required at the Special Branch where they will report with their passports and Immigration Certificates. The representative will prepare a list of arrivals which will be forwarded to this office within 24 hours of the ship's berthing.

These measures will enable us to secure full details of the immigrant concerned, allow us to cancel the certificate and generally allow us to keep an eye on all newcomers whose particulars will then be on record at Police Headquarters.

Mr. KANN will also have published in the local German Jewish press notices on the above lines, which will then enable those successful applicants for certificates to take such steps as are necessary to have the newcomers brought to this office as required.

Messrs. Lloyd Triestino have also expressed their willingness to assist this office in every way possible

Excellent
arrangement



D.S. Pitts
To see file
19/12/39

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to facilitate the return of Immigration Certificates
and the securing of all pertinent particulars of
refugee passengers travelling on their vessels.

Sis. Very satisfactory
C. 19/19

Ja. Pires

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

MEMO. 12/2/39

P.A.

At the moment
it is not possible
to get additional
staff as called for.
Ds Pitts might see
Mr. Hann for a way out.

J.R.

D.C. Special Branch.

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date December 11, 1939.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Sir,

I would propose that when these people do arrive in Shanghai (those with certificates and those without who have deposited the required sum), that Mr. Kann be requested to delegate a representative, if necessary, with a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to meet the ships carrying those people, in order to obtain the return of the certificates issued, and the fullest details of the arrivals' personal particulars and that they be notified to inform the Police of any change of addresses. I have no doubt Mr. Kann's Committee will meet all ships in their own interests and the police member could accompany them to all outward appearances in an unofficial capacity. This I would venture to say is most essential if the permit system is to be a success from the police point of view, as the introduction of the system though primarily intended to control the influx of immigrants was also to give the Police the opportunity of seeing that no criminal elements were allowed entry.

C. Caspary

P.A. to D.C. (Sp.Br.)

THH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422 (C) / 11

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 9, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Immigration of.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Since the introduction by the Shanghai Municipal Council of the new regulations relating to Central European Jewish refugee immigration, 278 Immigration Certificates have been issued by this office. The issue of this number of permits will allow, should full advantage be taken of them by the persons named thereon, unhindered ingress of 405 people of both sexes and all ages.

The first certificate was issued on October 20, 1939 and already two persons, at least, have arrived in Shanghai on the authority of these permits.

It is emphasised to each and every successful applicant for these certificates that the issue of such entails that the immigrants concerned **MUST** reside South of Soochow Creek, a point which is stressed in words on the certificate itself. In addition, all successful applicants are verbally instructed upon receipt of these permits that the new arrivals must come to this office upon arrival here and bring with them their passports, their certificates (which will be cancelled) and details of their residence in Shanghai.

The big influx of new immigrants has not yet started, but it will do so before long. Of that, according to enquiries made at local shipping companies - Messrs. Lloyd Triestino in particular - there is no doubt. Now, it is of interest to note that of the two persons who have already arrived

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in Shanghai under this heading, neither has yet approached this office in accordance with our instructions. Two isolated cases are not going to make a great deal of difference, but when steamers begin arriving with only, say twenty to thirty immigrants on board, and these persons fail to come to this office as required, then difficulties are going to be experienced. These certificates must be cancelled or their retention by the immigrants will lead to numerous abuses.

Further, and this a very important point, there will be no check, unless they register with us, that they will reside South of the Creek, as they guarantee they will when the applications for permits are made on their behalf. If these newcomers begin living in Japanese controlled territory, it will not be long before trouble of some kind is experienced with the Japanese authorities and as is customary, the Municipal Police will be on the receiving end of the nasty knocks.

The points outlined above have a definite bearing on the question in hand which will be fully explained later in this report, but another aspect of the refugee problem is beginning to rear its head in a way that demands attention from the Municipal authorities. During the past eight months, approximately 60 Jewish refugees have been charged with offences against the law. This

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*A number of
them residents
of short duration*

number in itself is not large but it offers conclusive evidence that the newcomers are finding their feet and, from our point of view, manifesting their criminal traits. The cold weather is quickly approaching and since there is now at least treble the number of refugees there were here a year ago, and with jobs scarce and difficulties being presented on all sides for the securing of positions among the Jews, it does not take a very keen mind to visualize what might happen in the very near future. In other words, crime has already found a foothold among them and it is our duty to stamp it out as far as possible.

In the past year, the I.C. Relief Fund, the Refugee Committee under the very able guidance of Mr. Paul Komor, has done splendid work in assisting the Police in tracing wrong-doers and generally aiding the Force in every possible manner whenever help was required. During this period this organization has had compiled an excellent set of dossiers recording all personal particulars of thousands of refugees and though they have been of great use to us already, there is not the slightest doubt that they could be of far greater service to us in the future.

Bearing this fact in mind, it is with regret that it is learned that this committee will soon be disbanded - December 15 is the date mentioned -

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because the parent body, the Committee For the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, of which Mr. Komor's committee is an offspring, cannot possibly afford to finance it any further. There is a very remote possibility that means will be found to carry on this committee's good work, but as things are at present, such a possibility is very slight.

Thus, if this committee ceases to function, the Police will have no means at their disposal for immediately securing particulars of any new refugee in whom the Police are interested unless steps are taken quickly to enforce new arrivals to register with this office as applicants for permits have been verbally warned to. This point cannot be stressed too much, for the need for such a system must be obvious.

The required details can be secured by this office, although extra staff will be needed to cope with the situation, since the amount of work involved in dealing with the reception and checking of applications and the issuing of permits is at present as much as can be properly handled. The advantage to the Force of the particulars to be recorded would be inestimable and would allow a hold to be placed on any possible evil-doers among the newcomers.

Whilst on this particular subject, the

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following point is submitted for your attention and instructions :-

While talking with the management of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino a few days ago in regard to the situation relating to the immigration of refugees, I was informed that U.S.\$25,000 had been deposited in the Company's office in Trieste at a rate of U.S.\$400 per head, on behalf of immigrants to Shanghai and that on about December 20, 1939 at least sixty newcomers would be arriving here.

The amounts will be handed back to the arrivals upon disembarkation in Shanghai. Article (1) of the Immigration Regulations distinctly lays down that ... "the responsibility of verifying the possession of such sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums."

In cases where the deposit of U.S.\$400 is made in Shanghai, this office is advised by the Committee, but in the cases referred to above, no record has been received. In other words, we shall, unless steps are taken to prevent it, have not one iota of information relating to these particular immigrants after their arrival and among their number may be persons whom we can ill afford

Additional to the
people possessing
permits.

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to lose sight of.

Ja. Pines

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

5422(C)-10
14 3 41

March 13, 41.

Paul Komor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
The International Committee for The
Organization of European Immigrants
in China,
Sassoon House,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated March 10, 1941,
I have to thank you for your offer to second a member of
your Organization to assist this department in the work
of the issuance of permits to Emigrants but I regret
that owing to the confidential nature of Police Headquarters,
I am precluded from accepting the services of assistants
who are not Police employees.

Arrangements are being made to augment the staff of
this section in the near future.

Again thanking you for your suggestions which is much
appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

HTT.

813

INDEXED BY
(S. S.) W. G. S. T. Y.
DATE 17 3 41
me

MEMO.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

Comm.

Date.....

Reference attached, for many reasons it is not desirable to have Jewish refugees in the office of Special Branch. I suggest Mr. Turner be thanked for his offer but lack of accommodation for the volunteer workers precludes our accepting. I realize that Pitts & Co have more than they can handle, a matter which I propose taking up with AC (LB) on his return from short leave.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. M. REGISTRY
H. D. 2422(C)10
14 3 41

Special Branch - S.1. Station. File No. Date March 12, 1941

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Communication
from Mr. Paul KOMOR dated March 10, 1941.

With reference to the contents of the attached communication which very kindly offers to detach a member of the "I.C." staff to work unpaid in this office, the matter has been given close attention and it is thought that at the present time the acceptance of such an offer would not be advisable. While it is true that the greater part of the work conducted by this office refers solely to immigration and Jewish affairs, investigations are frequently made into matters of a political nature totally outside the province of refugee questions.

Were an outside member be permitted to assist in the affairs of this office it would be natural for him to see the many important and secret files that are continually passing through, details of which it might be highly desirable that nobody but the officer making the investigations should see. Agents occasionally visit this office and here again it might not be desirable that such individuals be seen by outsiders. Another point that is worthy of your attention is the fact that an outside member would not be amenable to Police discipline.

While the volume of work in this office has increased enormously during the past few months and is likely to increase even more in the next few

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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months owing to the extreme anti-Jewish measures now being enforced throughout all Nazi-occupied territories, the staff of this office, namely D.S.I. Pitts and D.S. Killingbeck remains unchanged. Despite the fact that permission was secured from the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches) to issue but the minimum of Immigration Certificates in January of this year, thereby enabling us to go forward considerably with our back work, the state of affairs at present is such as to render it absolutely impossible to be anything but at least two months behind current work and it is with this point in mind that a respectful request is made for the transfer of another detective to this office in order to relieve the present pressure which, if maintained, will inevitably result in a state of chaos under existing staff conditions.

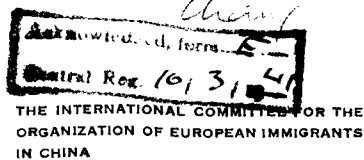
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
FK/Fs.



SHANGHAI, 10th March 1941.

8422(C)-10
14 3 41

Sir,

It occurred to me quite sometime ago, in fact when the issuance of permits to Emigrants was first put into practice, that this additional work must put a considerable burden on the already overworked Police Force.

In order to contribute, to some extent, to the work done by the S.M.P. for the Emigrants, my organisation would be glad to second a member of its staff, without cost to the Council, as assistant in the work entailed through the permit Department or in any other work that, in this connection, may be thought to be serviceable by you.

Assuring you of the earnest wish of this organisation to co-operate with you in every possible manner,

PA
Ack "reply to follow"

AC (SpB-)

Please furnish data for

reply

Major K.M. Bourne,
Shanghai Municipal
SHANGHAI.



I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Cheng
Hon. Secretary.

10

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 12 1939

MEMO.

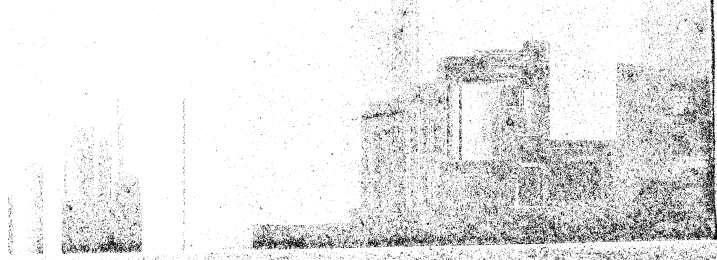
SI
DS. Pitts

To see

Jo G
4/11



D.C. Special Branch.



Copy

October 28th, 1939.,

S. RY
5422 (C)

Sirs,

With reference to the measures taken in August by the Japanese Authorities prohibiting the further flow of the European Refugees into Shanghai, I wish to inform you that the Japanese Authorities are prepared to make a limited number of exceptions to the above-mentioned measure, in accordance with my letter addressed under the even date to Mr. Ellis Hayim, Chairman of the Committee for the Assistance of the European Refugees in Shanghai, a copy of which is appended hereto.

In connection with the procedure adopted by the Japanese Authorities, I have to request your kind co-operation and to ask your Company to take responsibility for making passage bookings only to those Refugees, so far as those who seek entry into the Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement are concerned, who are in possession of the Entry Permit issued by this Consulate-General.

Yours respectfully,



Copy.

October 28th, 1939.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the Memorandum of the Japanese Authorities handed to you on 2th August in which our temporary measures to stem the further influx of the European Refugees into the Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement of Shanghai were enunciated, I wish to confirm that the Japanese Authorities will adhere to the general principles laid down in the Memorandum.

In consideration, however, of the desire of the Refugee residents in the above-said part of Shanghai to send for their relatives in Europe, the Japanese Authorities may make, from humanitarian standpoint, exceptions to the general rule, thereby permitting the entry therewith of Refugees in limited numbers.

With the above object in view, the application for Entry Permit will be considered if sent through your Committee in accordance with the procedure stated in the appended copy. In this connection I have to ask your kind co-operation in transmitting the application with necessary verifications by your Committee.

I may add that the procedure is not to be published, but instead is being sent to you and the shipping companies concerned.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Y. Miura

Consul-General for Japan.

Ellis Hayim, Esquire,

The Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,

Cathay Hotel,

SHANGHAI.

Copy

Temporary Procedure Regarding Entry into the Japanese-Occupied Part of the International Settlement of Shanghai of Central European Refugees.

Only those incoming Central European Refugees who are in possession of an Entry Permit issued by the Japanese Consulate-General will be permitted to enter the Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The application for the above-said Entry Permit by reason of family relations or other considerations should be made by a Refugee of financial competency and residing in the Japanese occupied part of the International Settlement of Shanghai and so registered with the Japanese Naval Authorities, on behalf of an incoming Refugee or Refugees who desire to take up residence in the afore-said part of Shanghai, through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees to the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai. It should be understood, however, that the decision on issuing the above-said Permit rests entirely with the discretion of the Japanese authorities, which will weigh the **merit** of each application and take into consideration the general situation including the number of applications.

An incoming Refugee who is thus permitted to reside in the Japanese-occupied part of the International Settlement of Shanghai should register through the Refugee Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees with the Japanese Naval Authorities.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER... K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, October 23, 1939



The Commissioner of Police.

Entry of European Refugees

For your records I enclose herewith a copy of the Council's Regulations on the subject of the entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. These Regulations became effective on October 22, the date of publication in the press.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the Secretary & Commissioner General.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

Encl:

GPR:



NO. 10/400.
S.M.C. PUBLICITY OFFICE.
October 2 1939.

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following

persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S. \$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S. \$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age; or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

(2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

- (a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or
- (b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or
- (c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of

At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Note: At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Applications submitted through the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

Permits are issued by the Special Branch of the Police Department before assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated. Applications submitted through the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

Permits are issued by the Special Branch of the Police Department before assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated. Applications submitted through the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE 16637
TELEGR. ADDR. "KOMOR"

SHANGHAI, October 16th, 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai



Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favours
13th inst., ref. K 38/1 and Misc. 343/29 (H), for the
contents of which I thank you.

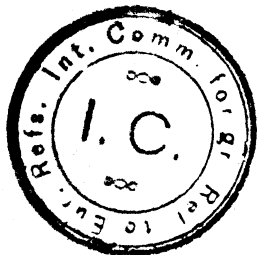
I note that the 1.0.- is meant for entry permit fees
and not, as I presumed from your previous letter, for travel
visa fees out of Shanghai.

I am also grateful for your willingness to consider
each case on its merits as regards waiving the charge of
1.- for Police endorsement of identification documents.

In regard to your survey of crime in which Emigrants
from Central Europe have been the victims I quite appreciate
the point you make and especially realize the handicap to
which the Force is subject to owing to the restrictions
prevailing in the Eastern area.

It is for this reason that I suggested, tentatively, to
Mr. Pitts, the formation of a group of picked men from amongst
the Emigrants, who would voluntarily assist the Police more
especially in night patrols. I feel that, perhaps, a trial
in this direction might prove useful but do not, of course,
presume to advise you in this connection.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my
appreciation of the co-operation which I have experienced
from all of the Police officials with whom I have had contact
in Emigrant matters of which your letters under review are
also welcome evidence.



I am, Sir
Your obedient servant,

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Paul K...
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

K 38/1

P.

October 13, 1939.

Paul Komor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
"I.C." Relief Fund,
190 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 7, further on the subject of the Police charges in respect of certificates permitting entry of Central European Refugees into Shanghai, and in respect of Police endorsements on identification documents issued by the Jewish authorities.

Since financial competency will be required either in respect of the new entrant or his local relatives in respect of any further entry which may be permitted under the conditions yet to be agreed, the Police fee of \$5 will be applicable in all cases.

In respect to the possibility of waiving the charge of \$1 for Police endorsement of identification documents, the Police will give sympathetic consideration to each case and deal with it on its merits.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.



OPR:

Date October 13, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

The suspension of Article I as intimated in letter dated October 11 from the Japanese Consulate-General does not appear to interfere in any way with the entry into Shanghai of persons coming within the three categories mentioned in your communication of October 12 to Secretary & Commissioner General, and there now seems no cause to delay these people who are more or less stranded in Trieste.

Urgent

I agree it
Living S. of creek.



H. W. Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

HR

October 12, 39.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Letter dated October 7 from Mr. Paul Komor.

Police travel endorsements or certificates will only apply in the following cases :-

1. Dependents of refugees who are now clearly self-supporting.
2. Any person who has been assured employment in Shanghai and guaranteed by his or her prospective employer that no charge on local charity will ensue from such refugee's entry into Shanghai.
3. Prospective brides where there is conclusive evidence that the future husband is financially in a position to contract marriage.

In these circumstances the question of application in forma pauperis does not arise.

In regard to the waiving of fee for identification endorsement, I think sympathetic consideration should be given. To deal with each application on its merits should not prove any difficulty and I recommend that the granting or refusing might be left to the discretion of the Police Department with the right of an applicant to appeal to the Council should he so desire.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police

5422 (C)
Special Branch, 10 39

October 12, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Letter dated October 7 from Mr. Paul Komor.

Police travel endorsements or certificates will only apply in the following cases :-

1. Dependents of refugees who are now clearly self-supporting.
2. Any person who has been assured employment in Shanghai and guaranteed by his or her prospective employer that no charge on local charity will ensue from such refugee's entry into Shanghai.
3. Prospective brides where there is conclusive evidence that the future husband is financially in a position to contract marriage.

In these circumstances the question of application in forma pauperis does not arise.

In regard to the waiving of fee for passport endorsement, I think sympathetic consideration should be given. To deal with each application on its merits should not prove any difficulty and I suggest the granting or refusing might be left to the discretion of the Police Department with the right of an applicant to appeal to the Council ^{should be as before.} against an alleged unfair decision.

John Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

CONFIDENTIAL

17 OCT 1939
POLICE FORCE

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
SHANGHAI.

SECRET

October 11th, 1939.

Dear Sir,

Concerning the draft of the Provisional Arrangement, I would like to convey to you the intention of the Japanese Authorities to approve it with a conditional clause appended as follows:-

"The Japanese authorities approves the Provisional Arrangement with the following understanding: That part of Article I which provides for the entry of the Refugees of certain financial competency will be suspended enforcement for the time being so far as those incoming Refugees who intend to reside in the Japanese-occupied part of the Settlement are concerned until such time as the Japanese authorities will complete the investigation and adjustment of the living conditions of the Refugees residing therein."

The draft Arrangement as I have at present is enclosed herewith and I shall be glad if you will furnish me with a complete draft.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) S. Ishiguro

Consul

Ernest T. Nash, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

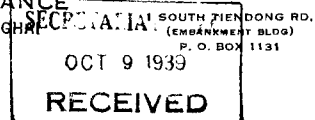
DC (Sp B)



CABLE
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 41083

File No. 738/1
COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

9 OCT 1939
POLICE FORCE



OUR NO.
RE

SHANGHAI, 9th October, 1939

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, S.M.C.
Shanghai.

Copy

Dear Mr Nash,

I desire to thank you for your letter of 7th inst. Immediately after receipt we had a committee meeting where the problem was discussed.

The I.C. (International Committee) is a subsidiary of our association and completely under its control. It was decided to handle the procedure of new immigrant permits direct through the intermediary of our committee, instead of the I.C. Until further notice I was asked to act as liaison officer with the police department and I shall take the liberty to call on Mr. Thos. Robertson of the Special Branch of the S.M.C. Police one of these days to get acquainted. Later on we might possibly create a special department in our Secretariat for the purpose. Meanwhile I should like to give the assurance that all questions relative to permits will be handled by our committee not merely with deep understanding and impartiality, but also with the utmost despatch.

Enclosing a copy of this letter for the Special Branch of the S.M.C. Police, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

E. Kann



K 38/1

October 7, 1939.

E. Kann, Esq.,
501 Continental Bank Building,
113 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Kann,

In anticipation of the ultimate approval of our draft conditions governing the entry into Shanghai of Central European Refugees I should like to reach early agreement with you as to the procedure between the Jewish Committee and the Police Department (on behalf of the Council) in respect of cases involving the Council's authority.

Accordingly, I have taken the matter up with our Police Department and enclose a Special Branch report on the matter dated October 6, the proposals wherein have the approval of the Commissioner of Police and are satisfactory to the Council. You will remember that the Jewish Committee mentioned in the text ^{is} "Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees", whilst the Police suggest that the "I.C." Committee should be the ^{transmitting} certifying body. Would you please have this matter taken up with the Jewish authorities, in order that it may be definitely established which Committee is to act and which is to be designated in the text to be published. It may be helpful if any details to be settled as the outcome of the Police proposals contained in the enclosed report are discussed between you or some other representative of the Jewish authorities and the head of the Special Branch.

Yours sincerely,

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

Encl:
OPR:

K 38/1

P.

October 7, 1939.

Paul Komor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
"I.C." Relief Fund,
190 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of October 4 and further to my acknowledgement of the same date, I have to state that it is hoped that agreement will shortly be reached between the three Authorities concerned regarding the conditions under which Central European Refugees may be permitted entry into Shanghai.

I have to state that there will be no objection to Police endorsement of Identification documents issued by the Jewish authorities. Such endorsements will be made at a cost of \$1 each, with a charge of \$5 for a travel certificate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Secretary and Commissioner General.

OPR:

October 6, 39.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

ADMISSION OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

LETTER FROM MR. PAUL KOMOR.

In reply to your letter dated October 4, 1939, in regard to the above, and further letter on the same date having reference to a letter from Mr. Paul Komor, I attach a report from the Special Branch indicating the method of application to be adopted for those persons coming under paragraph 2 of the Regulations headed "Provisional Arrangement Regarding the Entry into Shanghai of Central European Refugees". I endorse this recommendation.

In regard to Mr. Komor's request that the Police should endorse Identification documents, there will be no objection to such Police endorsement, and as already recommended in my letter - File D 5422/c, dated August 3rd., such endorsements will be made at a cost of \$1 each, with a charge of \$5 for a travel certificate; see Secretary & Commissioner General's letter K 38/1 dated August 11, 1939.

E. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

MEMO.

6-10-30

Comm

Sir

Procedure I
have suggested
is that followed
by Lt. Branel up to
stoppage of entry
of refugees into
Shanghai. It worked
smoothly & well

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

Special Branch,
October 6, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Jewish Refugees.

In the matter of applications on behalf of dependents of self supporting Shanghai residents, the procedure need not be complicated. Applications in writing, German or English, should be made through I. C. to Special Branch where the merits of each application would be investigated without undue delay and if favourable the necessary certificate or endorsement of no police objection to entry could be given.

I suggest the channel of I. C. as this body has been most helpful to the police in all matters appertaining to the refugee question.

As regards prospective entrants outside this category, these are accorded entry if in possession of requisite funds and therefore do not come within the scope of police investigation.

Y. H. Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, October 4, 1939

The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugees
Letter from Mr. Paul Komor dated October 4.

I enclose copy of a letter of to-day's date from Mr. Paul Komor. With the first part I am prepared to deal direct, since I assume that the answer is that until such time as the conditions permitting further refugees to come to Shanghai are framed, no exceptions to the general prohibition can be permitted.

With regard to the matter of Police endorsement of documents of identification I shall be glad to learn your views, in order that I may reply to Mr. Komor.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:

K 58/1

Shanghai October 4th, 1939.

To the Secretary
The Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to enclose a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Commissioner of Police on the 25th September, 1939.

The contents speak for themselves and I need only remark that, so far, I have not received a reply.

The delay to which the decision in this matter is subject to is most regrettable, as it affects so many very unfortunate persons who are absolutely at their wits' ends to know what to do.

I avail myself of this opportunity also to point out that I have not received a reply from the Commissioner of Police in the matter of endorsing the Documents of Identification which are issued by this office in cases where such Documents are necessary.

Whilst in certain instances these Documents have been given recognition by Consular Authorities and also visas granted on the basis of the same, I would, on general principles, like to know whether the Municipal Police Authorities are prepared to endorse these Documents of Identification or not.

Undoubtedly such endorsement would be useful and would enhance the value of the Document. Consequently such endorsement would be of service to the Emigrants and would also make our work, in this respect, somewhat easier.

Yours faithfully,

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

(Sgd.) Paul Komor

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

25th September, 1939.

To the Commissioner of Police
S.M.P.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Re: Application of J.V. Flamm for permit for his
wife to enter Shanghai, dated 22nd September
1939.

Application of Ernest Haas for permit for his
mother-in-law to enter Shanghai, dated 19th
September 1939.

I will appreciate it if you will kindly favour me with a
decision in the above applications.

I do not think that it is fully realized by you and the
deciding factors, what it means to those who apply as above to
be delayed for days and weeks not knowing whether ultimately
it will be possible for the parties concerned to come out to
Shanghai or whether they are to remain in penury in Europe.

I say in penury, because thousands of people in Germany
who had the intention to come to Shanghai previous to the land-
ing restrictions recently introduced had disposed of all possessions
and had nothing at all in hand except the passage to Shanghai.

For this passage they had sacrificed practically all their
worldly possessions and, even if they can obtain a refund of the
passage money paid, they cannot re-establish their homes and other
values, which went in payment of that passage, with the aid of
that refunds.

As I am daily implored to bring about a decision in this
matter, and as, it seems to me a decision has unduly been dragged
out to the great material and moral detriment of those unfortunate
persons who were barred from leaving at the time when they had
expected to I will be placed under the greatest obligation to you
if you will kindly take such steps as you consider useful and
necessary, to bring this question to a head and a final solution.

Yours faithfully,

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER 3871
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai, October 4, 1939

The Commissioner of Police.

Admission of Jewish Refugees

DC (SpBr)
X: Please put up a small
standard system

RB
4/10

I am enclosing for your confidential information a copy of the conditions of admission to Shanghai of further Jewish refugees, as provisionally agreed between the three Authorities.

There is need to devise the procedure for issuing entry permits. So far as concerns applications made to the Council for permits, it is suggested that the certificate of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, as to the applicant satisfying the prescribed conditions, be normally accepted, but that the right be reserved to the Police to make any verification they may wish in any case so certified.

It is proposed that the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees should submit such certified applications to the Police Department only at periodical intervals, say once a week.

You may desire to have discussed with Mr. Kann the form in which such certified applications should be submitted by the Committee to your Department and what particulars should be furnished for any Police verification you may consider necessary.

It is proposed that there shall be a periodical exchange of information between the three Authorities as to the permits each has issued.

May I have your views please?

GPR:

Secretary & Commissioner General.

Provisional Arrangement Regarding Entry into Shanghai of
Central European Refugees.

1. Only those Central European Refugees who are recognized to be in possession of not less than U.S.\$400 and U.S.\$100 per head respectively in case of an adult and child of less than 13 years of age, or its equivalent in foreign currency, to be available in Shanghai; or who are in possession of an entry permit provided for under Article 2, and issued by one of the three following Authorities, viz: the Japanese Consulate-General, the Council of the International Settlement, or the Authorities of the French Concession, will be permitted to enter Shanghai.

2. The application for entry permit by reason of

- (a) immediate family relation (i.e. parents, husband, wife or children) to Refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai, or
- (b) an employment contract with a party in Shanghai, or
- (c) intention to contract marriage with a party resident in Shanghai,

should be made through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai to one of the three Authorities, according to where the local refugee applicant resides, with the understanding that the decision on issuing permit rests entirely with the discretion of the respective Authorities. It is required by the Japanese Authorities that those incoming Refugees who wish to reside in that part of the International Settlement which is under Japanese occupation must so register, through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at the Japanese Naval authorities in Shanghai.

c. S. G.

SHANGHAI JEWISH CHRONICLE
dated September 5, 1939

5422(C)
5 9 39

Aufruf an alle EMIGRANTEN

Es wird im eigensten Interesse gebeten, da wir Gaeste in fremdem Lande sind, sich aeußerst ruhig und diszipliniert zu verhalten. Handlungen und Aeuserungen politischer Natur sind unbedingt zu unterlassen. Vermeiden Sie jedwede Geruechteverbräitung.

Tragen Sie stets unsere Ausweiskarte bei sich und soll dieselbe unbedingt Ihre Unterschrift auf der Bildseite tragen.

*Internationales Committee
Paul KOMOR*

Appeal To All Emigrants

Since we are guests in a strange country it is in our own interest to remain quiet and disciplined. Actions and utterances of a political nature are to be avoided. Avoid also the spreading of rumours.

Always carry with you our identification card, which has to bear your signature on the side to which the photograph has been affixed.



International Committee

Paul Komor

Comm. of Police
Sign
Information
R. D. Forke
51
11/11/39

O. K. L. H.
b. s. l.

REF. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Compt. of S. Wash.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SECRETARIAT,

SHANGHAI, 6/9/..... 1939.

Procedure for Certification of "guarantee of employment", "financial competency" or "intention of marriage", in accordance with Clauses 3A, 3C and 3D of the "Regulations for the Entry of European Refugees into Shanghai."

1. Such Certification shall be undertaken by the Refugee Admittance Committee, composed of representatives of the local Jewish Refugee Committee, the Police Departments of the International Settlement and the French Concession, and representatives of the Japanese Authorities.
2. Applications for such Certification shall be made in the first instance to the local Jewish Refugee Committee and addressed to.....
(name and address of representative)
3. The local Jewish Refugee Committee will, fortnightly, submit such applications to the Refugee Admittance Committee, together with documentary evidence in support of the applicant's claims.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1754226/10

Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 2 19 39.

Subject European Refugees.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Mr. Nash, Assistant Secretary, was interviewed by D.I. Crawford at 2.20 p.m. on September 1, 1939, in regard to European Refugees and their entrance into Shanghai.

A Committee composed of a representative from the French Consulate, the Japanese Consulate and the S.M.C. Secretariat assisted by Jewish Refugee Committee members have now drawn up a set of regulations for the entrance into Shanghai of these people and although not officially approved yet, Mr. Nash wanted to outline the regulations in case the Police Department had any suggestion to offer. A copy would be given to the Police Department as soon as they are approved.

The regulations as read out by Mr. Nash are agreeable to the Police and could not be improved upon.

C. Crawford

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

*Copy of proposed regs.
attached - show on
Sept. 10. R.D.Y. 5/9.*

Crystal (晶報), a mosquito paper, of August 31 :- 1.9.39 (RM)

JAPANESE TO PERMIT LANDING OF JEWISH REFUGEES

The question of the influx into Shanghai of Jewish refugees has been given careful consideration by the authorities of the Foreign Settlements. As these refugees are being mostly accommodated in Hongkew, they have on many occasions been interfered with by the Japanese authorities.

Information has now been received by the Hwa Wen News Agency (華文報社) to the effect that the Japanese authorities have agreed to permit the landing of more Jewish refugees on the ground that there is no reason to bar their entry as a result of negotiations with the authorities of the Settlements. According to the notice issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, this decision was reached through humanitarian considerations. There is a general belief that this action is being taken by the Japanese authorities as a demonstration against Germany.

D.I. Crawford.

You attended
a meeting in
Asst. Secy's office?

R.D.Y.

1/9

REF. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Dear Yoke,

I shall be glad to have Police comments
on attached. Please keep these "proposals" private,
so that they will leak out to
the public.

S. H. H. H.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SECRETARIAT,

SHANGHAI, 2/9/1939

Regulations for the Entry of European Refugees into Shanghai.

The following Regulations are issued by the Council of the International Settlement, the French Concession Authorities, and the Japanese Authorities, governing the entry into Shanghai and residence in the International Settlement North and South of the Soochow Creek, or the French Concession, of European Refugees:-

1. These Regulations will apply to all European Refugees who on the date August 19, 1939, had not embarked or entrained for Shanghai.
2. The term European Refugee
3. European Refugees will not be qualified to enter Shanghai and take up such residence unless they can satisfy one or other of the following requirements:-
 - A. Production of satisfactory documentary evidence guaranteeing the Refugee employment in Shanghai for a period of not less than one year. Qualification under this Clause will include the Refugee's wife or husband, and children.
 - B. Production of satisfactory evidence showing the Refugee's possession of not less than U.S.\$400, or its foreign currency equivalent. Such sum will be deemed sufficient to cover two persons, if husband and wife. The possession of an additional sum of not less than U.S.\$50, or its foreign currency equivalent, will be required for each child of a Refugee so qualified. Such money must be available to the Refugee in Shanghai in the form of foreign currency.
 - C. The immediate family (i.e. parents, husband or wife, and children) of a Refugee resident in Shanghai shall be qualified for such residence, provided the resident is certified by the Refugee Admittance Committee as financially competent to maintain such family.
 - D. Refugees who intend to contract marriage to a resident at Shanghai shall be qualified for such residence, subject to the resident producing satisfactory evidence of such intention on his or her part, as also on the part of the prospective entrant, and provided the resident is certified by the Refugee Admittance Committee as financially competent to maintain the prospective entrant, and the prospective entrant is certified as such by the local authorities for transmission to their offices abroad. In respect of such applications sent to Shanghai, the decision of the Refugee Admittance Committee shall be transmitted through the local offices of Shipping and Rail Companies to their offices abroad.
4. These Regulations will not apply to Refugees in transit through Shanghai and staying in Shanghai not longer than one week, provided they are able to produce a permit to take up domicile at a destination other than Shanghai.
5. Applications shall be made in accordance with the following procedure.

Procedure for making Application for Entry of European Refugees into Shanghai.

For the information of Shipping and Rail Companies, the following procedure is authorized by the Refugee Admittance Committee, Shanghai, to be followed by European Refugees in order to obtain permission to sail or entrain for and take up residence in the International Settlement or French Concession at Shanghai.

1. Applications made by Refugees abroad, who claim to qualify for such permission by reason of possession of the amount of money stipulated under Clause 3(B) of the "Regulations for the Entry of European Refugees into Shanghai", shall be made at the Shipping or Rail Company at place of proposed departure. The Shipping or Rail Company shall satisfy itself that the applicant is qualified to obtain such permission.
2. Applications made by Refugees who claim to qualify for such permission by reason of

- (1) relationship to Refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai, or
- (2) an employment contract with a party in Shanghai, or
- (3) intention to contract marriage with a party resident in Shanghai,

in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 3A, 3C, 3D of the "Regulations for the Entry of European Refugees into Shanghai", may be made either at the Shipping and Rail Companies' offices abroad or at their offices in Shanghai.

In respect of such applications made abroad, the Shipping and Rail Companies shall forward such applications to their Shanghai agents, who will transmit same to the Refugee Admittance Committee in Shanghai for decision. The decision will be communicated by the Refugee Admittance Committee to the local Shipping and Rail Companies for transmission to their offices abroad. In respect of such applications made in Shanghai, the decision of the Refugee Admittance Committee shall be transmitted through the local offices of Shipping and Rail Companies to their offices abroad.

C O P Y.

MEMORANDUM

For some time past Jewish refugees were coming into Shanghai in large numbers, and still more of them are expected to follow in the future.

In the spirit that all races are equal, and sympathizing with the plight of the Jewish people, the Japanese Authorities have thus far placed no restriction upon their coming into the area controlled by the Japanese forces. Hence in the northern section of the International Settlement over 5000 refugees are estimated to be living and pursuing their trade. The humanitarian attitude of the Japanese Authorities would be much appreciated, especially in view of the fact that this area has not returned to normalcy as yet and the havoc wrought by the hostilities has caused a dearth of houses there. It is to be noted with particular attention that even the return of the Japanese to this area is not permitted unrestrictedly, not to mention the free return of the Chinese.

As an influx of refugees in exceedingly large numbers will have a direct bearing in numerous ways on the plan of reconstruction of the war-torn areas, it has lately been a subject of the most serious consideration of the Japanese Authorities. In the meanwhile, it was made clear that the Jewish leaders among the Refugee Committee wished to see, for the benefit of the refugees already arrived in Shanghai, that further influx be discouraged in some way or other. Taking into account relevant matters, including the interest of all the parties concerned, the Japanese authorities have reached the conclusion that they should take such steps as are within their power to stop temporarily a further increase of European refugees to the existing number, pending the study of the possibility of accommodating a greater number of refugees in Shanghai.

The temporary steps to be taken by the Japanese authorities are as follows.

1) The refugees residing in the northern section of the International Settlement under Japanese occupation on August are to fill in all the required particulars in two copies of the "Directory of Jewish Refugees", and forward them to the Japanese authorities through the Committee. (Copies for one family are to be put together in one batch.)

2) Upon inspection by the Japanese authorities, one of the copies is to be returned to the person who forward them.

3) All the refugees in possession of the returned copy are to be allowed to reside as heretofore.

4) Those who continue to reside, or take up their residence anew, in the said area without possession the card may be asked to evacuate therefrom.

The Committee is requested to take suitable measures in accordance with the above and to use its influence in order to effect satisfactory registration and prevent newcomers in the said area.

Shanghai, August 9th, 1939.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

F.

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Shanghai, August 11, 1939.

The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugees -
Police Endorsements on Documents.

With reference to your report of August 8, you are authorised to charge \$5 and \$1 respectively for the two types of endorsement on documents required by Jewish refugees.

With regard to the disposal of the funds received from this source, the Council has directed that these be retained to offset Police expenditure in coping with the Jewish refugee problem.

Deputy Secretary.

SpBr.

Ref. para two act in
accordance with my letter to
found to former Deputy Secretary
rn/



August 3,

39.

The Secretary and Commissioner General,

- (1) Police investigations Refugee Families.
 - (2) Endorsements on Identification Certificates.
-

I attach a report from Special Branch and comment by Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) on the above subject.

(1) Refugees in good circumstances who wish to bring relatives from Germany require Police endorsement before this can be accomplished via Siberia the cheapest route. Such enquiries take time and work and I agree that some charge should be made.

I suggest \$5 for each such enquiry and endorsement.

With regard to endorsement of Identification Certificates issued by the International Committee I am of opinion that it is advantageous to the Police that persons carry such documents and since the Police simply endorse as seen and do not make enquiries unless some irregularity is apparent I do not recommend a charge of more than \$1 in each case.

I suggest the funds so produced be paid monthly to the Finance Department, that receipts be issued in each case and counterfoil retained and that the disposal of the fund thereafter be left to Council's discretion.

FILE

DB.
W/S
CLK/.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

S.I, Special Branch
August 1, 1939.

Central European Jews - Endorsement of Documents -
Question of Fees

Several documents have been presented to this office recently by German Jewish refugees who desire that their families, relatives and/or friends be allowed to come to Shanghai, where the newcomers will be supported by those already established here.

These documents, which offer employment of various kinds to those persons domiciled in Germany, need to be endorsed by the Shanghai Municipal Police, before the Reich authorities will permit Jews to leave the country by the Siberian route.

Now, in considering each application on its merits, a considerable amount of work is entailed in deciding whether the applicants are suitable persons to support further arrivals, both from a financial and moral viewpoint.

If the required endorsements are to be given, thus permitting further refugees to make their way here, instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether a nominal charge be made for each endorsement to cover cost of stationery, labour and materials utilized for each investigation.

In addition to this type of application, this office has already been approached to endorse a Document of Identity issued by the I.C. Relief Fund. This kind of document is issued upon the expiration of "Staatenlos" passports to holders of same. In this connection, it is anticipated that in the future

- 2 -

several hundred requests will be received by this office for endorsement of these Documents of Identity.

Your instructions are again solicited as to whether a fee should be charged for the endorsement given.

A fee of \$5.00 is respectfully suggested in both instances.

It is pointed out that the French Police, for instance, charge emigrant Russians residing in the French Concession a fee for endorsing their Identity Cards.

Certified true copy.

J. F. Lovell
CHP.

August 1, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached report, these endorsements are not given until applications have been checked, sometimes incurring considerable investigation. I agree that some fee should be charged for each endorsement - say \$3.00. It is anticipated that passport endorsements alone will in a very short time amount to 1,500 or 2,000. It might be suggested that the money so received revert back for the benefit of the refugees in general.

Sd. T. Robertson

D.C. (Special Branch).

Certified true copy.

J. F. Lovell
clg.

Date August 1, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

5422 A
1 8 39

Commissioner.

Sir,

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John Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.
5422 A

S.1, Special Branch Station, 39

Date August 1, 1939.

Question of Fees

Forwarded by

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT
(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

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It is pointed out that the French Police, for instance, charge emigrant Russians residing in the French Concession a fee for endorsing their Identity Cards.

Ja. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DBL.

18

D.S. Pitt
C. 4/8



DC (Sp Br)

I have no objection to Police endorsement

" This identification Document has been seen by
the Shanghai Municipal Police and is in order (date)

DC (Sp Br) to

Consulate can then refer to Police for
necessary confirmation of the work.

Under double lock to carrying of identity
papers rather to be encouraged for - Police
point of view

Robert Brown
Commissioner of Police

FILE

W.B.
4/8

FM 2
G. 2.1 M-1-39

File No......

S.1, Special Branch

Date July 26, 1939.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

In the event of the required endorsement being granted, similar requests can be confidently anticipated

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(2)

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

from other persons who from time to time will become holders of these documents.

As far as I can see, little good will be done in endorsing the document, since it can only be utilized in Shanghai for making known the bearer's identity, while there is little doubt that it will not receive any recognition from the Consular Body until such time that the "I.C." Relief Organization is a fully accredited body.

In dealing with these newcomers from Europe, sight must not be lost of the very essential fact that business men in Germany, for instance, are in the habit of continually carrying their passports with them for identification purposes in their own country. Such conditions do not exist in Shanghai and while it is perhaps advisable for each and every local resident to be able to identify himself (her-self), there appears no necessity for the Police to endorse the documents issued by the "I.C." Committee unless such a step is deemed desirable from the point of view of facilitating the good work of the "I.C." Committee.

J. A. P. Dixon

Commr
Det.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

I do not see reason in request for police endorsement. Its value would be nil.

W. H. Robertson
DC(S.B.)

OR
27/7

22nd July 1939¹⁴³

Dear Mr. Little,

Here is our replacement
of the "Staatenloze" Pass.
The Jap. Consulate is
prepared to recognize it
on endorsement by the
S.M.P.

Will you kindly do
the needful.

Sincerely

Paul Krumm

K 38/1.

11 OCT 1939

POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

"I.C."

190 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, October 7th. 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(C)
Date 12 10 39

To the Secretary and Commissioner General
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir:-

Your Ref. K 38/1. P.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th inst. and am gratified to learn that agreement will shortly be reached between the three Authorities concerned regarding the conditions under which Central European Refugees may be permitted entry into Shanghai.

I also note with satisfaction that there will be no objection to Police endorsement of Identification documents issued by the Jewish authorities. Such endorsements, I note, will be made at a cost of \$1.- each, with a charge of \$5.- for a travel certificate.

May I ask, in connection with the foregoing, whether in the case of parties without means the said endorsement will be granted gratis as is done by various consulates where Passports and other consular assistance is granted, in the case of indigents, free of charge.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Paul Komor

Provisional Arrangement Regarding Entry into Shanghai of
Central European Refugees.

1. Only those Central European Refugees who are recognized to be in possession of not less than U.S.\$400 and U.S.\$100 per head respectively in case of an adult and child of less than 13 years of age or its equivalent in foreign currency to be available in Shanghai or who are in possession of an entry permit provided for under Article 2, and issued by one of the three following Authorities, viz: the Japanese Consulate-General, the Council of the International Settlement, or the Authorities of the French Concession, will be permitted to enter Shanghai. It is required by the Japanese Authorities that those incoming Refugees who wish to reside in that part of the International Settlement which is under Japanese occupation must so register, through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at the Japanese Naval authorities in Shanghai.

2. The application for entry permit by reason of

- (a) immediate family relation (i.e. parents, husband wife or children) to Refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai, or
- (b) an employment contract with a party in Shanghai, or
- (c) intention to contract marriage with a party resident in Shanghai,

should be made through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai to one of the three Authorities according to where the local refugee applicant resides, with the understanding that the decision on issuing permit rests entirely with the discretion of the respective Authorities.

2-5422(c)-10

2-8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

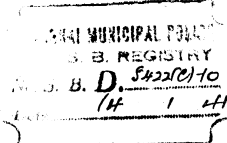
FILE NO. Q 5422 (C) - 10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

LANDING PERMITS

[illegible]



January 13, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Refugees.

Arrival before receipt of permits

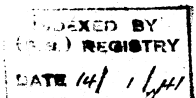
I attach ⁴copies of a report from Special Branch and recommendation of D.C. (Crime & Special Branch) which I endorse.

I feel the value of representations to D.K.K. should be left to your discretion.

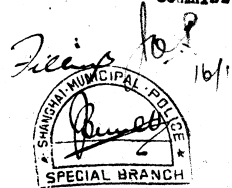
* Sent
14/1

W. Pitts:
information
and return for

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.



CCK/



January 11, 1941.

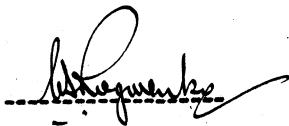
Commissioner.

Reference attached report, I think where an applicant can prove beyond all doubt that he is the person in whose favour a landing permit has been issued, he may be permitted to draw on his deposit. I doubt very much if we should get any satisfaction by approaching the D.K.K. The passports carried by these refugees invariably bear a visa for some small South American State so Shanghai may be regarded as a port en route although in truth it is the destination.

(Sd.) T. Robertson.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches).

Certified true copy



CCK/.

Special Branch,

January 10, 19

Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

During the past two months or so it has come to the notice of this office that a small number of Central European Jewish refugees have been arriving in Shanghai via Siberia and the D.K.K. sea-route from Dairen not in possession of Immigration Certificates issued by the Police. In certain instances money has been deposited in Shanghai with the Committee on behalf of these people and the permits issued by the Police. The permits are then sent to Europe to the person(s) concerned but in the cases coming to the notice of the Police the person(s) concerned are arriving in Shanghai before the permits reach the town in question in Europe.

The immigrants then register at this office and naturally request to be allowed to take possession of the money deposited for them. As the certificates are not produced their requests for the return of the deposits have been met with refusals. In each instance the immigrant(s) have been told to secure possession of the certificates when permission will be given for them to secure their funds.

This state of affairs is apparently brought about by the apathetic attitude of the D.K.K. Line in regard to the Council's regulations dated October 22, 1939. The steamship company is obviously not asking refugees to produce their permits before steamer tickets are issued. In this connection I would also point out that a few instances have occurred recently where refugees have arrived in Shanghai either with no permits at all or with permits the validity of which had expired. Without exception the immigrants concerned arrived via Siberia and the D.K.K. sea-route ex Dairen.

In view of the fact that some of the immigrants who have money deposited in Shanghai with the Committee urgently need financial aid, I would respectfully solicit instructions as to whether the money deposited may be returned prior to the return of the permits. Should the permits not be returned it is manifest that they may be used by other persons now domiciled in Central Europe.

certified true copy

[Signature]
Cp. -

Date January 11, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

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John Robertson

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

1.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

B. D. 5422(C)-10

Special Branch - 78 Station 41

REPORT

Date January 10, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

Made by D.S.I. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

During the past two months or so it has come to the notice of this office that a small number of Central European Jewish refugees have been arriving in Shanghai via Siberia and the D.K.K. sea-route from Dairen not in possession of Immigration Certificates issued by the Police. In certain instances money has been deposited in Shanghai with the Committee on behalf of these people and the permits issued by the Police. The permits are then sent to Europe to the person(s) concerned but in the cases coming to the notice of the Police the person(s) concerned are arriving in Shanghai before the permits reach the town in question in Europe.

The immigrants then register at this office and naturally request to be allowed to take possession of the money deposited for them. As the certificates are not produced their requests for the return of the deposits have been met with refusals. In each instance the immigrant(s) have been told to secure possession of the certificates when permission will be given for them to secure their funds.

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DC (b-1) b-1
information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

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

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In view of the fact that some of the immigrants who have money deposited in Shanghai with the Committee urgently need financial aid, I would respectfully solicit instructions as to whether the money deposited may be returned prior to the return of the permits. Should the permits not be returned it is manifest that they may be used by other persons now domiciled in Central Europe.

If it is proved that this is the person for whom permits were issued, money could be returned prior to return of permit, which is not liable to turn up

not too much danger of this and to same.



J. A. Dix

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Special Branch - 10

January 10, 40

Central European Refugees - Recent arrivals via Siberia

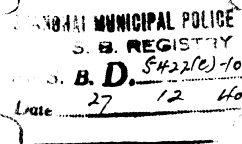
During the past two months or so it has come to the notice of this office that a small number of Central European Jewish refugees have been arriving in Shanghai via Siberia and the P.M. sea-route from Dairen not in possession of Immigration certificates issued by the Police. In certain instances money has been deposited in Shanghai with the Committee on behalf of these people and the permits issued by the Police. The permits are then sent to Europe to the person(s) concerned but in the cases coming to the notice of the Police the person(s) concerned are arriving in Shanghai before the permits reach the town in question in Europe.

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December 24, 40.

M. Komer, Esq.,
"I.C." Organization for Immigrants,
Sassoon House,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of December 18, 1940 on the subject of the issuance of permits for children in order that they may proceed to Shanghai I have to inform you that every consideration is given by Shanghai Municipal Police respecting the issue of such permits, six permits already having been issued in respect to the children named on your list.

Residence of the children's parents in the Hongkew District will not affect the issue of a permit by Shanghai Municipal Police.

Due to the prevailing political conditions in Europe, especially France, it is extremely difficult, almost impossible, to secure a passport to the Far East, therefore I consider that in the case of parents at present in Shanghai who wish to evacuate their children from France it would be advisable that they should first ascertain and make certain that they are able to arrange for their children to leave France before making applications to the Shanghai Municipal Police for permits, for as in the case of the six children for whom permits have already been issued it is possible that the period for the validity of these permits will have expired before the children are due to arrive.

- 2 -

You may rest assured that sympathetic consideration will be given to the issuance of permits by the Shanghai Municipal Police in regard to children at present in Europe whose parents are in Shanghai.

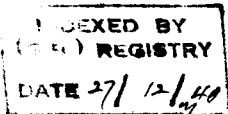
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K.M. BOURNE

Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

B. D.

Station

REPORT

Date December 21, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - Communication dated December 18, 1940

from Mr. Paul KOMOR

Made by D.S.I. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached communication from the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, I have to point out that there is no objection from this office to the issuing of Immigration Certificates for children now domiciled in Europe to allow them to join their parents now residing in Shanghai. Six certificates have already been issued for certain of the children mentioned in the attached list. Cases of this nature will always receive sympathetic treatment.

I would like to point out, however, that under existing conditions in Europe - France especially - it is almost impossible to secure a passage to the Far East. Lisbon, in Spain, is the only port open for travel to the Far East and it is understood that the Spanish authorities have placed a quota on the number of refugees entering Spanish territory for transshipment to other parts of the world. Transshipment via the United Kingdom and the United States for French domiciled refugees is impossible. The only other way open is via Siberia and refugees in France are not encouraged to utilize this route which, according to information received, is extremely expensive.

The parents concerned in Shanghai would be well advised to make certain that their children are able to leave France before making their applications for Immigration Certificates otherwise it is possible

Mr. (C. J. Davis)
information &
answer to letter
of Mr. Komor



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

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

that the validity of the same will expire before
the young^gsters arrive, as has already happened with
the six certificates (mentioned higher) issued
already on behalf of certain of the children.

ja. Pico.

D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

Ps.

Acknowledged, form *f*
Central Reg. *18, 12, 40* *bbang*
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 18th December 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. G. REG
B. D. *5422/10-10*
27 12 40

To the Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find translation of
a letter received by me yesterday, contents of which
speak for themselves.

Although I am not aware of any ob-
stacles in the way of the issuance of the necessary
papers to the children so that they may join their
natural guardians and protectors, I trust that, if
there are any, they can be easily eliminated in this
special case which deserves every assistance possible,
to facilitate the re-union of parents and children af-
ter their long and heartbreaking separation.

I am appreciative of your favourable
reply and beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"I. C." ORGANIZATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS
Paul Roux
Hon. Secretary



TRANSLATION.

Shanghai, 16th Dec. 1940.

"I. C."

Dear Mr. Komor,

The parents of the children named in the attached list beg to approach the "I.C." with the request to obtain a special immigration permission for their children from the authorities of the International Settlement or French Concession.

The children, mostly under 14 years of age, had been in various Homes in France which had been financed by the Baronesse Rothschild. After the collapse of France, we lived through terrible weeks until we succeeded in obtaining some information on the fate and present residence of our children. It is evident that our children cannot remain any longer in France, where already several institutions have requested other institutions in America to find ways and means of transporting the children to Shanghai, to their parents. A Committee in the U.S.A. is already working in this direction, but its endeavours will be without avail unless the Shanghai authorities permit the children to enter Shanghai.

A few children have Settlement Permits, but most of the parents live in Hongkew, and it is impossible to obtain Permits from the Japanese authorities. The Shanghai Municipal Police has in several cases accepted applications for permits from persons not living in the International Settlement, but in the French Concession. The fact that the parents reside in Hongkew, would, therefore, not speak against the Settlement authorities taking up this special case neglecting the usual procedure. The terrible hardship imposed upon both the children which have been separated from their parents, and the parents themselves should constitute a sufficient reason to give this request the special attention of the authorities concerned, in every way and direction.

The fact that the children reside, at present, in France and that, from the French point of view, it is desirable to remove the children from France, might induce the local French Consul General to issue the permission for the children to enter Shanghai's French Concession.

In any case, we feel that we must apply to these authorities through the intermediary of the "I.C." and that is what prompted us to turn to you with the request to do everything within your power to bring our children back to us. As may be seen from letters, our children have the same desire, i.e. to join their parents again.

Yours faithfully,
(signed:) Dr. Frenz Spitzer,
S.R.R.A.Hosp. No. I,
240 N.-Thibet Road.

- 1) Felicitas Beyth, born 11th Oct. 1924, residing Bourboule, Puy de Dome, Villa des "Hirondelles", France. Has Settlement Permit. Mother: Mrs. Irma Beyth, Shanghai, Kungping Road, 277/44.
620.
- 2) Carola Beer, born 17th Jan. 1926, residing Herment, Puy de Dome, Hotel Moderne, France. Mother: Mrs. Gertrud Beer, Shanghai, 820 East Seward Road.

"I. C."

- 3) Paul Rosentreter, born 4th Febr. 1931, residing: Foyer des enfants, 3 Rue de l'Avenir (Orsay/Seine) et Oise, France, perhaps sent to Foyer des enfants, Sevres, S. et O. 157 Grande rue. Parents: Rosentreter, Shanghai, 1090 Pingliang Road.
- 4) Cilli Becker, 18th June 1923, Frieda ~~XXXX~~ B., 28th Jan. 1924, Edith B., 13th Dec. 1930, Jenny B. 15th Dec. 1925, residing Berck-Plage (P. et G.) 27 rue du Docteur Menand 27, France. Parents: Wolf Becker, Shanghai, 599/11 Tongshan Road.
- 5) Dora Guttentag, born 24th Nov. 1925, residing Crocq Creuse, Domsine des Granges, France. Parents: Bruno Guttentag, Shanghai, 805 East Seward Road, House 4. Relatives E.E. Natt, Alameda, Cal., 3264 Av. Sterling are willing to care for the child.
- 6) Gertrude Weissmann, born 29th March 1926, residing La Bourbole, Fr., Parents: Meyer David Weissmann, 144/30, Wayside.
- 7) Vera Malsch, born 26th Febr. 1926, residing La Bourbole, Fr., Parents, Ernst Malsch, 152 Ward Road.
- 8) Irma Roseberg, born 26th March 1921, interned at Camp Ben Chicao, Algerie, Parents: Dr. J. Rosenberg, 833/13 Avenue Joffre.
- 9) Berty Heiberg, born 2nd March 1928, residing La Bourbole, Fr., Parents: Isidor Heiberg, 9=24 Quinsens Gardens.
- 10) Heinz Sinesohn, born 26th August 1925, Gunther Sinesohn, born 29th Oct. 1926, residing Foyer des enfants, Sevres, S. et O. France, 157 Grande rue. Parents: Harry Sinesohn, Shanghai, Monkhamter. No. 4.
- 11) Hilde Mann, born 14th Jan. 1927, resid. Bouboule, France, Heinrich Mann, born 24th July 1930, resid. Aere d'Arce (Gironde), France, Parents: Eduard Mann, Shanghai, 138 Ward Road.
- 12) Manfred Vos, born 8th June 1924, Heinz Vos, born 25th July 1933, resid. Seyre par Nailaux, Haute Garonne, France. c/o Foyer des Orphelines de Bruxelles. Parents: Josef Vos, 599/25 Tongshan Road.
- 13) Judith Spitzer, born 14th Oct. 1927, residing Château Montintin (Commune de Château Chevril) Gare Magnac Vicq, Haute Vienne, France.
- 14) Michael Spitzer, born 24th July 1931, residing in Paris. Address to be obtained from Mame. Jane Berger, Paris, 11, 63 Rue Overkamp. Parents to 13 and 14: Dr. Franz Spitzer, 324 Tiendong Road. Information on 13 and 14 may be obtained, too, from M. Willy Spitzer, Limoges, France (Haute Vienne), 29 Boulevard Louis Blanc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station, *S# 22(C)-10*

REPORT

Date *9* October 8, *1940* *10* *146*

Subject (in full) Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD

Made by D. S. I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the endorsement of the D. C.
(Special Branch) appearing on the attached report
dated September 25, 1940 relating to the illegal
entry into Shanghai of one R.H.I. HIRSCHFELD, the
passport of this individual has been handed over to
Mr. A. HERZBERG, Executive Officer of the Committee
for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in
Shanghai, for transmission to the holder in due course.

Signed receipt for the passport is attached
hereto.

J. Pitts

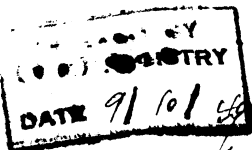
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

R. D. 7

FILE

1-9
10



5/10/40

Received from D.S.I. Pikes
one German Passport
J:- 13639 issued at Hamburg
on July 24, 1939 in the
name of

Rudolph Herbert

HIRSCHFELD.

A. Kestling

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date September 25, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD

Made by D. S. I. Pitts.

Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan

With reference to previous reports relating to the entry into Shanghai with ^{an} permit of R.H.I. HIRSCHFELD, I attach herewith a communication received from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai together with a copy of a letter addressed to that body by the N. Y. K. Line. The contents of both letters are self-explanatory and since it is desirable that HIRSCHFELD leaves Shanghai at the earliest possible opportunity, the arrangement as suggested by the Committee seems sound.

Your approval, therefore, is required in order that HIRSCHFELD'S passport, now in possession of this office, may be handed over to the Committee for later transmission to HIRSCHFELD.

D. S. I. Pitts.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

25/9/40
clerk
25/9/40

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN

ELLIS HAYIM

D. E. J. ABRAHAM

7 AVENUE EDWARD VII

SHANGHAI, CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS "SPEELMAN"

Le/We

Shanghai, 21st September, 1940

To
The Special Branch,
S.M.C. Police
Local

Attention Mr. A. Pitts

Dear Mr. Pitts,

Enclosed please find copy of a letter, which we received from the N.Y.K. Line re: Mr. H. Ludolph Hirschfeld.

We are willing to pay the passage Shanghai-Kobe for the above mentioned and beg you to hand us the passport of the gentlemen, so that the N.Y.K. Line can arrange for the ticket and the visa for Kobe.

We assure you, that we will not hand the passport to Mr. Hirschfeld himself but ask the purser of the boat to return the passport after leaving Shanghai.

We shall be much obliged if you will kindly let us know your opinion and remain,

very truly Yours,

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE

N. Y. K. Line

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 31, the Bund

Shanghai, September 18, 1940.

Ref. P.G.No. 320

The Committee for the Assistance of
European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
7, Ave Edward VII.

Attention Mr. Lesser.

Dear Sirs,

Mr. H. Ludolph Hirschfeld.

The above named arrived here on August 4, by our "Asama Maru" from
Kobe as third class passenger without a landing permit.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has taken possession of his passport,
and is now pressing us through the Japanese Consulate-General to send him back
to the port where he embarked by one of our steamers.

Mr. Hirschfeld came from Germany to Japan to leave for Balboa by our
"Rakuyo Maru" and the money for his passage was paid in Germany. The Passage order
however, was received too late for the sailing of the above vessel from Kobe on
August 2, and in our investigations, it is revealed that as the Japanese transit
visa might expire before the sailing of next steamer for Balboa, the Jewish
Committee in Kobe arranged to send him here without first informing our Kobe
office, who quite erroneously issued a third class ticket to him by our
"Asama Maru".

Our "Yasukuni Maru" is sailing for Balboa from Kobe on October 27,
and we understand that Mr. Hirschfeld will be allowed to land in Kobe by the
Japanese Water-Police if he gets there within ten days of the sailing of the
"Yasukuni Maru" with all the necessary departure.

Thanking for your prompt attention,

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai Branch.

Signature of Sub Manager.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date September 5, 1940

Subject Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

The contents of the communication dated August 31, 1940 from Mr. Ishiguro to Mr. Nash relative to the arrival in Shanghai without entry permit of R. H. I. HIRSCHFELD have been noted with interest. This man has paid numerous visits to this office during the past two weeks for the purpose of obtaining possession of his passport and a number of conversations have been held with him. At no time, however, has he stated that he has a passage booked on the s.s. Yasukuni Maru due to leave Kobe on October 28 for Balboa. In fact he has offered his services to the community as a police officer, which appears to indicate that he does not desire to leave Shanghai.

In addition it was observed from his passport that he holds a visa valid till May 29, 1941 to proceed to Haiti. Asked why he had not continued his journey to Haiti, Hirschfeld stated that he preferred to come to Shanghai, where he thought he had a better chance of earning a livelihood.

If this individual does leave Shanghai en route to Balboa and Haiti in the near future, so much the better, but I fail to see how he is to pay the balance of passage money as mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Ishiguro's letter, as enquiries reveal he is penniless and is only living on so-called friends at 27/599 Tongshan Road.

If I may say so, I do not believe he ever had any intention of proceeding to Haiti.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
2

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

Fast instances have shown that the possession of a visa on a German "J" passport to Haiti, for instance, facilitates the securing of Japanese and Manchukuo transit visae which are seemingly difficult for refugees to obtain. The securing of such transit visae thus makes the passage of the refugee concerned easier when his final destination is Shanghai but ostensibly somewhere else.

Hirschfeld is nothing more nor less than a young hooligan, whose bona fides are open to suspicion. His continued presence in Shanghai is not at all desirable.

J. A. Piers

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1.

SEP 1940
POLICE FORCE

Japanese Consulate-General,
Shanghai, August 31st, 1940.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to your letter dated August 15th concerning the arrival here without permit of Rudolph Herbert Israel Hirschfeld, I write to reply as follows.

According to the report received by the manager of the local N.Y.K. Office from his colleague at Kobe, the said party arrived in Kobe from Hamburg, Germany, en route to Balboa, Panama. However, his passage order per s.s. Rakuyo Maru of the N.Y.K. Line which was expected to reach Kobe in time for his departure was overdue. By the time of its arrival, the term of Hirschfeld's passport visa for transit through Japan was about to expire. Under the circumstances the said party approached the N.Y.K. at Kobe through the Jewish Committee in that port for permitting him to travel by m.v. Asama Maru to Shanghai.

In the meanwhile the Japanese Authorities allow the said party to stay in Japan only for 10 days immediately preceding his departure for Balboa provided that he obtain the new transit visa from our Consulate-General, the N.Y.K. understand. He has already paid for his passage to Balboa per s.s. Yasukuni Maru which is due to leave Kobe on October 28th.

Under the circumstances a tentative arrangement is made between this Consulate-General and the local N.Y.K. office that the shipping firm will obtain the passage for Hirschfeld on a boat which will bring him to his destination at the earliest date, the balance, if any, to be paid by him.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Hirschfeld is now staying in the International Settlement south of the Soochow Creek. The N.Y.K. is acquainted with his address.

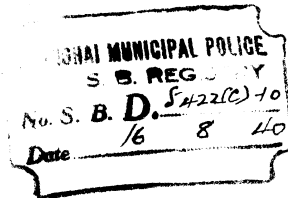
Yours sincerely,

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Secretary,
Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

S. Ishiguro,
Consul.

K 38/1

P.



August 15, 1940.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
H.I.J.M. Consul for Japan,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Jewish Refugees.

I enclose copy of a Police report dated
August 13 relative to the arrival without permit of
Rudolph Herbert Israel Hirschfeld.

You may be interested to know of this arrival
per N.Y.K. boat without a permit, and I shall be
grateful for an expression of your views in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

L. I. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

rn/
encl.

D. L. J. Pitt

10/4
2094
10/3
18/6
7/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date August 13, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees - Rudolph Herbert Israel HIRSCHFELD.

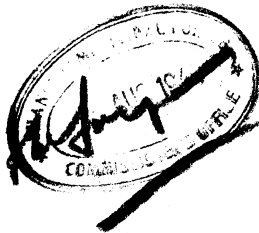
Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

*Copy to Mr.
Hass who,
if necessary,
will take
this matter up
with L. J. H.
Consular
Authorities.*

*R.D.F.
14/*

*copy sent 15.
14/8*

Copy to Police.
Signature
Information
<i>R.D.F.</i>
D.C. (Sp. Br.)



*FILED
15/8*

Arriving in Shanghai from Kobe on August 4, 1940 in the N.Y.K. s.s. Asama Maru was one Herbert Israel Rudolph HIRSCHFELD. He is in possession of German passport J. 13639 issued in Hamburg on July 24, 1939, which states he was born in Hamburg on January 15, 1921.

HIRSCHFELD claims he is a Jewish refugee, but despite the fact that he is holding a German "J" passport, the belief is held that he is a German Aryan.

At any rate the possession of an official German "J" passport officially brands him as a Jew and a refugee. Upon arrival in Shanghai he was in possession of U.S.\$2.00 and ¥15.00. No permission to land in Shanghai had been given him by any of the local authorities and accordingly he was not in possession of a landing permit.

He has no fixed abode and the Committee rightly refuse to have anything to do with him since nothing was known of him until his arrival here.

Article 4 of the regulations lays down that the shipping company - in this case the N.Y.K. Line - is responsible for verifying that a permit has been issued by the Police before a passage booking is made. In this instance this rule does not appear to have been fulfilled. HIRSCHFELD'S passport is being held by this office until such

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

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

time that instructions are issued as to how this
matter should be disposed.

Ja. Pikes.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D: 5422 (c) - 10

CONFIDENTIAL

May 27,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

Commandant Fabre has twice spoken to me on the subject of the admission of Jewish Refugees to Shanghai, and I forwarded to you a recent report on the subject, after a telephone conversation on May 24th.

I attach a report from Special Branch indicating that the French Authorities have taken action accordingly.

I am of opinion that we have reached saturation point, and a similar course of action may be advisable at once, or in the near future.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

IV/.

D. J. Patten

To see.

14/5

Rad. 27/5
28/5

CONFIDENTIAL

May 27, 40.

Central European Jews - French Police stop issuing immigration
Permits.

In accordance with instructions received from the French Consulate-General, the French Police have ceased issuing immigration permits allowing European Jewish refugees to enter the French Concession.

This move was brought about by reason of the fact that far too many refugees are now residing in the French Concession which from an accommodation standpoint is practically fully occupied.

In addition it would appear that the French authorities are now exercising their powers to prevent any "fifth column" activities in the Concession that might be caused by the further influx of refugees, regarding many of whom details are difficult to secure until after their arrival here since they land in possession of U.S.\$400, which permits free entry into the Settlement (South of the Creek) and virtually into the French Concession.

KVC

FM. 2
G. 50M-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. (S. B. D. 5422(C) 10

S. 1, Special Branch / Station, 40

REPORT

Date MAY 27, 19 40.

Subject Central European Jews - French Police stop issuing immigration
Permits.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

In accordance with instructions received from the French Consulate-General, the French Police have ceased issuing immigration permits allowing European Jewish refugees to enter the French Concession.

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Commr of Police
Sir:

formation.

R.D. Forbes
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

*No copies
yet sent
out.*

R.D.
27/5.

C. 27/5.

Ja. Pica

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/5/40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

May 24, 19 40.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.5422(C)-10

Subject :- Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

FM. 2
6. 90M-1-39
CTH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. 5422 (C)-16
Section I, Special Branch 23
REPORT
Date May 23, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.

Made by D. S. Pitts. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

* See:-
Part 10 of this
file, "Control of
Immigration -
Revised Regulations"

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

R. D. York.
D.C. (Sp. B.)

Copy dist.
to S. C. G.



INDEXED BY
(S. B.) RECORDED
DATE 23/ 5/ 40
In

Further to a report submitted by this office on May 2, 1940 I have to state that in the s.s. "Conte Rosso", ex-Europe, arriving in Shanghai on May 9, 1940, 213 refugees were disembarked. Of this number 47 were in possession of landing permits while the remainder, 166, were without permits but in possession of the equivalent of U.S.\$400.00 (U.S.\$100.00 for children), deposited with the Lloyd Triestino offices in Europe.

The above details fully confirm the anticipations voiced in the report of May 2, 1940 and since many of these arrivals, after examination, appear to be far from respectable types, the attention of the Council is again drawn to the fact that Shanghai would benefit considerably if Article (1) of the Regulations were amended to exclude refugees depositing landing money in Europe against their arrival here. If the money were deposited in Shanghai in the first instance, we would be better enabled to judge the merits of each individual case.

From the number of arrivals in the last Lloyd Triestino steamer it will be observed that nearly four times as many immigrants arrived in possession of landing money as those possessing permits. In other words no means exist for

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

controlling the quota of arrivals. ^{Mr} Ary Tom, Dick or Harry can land here provided he has the necessary funds and as many as a shipload can arrive with each and every steamer.

Accommodation is extremely difficult to find in Shanghai and with nearly four times as many people arriving as for those we issue permits, the problem is complicated fourfold.

Responsible, long standing members of the Jewish Community have expressed their private and unofficial opinions to the effect that future immigration should either be completely forbidden or the Regulations amended in such a manner to allow entry of only a few desirables from time to time.

Over 17,000 refugees are at present in Shanghai and when the prevailing economic situation is taken fully into consideration, it appears that local conditions will not be ameliorated by allowing further people to come.

If refugees are allowed to enter on permits alone, this measure will definitely act as a brake on the apparently never ceasing number of arrivals; if nothing is done to amend the regulations, then within a very short time, there will be no living quarters at all suitable for foreigners in either the Settlement (South of the Creek) or the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 3 -

Subject.....

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

French Concession.

These points have been stressed previously, but now the situation is becoming an acute problem.

There must be a limit to the number of refugees Shanghai can successfully absorb and it is the opinion of this office that the Council should take steps to impose a quota within the very near future.

In the report dated May 2, 1940 under the paragraph marked "SHIPPING COMPANIES" (page 7), mention was made that this office would be considerably assisted if local shipping companies could be advised by the Council that permits issued by this office are valid for four months only.

As far as is known no communication has yet been sent to the companies concerned by the Council authorities and it is respectfully asked that this matter be taken up without further delay.

In this connection, it is not out of place to mention that due to the good offices of the local Japanese authorities, arrangements have been made to facilitate the passage to Shanghai of refugees coming

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

from Europe via Siberia. This will mean that D.K.K. steamers from Dairen will soon be arriving here with large numbers of refugees. Since it is essential that all permits be returned to this office after the arrival of the immigrants concerned and since it is also necessary that these newcomers arriving on the strength of permits issued by this office register with the Police, it is respectfully requested that the Council, on behalf of the Committee, come to some arrangement with the D.K.K. Line whereby proper control is exercised over new arrivals. If such arrangements are not made ~~the~~ the entire system, as at present operated, will fail and details that are often required by many local authorities will be completely lacking.

It is superfluous to add that the Committee is not in a position to make these arrangements with the shipping company without proper support from the Council.

Ja. Picco

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai,

April 26,

1940.



The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugee - R. I. Gruenwald

Further to my K 38/1 of April 25, I enclose copy
of a letter from Mr. E. Kann.

In view of the desirability of not risking a
disturbance of the good relations with the Lloyd Triestino,
I remain very reluctant to have to call upon them to return
this refugee.

May I suggest that you depute a representative to
discuss with Mr. Kann the possibilities of this refugee being
maintained South of the Creek or being able to maintain
himself.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

Encl:

GPR:



26 APR 1940
POLICE FORCE

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Embankment Building,
Shanghai, April 25, 1940.

E.T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
S.M.C.

Dear Mr. Nash,

Re Richard I. Grunwald:

Referring to your inquiry over the phone and your memo of date I wish to say that, in my endeavour not to do injustice to the party referred to, I have made investigations regarding the affair, have obtained a verbal explanation from Grunwald and hold his written statement in the German language.

According to Grunwald's assertions an amount of U.S.\$690 was placed at the disposal of his wife by relatives in Sydney and New York. Of this sum \$290 was to serve as travelling expenses and \$400 as landing money here.

Grunwald himself was held in prison in Austria, but pardoned on condition that he emigrates at once. Thereupon his wife ceded her rights to the said deposit with the Lloyd Triestino to her husband. But the Lloyd Triestino retained the balance of U.S.\$400 there, an assertion which I have no means of verifying.

In his written statement Grunwald maintains that the Special Branch of the S. M. Police took his travelling ticket and his passport and is still holding both. He also states that on the ticket a remark can be found, according to which the \$400 needed upon landing in Shanghai, was on deposit with the head office of the Lloyd Triestino.

Since the ticket is supposed to be in the hands of the police, I think it would be simple to ascertain whether or not such a remark is to be found on the ticket. In the affirmative one ought not to doubt the bona fides of Grunwald. The latter declared in writing that the Lloyd in Trieste had told him that he could safely proceed to Shanghai.

Now as to remedial measures I should like to suggest the following:

- (a) Find out from Mr. Pitts whether or not the ticket of Grunwald bears a remark as to the existence of U.S.\$400 as landing money.
- (b) If yes, the money ought to be remitted here by cable at the expense of the Lloyd, who knows the regulations.
- (c) Possibly it might have been intended to use the money for bringing out his wife; on this point I have no reliable information. In this case (although not in the spirit of the regulations) I should suggest to permit (as an exception)

the arrival of Mrs. Grunwald in Shanghai, for with U.S.\$400 both can start anew in life here.

- (d) Ask the Lloyd Triestino for a written explanation of the case, and if found unsatisfactory, point to the obligation of the steamship company to transport Grunwald back to Italy.

I should like to reiterate my verbal statement that my Committee would not object to place Grunwald in one of our Homes in Hongkew, until he can obtain funds from relatives in America. But the Japanese authorities will not permit this. On the other hand, we have no sufficient means to care for his maintenance in the Settlement.

According to the emphatic assertions of Grunwald he has acted bona fide, for (as he says) the funds were there when leaving, and he had the assurance of the Lloyd in Trieste that everything was alright. I hold the copy of a document from the public prosecutor in Austria, stating that Grunwald was liberated on certain conditions, one of which stipulates that he must not return again. If he does it means hell in the fullest sense of the word. As a foretaste they have already knocked out his front teeth.

So here we have a tragic case, possibly not entirely the fault of Grunwald. There will be no return steamer to Trieste until earliest May 12, so that there remains time to sympathetically consider the case and investigate its merits.

Needless to say, I shall continue to remain at your disposal for further investigation and information.

With compliments I beg to remain,

Very truly Yours,

E. Kann.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 38/1
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER



Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai, April 25, 1940.

The Commissioner of Police.

Jewish Refugee
R. I. Gruenwald.

With reference to your report of April 19,
I enclose copy of a letter dated April 24 from the
Lloyd Triestino.

I am inclined to favour this refugee being
permitted to stay, unless you are very strongly opposed.

As you are aware, the Council's powers to
prevent residence in Shanghai are very indefinite, and
in view of the Lloyd Triestino's general co-operation
with our refugee regulations I would prefer not to risk
trouble with them over this case and a possible challenge
of the Council's powers.

There remains, however, the question as to
whether this man will be a pauper, and I have asked
Mr. Kann to write me on the subject of his future
maintenance.



Secretary & Commissioner General.

Encl:

GPR:

K. 38/1.

25 APR 1940
POLICE FORCE

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

26, The Bund,

Shanghai, April 24, 1940.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

MR. H. I. GRUENWALD.

In reply to your letter Ref. K. 38/1 of the 22nd instant, we are informed that the above was granted a passage by the s/s "Conte Verde" from Genoa on March 8th, on an advice to the effect that the Landing money of US\$400.00 had been deposited by relatives in Australia. Later on, when already on board, the aforesaid credit however was withdrawn by the Bank and transferred to Mr. Gruenwald's wife, a transaction over which our Company apparently had no control.

In these circumstances you will appreciate that our Company, while admitting a discrepancy, did not intentionally permit the embarkation on the s/s "Conte Verde" as regulations appear to have been complied with before completing passage arrangements.

Yours faithfully,

Lloyd Triestino.

K 38/1

P.

April 22, 1940.

Lloyd Triestino,
26 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

It has been reported to the Council by the Commissioner of Police that your Company permitted the embarkation on the s.s. "Conte Verde", which arrived here on April 4, of a refugee by the name of R. I. Gruenwald, notwithstanding that he had failed to comply with the regulations governing the entry of European refugees into Shanghai.

I have to request a full explanation of the action of your Company in permitting a breach of the regulations, in order that the Council may consider whether or not it should require the return of the refugee in question to the port of embarkation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:



FILE
1025

J.5422(c)-10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(c)/10
Date 22 4 40

April 19, 40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Subject:- Immigration - Central European Jews

Following the Police reports forwarded on March 10, 1940, I forward herewith copy of a further report on the arrival of a German refugee by the name of R.I. Gruenwald on the s.s. "Conte Verde" on April 4, 1940.

In view of the bad faith shown in this case I have to suggest that the Lloyd Triestino be requested to return Gruenwald to Europe at their own expense.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

OPY/.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 22/ 4 / 40

KWC,
FM. 2
G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL REGISTRY

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch *40*

Date *April 16, 1940.*

Subject. *Central European Jews - Immigration Affairs.*

Made by. *D.S. Pitts* Forwarded by. *D. I. Crawford*

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

P.D. York
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

17/
14.

With reference to the two reports dated March 9, 1940 (flagged) submitted by this section on matters relating to the immigration of Jewish refugees, I have to report that the s.s. "Conte Verde" arrived in Shanghai on April 4, 1940 with 91 immigrants on board.

The arrangements made by the ship's staff for the collection of passports and listing of Jewish passengers were excellent and left nothing to be desired, save in one important respect, details of which follow.

It will be remembered (vide report of March 9, 1940) that Mr. VALENTINI of the local Lloyd Triestino office was informed on March 8, 1940 by D.S. Pitts, that in the event of one GRUENWALD arriving in Shanghai without landing-money or an immigration permit, he would not be allowed to land. The relevant facts in connection with this matter are outlined in the previous report. It should be mentioned here that when informed of the Police decision in regard to GRUENWALDS travelling on the s.s. "Conte Verde", Mr. VALENTINI stated he would communicate immediately with the steamer's captain advising him to send this passenger back to Trieste.

As stated above the s.s. "Conte Verde" arrived here on April 4, 1940 and a list of 90 Jewish emigres

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(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *22/4/40*

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was handed over to the members of the local Refugee Committee with the necessary passports for purposes of checking. No delay was experienced on the steamer and passengers were able to leave very quickly.

GRUENWALD'S name did not appear on the list and since there was no reason to doubt that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino were doing their utmost to cooperate with us and thus eradicate previous signs of bad faith, it was not suspected that GRUENWALD was on board.

Subsequent enquiries, however, revealed that he had arrived on this steamer without the necessary landing money, i.e. U.S.\$400, or an immigration permit.

The fact that his name did not appear on the list of Jewish passengers compiled by the ship's officers leads one strongly to believe that Messrs. Lloyd Triestino should be held fully responsible for this irregularity, which is tantamount to deliberately flouting S.M.C. regulations.

This is the second occurrence of this kind, the first instance concerning one BENISCH (See report dated January 29, 1940 - flagged).

GRUENWALD was brought to this office on April 9, 1940 when he admitted that he had no

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Forwarded by.

financial resources. He stated that he had been confined in a concentration camp in Austria until early 1939 when he was released and entered Italy, where he lived until embarking in the "Conte Verde". His wife, he averred, is still in Vienna. He claims that U.S.\$400 was deposited with the Lloyd Triestino in Trieste but that on account of certain difficulties which he is unable to explain clearly, the deposit money was transferred to his wife. His passage ticket bears the cancelled statement that U.S.\$400 had been deposited on his behalf.

I have gone into this matter very thoroughly but none of the local refugee organizations is at present prepared to guarantee that GRUENWALD will not become a public charge while it is not possible for them to place him in any of their homes in Hongkew since he has no permission from the Japanese authorities to live North of the Soochow Creek. The Refugee Committee, headed by Mr. KANN, deems it desirable that he be sent back to Europe.

I have interviewed Mr. VALENTINI of Messrs. Lloyd Triestino and he admits that a bad blunder has been made somewhere, but I do believe that the fault does not wholly lie with the local office.

Richard GRUENWALD is in possession of German

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Passport + Passage
Ticket returned
to Mr Pitts on
22-4-40

AK 22
4/40

passport J.125512 issued in Vienna on April 26,
1939. Its validity expires on April 26, 1940.
The passport and passage ticket are forwarded
herewith.

It is respectfully suggested that arrangements
be made to return GRUENWALD to Europe at Messrs.
Lloyd Triestino's expense for, unless a firm stand
is made in this particular instance, there is every
possibility of further cases of this nature
occurring in the future.

J. Pitts.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1

Gr. 4 19 MAR 1940
POLICE FORCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Shanghai, March 16, 1940
REGISTRY

No. 11. D. 5422 (C) - 10
21 3 40

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Council Chamber,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favour No. K 38/1 of the 12th inst., and regret having to learn that your Police Department should have had cause for complaint owing to inadequate arrangements in connection with the disembarkation of Jewish refugees.

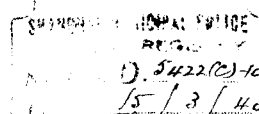
We have enquired into the matter and would wish to assure you that there will be no recurrence of the inconveniences referred to and that everything will be done to ensure co-operation between our Staff on board and your Police Department.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO



K 30/1



P.

March 12,

40.

Messrs. Lloyd Triestino,
26 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

The Police Department has drawn attention to the serious lack of co-operation and organization displayed by the officers of the S. S. "CONTE ROSSO" in connection with the disembarkation of Jewish refugees from Europe arriving in this steamer on March 8.

The efforts of the Jewish Committee and of the Police Department were considerably hampered by the absence of any means to distinguish between the refugees and other passengers. No separate and detailed lists of the Jewish refugee arrivals were available for this purpose, and the passports of the refugees had not been collected by the ship's officers.

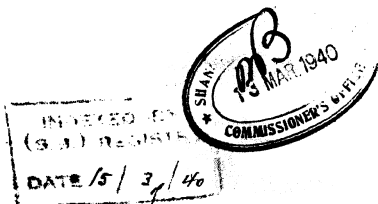
In inviting your co-operation to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties experienced by the Police on this occasion, I have to request that you will be so good as to devise a procedure to govern the future disembarkation of Jewish refugees which is satisfactory to the Special Branch of the Police Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.



lh.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. NO.
No. S. B. D. 5422(CC)-10
Date 3/10/40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

March 10, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D 5422(CC)-10

Subject :- Central European Jews - Arrival of
s.s. "Conte Rosso" on March 8, 1940.
Central European Jews - immigration
affairs.

Enclosures Copies of Police reports.

FILE

CLK/.

FM 2
G. 90M-1439

LVK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

No. S. B. D. 5422(C) 40

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Arrival of s.s. "Conte Rosso"

on March 8, 1940

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

I respectfully wish to draw your attention to the complete lack of cooperation and organization displayed by the Lloyd Triestino offices and the officers of the s.s. "Conte Rosso" arriving here on March 8, 1940 in matters relating to the disembarkation of Jewish refugees from Europe arriving in this steamer.

I had occasion to be present on this ship immediately upon berthing and observed that the responsible Committee representatives were in attendance to instruct refugees on board as to how they should proceed with matters relating to registration with the Police.

No separate and detailed lists of Jewish arrivals were available for the use of the Committee representatives while the passports of the refugees had not been collected by the ship's officers and were thus still in possession of the Jews themselves.

It is difficult to describe on paper the confusion that reigned. Several German Aryans, released from British internment camps in Singapore, were also on board, met by Mr. S. LAHRMANN, local Nazi leader. With no lists available showing who were refugees and who were not the representatives' duties were made even more difficult. With refugees in possession of German, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Danzig passports and with bonafide residents of

Comm. of Police
S. B. REGISTRY

R. D. J. J. J.
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

S. C. G.



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(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11 / 3 / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

Shanghai also of those nationalities also arriving, the entire question of sorting out refugees from non-refugees was extremely complicated. Suffice to say that certain of the refugees left the steamer without handing over their passports to the Committee's representatives who finished their duties between 1 a.m. - 2 a.m., March 9, 1940, at which time the last batch of refugees left the ship.

Some 150 refugees arrived but the exact number is at present unknown.

I cannot blame the Committee but the Lloyd Triestino must be reminded that they are solely responsible for assisting the Police and Committee in matters relating to the immigration of refugees arriving by their steamers.

Ja. Pires.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

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G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1,

No. S. B. D. 5411(D-16)

Special Branch 140

REPORT

Date March 9, 1940.

Subject. Central European Jews - immigration affairs.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

During the morning and afternoon of March 8, 1940, Mr. E. VALENTINI of the Lloyd Triestino Line, telephoned this office and intimated that one GRUENWALD, an emigrant from Germany, was arriving in the s.s. "Conte Rosso" between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the same day. He was in possession of neither a landing permit nor the requisite U.S. \$400, stated Mr. VALENTINI, who asked whether arrangements could be made to allow him to disembark despite the fact that such a procedure was not in accordance with the existing regulations relating to immigration.

These facts were immediately placed before the D.C. (Special Branch) who just as quickly passed them to Mr. E. T. NASH, Assistant Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council. Instructions were finally given that since no local Jewish Committee would undertake the responsibility of supporting GRUENWALD he was not to be allowed ashore and was to leave Shanghai in the same steamer as he arrived.

At 5.30 p.m. D.S. Pitts proceeded to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf and there met Mr. VALENTINI. These two persons went on board the "Conte Rosso" and the captain was immediately asked to produce the person of GRUENWALD. The captain replied that no such person was on his ship whereupon Mr. VALENTINI explained that Lloyd Triestino in Trieste had wired him earlier that day that a mistake had been made in issuing GRUENWALD a ticket. The captain still maintained

Commr. of Police.
S. B. REGISTRY

Information.

R. D. Pitts

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

7/3

S. C. G.



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(S.B.) REGISTRY
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by. Forwarded by.

that no person named GRUENWALD was on board.

Further investigation and enquiries on board and in the Lloyd Triestino offices then cleared the situation, it being realized by Mr. VALENTINI that GRUENWALD had left Trieste in the s.s. "Conte Verde" on March 8, 1940 and therefore would not arrive in Shanghai until some 24-28 days hence.

Mr. VALENTINI was informed that GRUENWALD would not be permitted to land in Shanghai unless he was in possession of a permit or the necessary landing money.

This point is brought to your notice as an instance of the lackadaisical manner in which Lloyd Triestino cooperate in assisting this office in matters relating to immigration matters.

Ja. Pikes.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai.

28 MAY 1940
POLICE FORCE

May 27th,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(c) 10
Date 28 5 40

E. T. Nash, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary,
S. M. C. Secretariat,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Mr. Nash,

With reference to your letter addressed to our Consul Mr. Ishiguro under the date of May 15, he instructed me before his rather abrupt departure for Nanking today to convey to you his appreciation of your kind and very useful information, and to reply to you as follows.

- (1) The number of permits issued to date and still valid totals 874, covering the same number of beneficiaries.
- (2) The provisions of our regulations governing entry of refugees North of the Creek are in force unaltered since last October.
- (3) Besides the recommendation of the Jewish Committee, the Japanese Naval Authorities conduct the investigation into the financial competency of the applicants, viz. relatives of the prospective entrants.

Yours sincerely,

(Sg.) M. SHIBATA

R. S. Patten

To see

R. S. Patten
J. S. Patten
30/5/40

P.

May 15,

40.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
H. I. J. M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

You will remember that at the time we reached an agreement as to the regulations governing the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai, it was suggested that from time to time we might exchange particulars as to the number of entries permitted by our two Authorities under the regulations. Accordingly, for your information I have to inform you that the number arriving by virtue of monetary qualifications is 439, and the number of valid permits issued up to May 15 is 812 covering 1213 persons. Of the 1213 persons entitled to enter under permit, only 240 have arrived. The total of arrivals under the regulations up to May 15 is therefore 679.

In requesting that we may be favoured with particulars of the entries permitted North of the Creek under the regulations, I have to allude to references in the local refugee newspapers to the possible issue by your Consulate-General of a very considerable number of entry permits.

In order that some measure of correspondence may be maintained in the effective application of the regulations governing entry of refugees North and South of the Creek, I should be very grateful if we may be informed (1) as to the number of permits issued by your Consulate-General under the regulations and the number of persons covered, (2) as to the present provisions of your regulations governing entry of refugees North of the Creek, and (3) as to whether you are still maintaining the original requirement that the economic sufficiency of new entrants or their local relatives should be ensured by investigation therein by the Refugee Committee.

Thanking you for your continued kind co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.



GPR:

D 5422(c)-10.

May

9

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

I forward herewith a letter addressed to the Consul for Japan by Mr. E. Kann exposing the wholesale issue of immigration permits to European Jewish refugees by the Japanese Consular Authorities. The Police cannot verify all that is stated in the letter but it is common conversation amongst Jewish refugees that a large number of permits have recently been issued by the Japanese Consular Authorities. Mr. Kann requests that his letter be treated confidentially.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

FM. 2
6. 30M-1-39
THH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. 5422(c)-10
No. 8
Date May 7, 1940
S.1, Special Branch
S.1, Special Branch
S.1, Special Branch

Subject. Central European Jews - Immigration

Made by D.S. Pitte Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. S. Ishiguro of the Japanese Consulate-General by Mr. E. Kann on behalf of the Committee For The Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai relating to the issue of Japanese immigration permits. The contents are self-explanatory and no further comment is needed.

Mr. Kann requests that this communication be treated as confidential.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/5/40
In

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

25th April 1940

C o p y.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
Consul for Japan,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Re: Immigration

From the "8-Uhr Abendblatt", an emigrant evening paper, of April 23, I learn that 1,000 immigration permits for Hongkew residence are about to be issued. The issue of 20th April of the same paper contains a notice, telling applicants when to apply (according to the alphabet) to the Japanese Consulate General for delivery of the landing permits already referred to. All these applications were submitted without the intermediary of our Committee, so that the latter was not enabled to investigate the bona fides of the applicants; nor could we examine the prospects of the new arrivals to make a living in Shanghai.

While welcoming the idea to help people to get out from Central Europe and enable them to start life afresh in a new land, we feel apprehensive as to the ability of the newcomers to stand on their own feet. Since November last year, when immigration was again permitted under certain restrictions, our Committee has carefully examined the statements made in writing by applicants and has invariably passed on such requests only, which contained a fair chance that the newcomers will not become a burden to either our Committee, or to the Shanghai community at large.

Recently the Electioneering Association, consisting of representatives of a body without juridical standing, has inaugurated a campaign for the issue of immigration permits. We have no desire whatsoever to either criticize, nor to interfere in any way with the decisions of your Consulate General in this respect. On the contrary, we really remain thankful for the great kindness you have displayed towards the unfortunate masses of citizens who are forced to abandon their homes. But on the other hand, I feel duty-bound to place on record that:

(a) our Committee cannot accept responsibility for the bona fides of both the applicants and the immigrants, as long as the applications have not been passing through our hands for examination of the statements contained therein.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

- 2 -

(b) that, in the event of emigrants arriving here without means - especially if this happens in large numbers - our Committee will most likely be unable to take them to the Homes and maintain them there for a lengthy period of time.

Bringing to your notice for your kind consideration the contents of this last paragraph is really the main purpose of this letter. The means at our disposal are dwindling as time goes on and I fear that we should not be able to cope with the requirements of a large mass of people landing here without means and being unable to care for their own support.

This does not mean that our Committee does not want to see an increase in the size of the refugee population here. As a matter of fact, we at all times welcome the growth of the emigrants colony in China and shall gladly place our advice and assistance at its disposal. But what circumstances demand is that newcomers ought to be able to stand on their own feet and not be dependent upon the very slender monetary resources of our Committee.

I thought it advisable to bring to your kind notice these actualities and desire to thank you once more for the very helpful consideration which you hitherto have been good enough to devote to a really worthy cause.

Believe me, dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Very sincerely yours,

signed: E. Kann

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

REGULATIONS ON NON-JEWISH
ENTRIES

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

All communications to be addressed to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. Co., LTD.
SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Shanghai, 7th October 1940.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:-
POST OFFICE BOX No. 354
SHANGHAI
CHINA.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

EUROPEAN REFUGEES

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and would confirm having received a letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary, S.M.C., dated October 2nd 1940 regarding the above subject, which we are passing on to our Managing Agents in Calcutta.

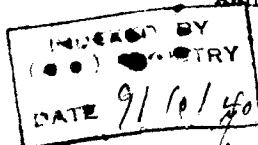
We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Arthur R. Mac
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

All communications to be addressed to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:-
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 354
SHANGHAI.
CHI A.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Shanghai, 3rd October 1940.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We do not appear to have received a reply from
you to our letter of 6th ultimo, copy attached, and shall
be glad if you will let us have a reply at your early
convenience.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Arthur R. MacKenzie
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.

(C O P Y)

SHANGHAI
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

6th September 1940.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from
our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of
European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if
you would kindly furnish us with the information they
require in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed) A.W. Hay-Edie
Agents.

(COPY)

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

16th August 1940.

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo
acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June
last reading :

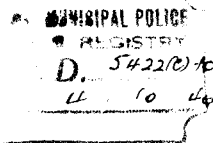
"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India
and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to
obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The
latter department now advise us that the term appears to be
rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is
known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities
might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall
therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai
Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the
term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your
earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)
Managing Agents.

K 38/1

P.



October 2,

40.

Messrs. MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents
British India S. N. Co., Ltd.,
87 The Bund,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

I have to refer to your letter of September 6, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, enquiring as to the definition of the term European Refugee for the purposes of enforcement of the Council's regulations of June 1, 1940, copy of which I enclose, relating to the entry of European Refugees into the International Settlement of Shanghai South of the Ssoohow Creek.

I have to inform you that the regulations in question are designed to prevent the entry into the Settlement of all destitutes, including refugees who were emigrating from Europe in large numbers.

In practice the application of these regulations to persons wishing to travel to Shanghai has been left to the Shipping Companies at Ports of proposed departure. No exact definition of the term has previously been asked for by the Shipping Companies.

All National Authorities and Shipping Companies have willingly co-operated to ensure that the Council's regulations shall achieve the end designed, namely to prevent European destitutes of any nationality whatever from entering the Settlement and becoming a burden upon local charity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E. T. NASH

Acting Deputy Secretary.

Encl:

GPR:



S.B. D.5422(C)-10.

September

27,

40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Subject - European Refugees.

I forward herewith copy of a letter received from the British India Steam Navigation Company together with copy of a Police report.

As the matter is one of policy the file is referred to you for necessary action.

Sd. K. M. Bourne

Commissioner of Police.

FILE
1-24

CSC.

British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
6th. September 1940.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if you would kindly furnish us with the information they require in this connection.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

(Signed)

Agents.

Certified true copy

17. [Signature]

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

By Air Mail

16th August 1940.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,


We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo
acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June
last reading:

"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India
and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to
obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The
latter department now advise us that the term appears to be
rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is
known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities
might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall
therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai
Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the
term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your
earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)....
Managing Agents.

Certified true copy



Special Branch - S.I.

September 26, 1940.

Central European Refugees - Communication from P. & O. Line.

The expression^{SS} "European Refugees" as mentioned in the attached communication and enclosure is, however one looks at it, a term of considerable elasticity. When the Municipal Council framed the regulations relating to the immigration into Shanghai of "European refugees," it did so for the purpose of preventing unhindered ingress into Shanghai of Europeans rendered destitute through the machinations of militarists dominating the Central European stage. This applied particularly and practically to Europeans of Jewish faith who had been stripped of their wealth and belongings following the incidence of certain anti-Semitic decrees in areas occupied by the above mentioned factions.

The Municipal regulations were put into effect in October 1939 when Shanghai was gradually being inundated by the unrestricted influx of German and Austrian Jews, many of whom on arrival here, were penniless and forced to become inmates of refugee camps in order to exist. As a result of the effect these unfortunates were having on the local economic structure, the regulations were enforced for the primary purpose of ensuring that no further destitute Central European (e.g. German, Austrian, Czech, Polish, Danzig, etc.) Jews were allowed to enter Shanghai.

The regulations did not and do not apply to non-Jewish nationals of the countries mentioned higher. above

- 2 -

In practice, therefore, the expression
"European refugees" as interpreted by this office in
the light of the Regulations, can be summed up as :-

"Persons^s of Jewish faith or race resident in
a Central European Country or area, desirous
of settling down in Shanghai in order to
escape political oppression resulting from
their religious beliefs."

Certified true copy

J. F. Farrell
CSC.

MEMO.

C.P. Sir,

This is a matter of policy & Mr. Hash, Secretariat, has correspondence with, & views expressed by Consuls & Committees.

I suggest this file be passed to Mr. Hash with a request that he reply to Mr. S. H. L. Ltd.

R. D. Spoke.
D.C. Special Branch.

36/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 26, 40

Subject Central European Refugees - Communication from P. & O. Line.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

The expression "European refugees" as mentioned in the attached communication and enclosure is, however one looks at it, a term of considerable elasticity. When the Municipal Council framed the regulations relating to the immigration into Shanghai of "European refugees," it did so for the purpose of preventing unhindered ingress into Shanghai of Europeans rendered destitute through the machinations of militarists dominating the Central European stage. This applied particularly and practically to Europeans of Jewish faith who had been stripped of their wealth and belongings following the incidence of certain anti-Semitic decrees in areas occupied by the above mentioned factions.

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The regulations did not and do not apply to non-Jewish nationals of the countries mentioned higher.

R.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

2

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

In practice, therefore, the expression
"European refugees" as interpreted by this office in
the light of the Regulations, can be summed up as:-

"Persons of Jewish faith or race resident in
a Central European country or area, desirous
of settling down in Shanghai in order to
escape political oppression resulting from
their religious beliefs."

Ja. Pires

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) REGISTRY
DATE 26/9/40

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"MACKINNON'S"

All communications to be addressed:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
AGENTS:
B. I. S. N. CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED:-
POST OFFICE BOX NO 354
SHANGHAI
CHINA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Acknowledged, form *E*
Central Reg. 81911940

6th September 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
3 * REG. BY
S. D. 8422(9) 10
26 9 40

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES INTO SHANGHAI

We attach copy of a letter we have received from
our Managing Agents in Calcutta regarding the entry of
European Refugees into Shanghai and we shall be glad if
you would kindly furnish us with the information they
require in this connection.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,

Anthony R. Rie
Agents.

AWHE/YMY.

(COPY)

CALCUTTA

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

By Air Mail

16th August 1940.

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We would refer you to our letter of 1st ultimo
acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 28th of June
last reading :

"Do not accept European refugees to Shanghai
"without entry permit issued by Shanghai Municipal
"Police"

We referred this question to the Government of India
and Government of Bengal, Home Departments, with a view to
obtaining a definition of the term "European refugees". The
latter department now advise us that the term appears to be
rather wide and suggest that as no precise definition is
known to the Provincial Government, the Shanghai Authorities
might be requested to define the term used by them. We shall
therefore be obliged if you will approach the Shanghai
Municipal Police in order to obtain some definition of the
term "European refugees" and pass this on to us at your
earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
(Signed)
Managing Agents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. 25422(C)-10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

EXPULSIONS

[illegible]

5422(C)10
9 8 41

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

August 7, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 5422/C.10.

Subject :- Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish Refugees.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information.

9, 8, 41



CSC.



10/8/8

Special Branch.

August 6, 1941.

**Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish refugees.**

With reference to the contents of the attached article appearing in the North-China Daily News of August 6, 1941, enquiries reveal that the Japanese authorities do not yet contemplate taking action as indicated in the initial paragraph of the article, the matter at the moment merely being "Under consideration." In this connection your attention is drawn to a report submitted by this office on July 14, 1941 under the heading of "CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area."

It is a fact that the majority of refugee criminals are residents of the Hongkew area but their crimes have invariably been petty ones whilst taking into consideration the Jewish refugee population in Shanghai the number of criminals is an extremely small one. What is exactly meant by the Japanese authorities when they refer to "undesirable elements" is not quite clear since they themselves have been responsible for allowing numerous immigrants to enter Shanghai and Hongkew without first being in possession of the necessary immigration permits. (See report of July 14, 1941).

The article refers to an interview given the newspaper by a refugee named SOMMER who is described as "a prominent refugee resident of Shanghai." SOMMER likes to think himself prominent but in actual

fact he is a long way from that. His reputation is by no means of the best and what reasons he has for stating "that he spoke on behalf of twelve to thirteen thousand Jewish and other refugees in Hongkew...." is a complete mystery to anybody who has the slightest knowledge of local refugee affairs. He is not a member of any committee connected with any refugee organization in Shanghai.

One point that SOMMER mentions is of interest. He states that the Japanese Naval Landing Party invited the assistance of a sub-committee comprising persons such as Messrs. Lewin, Weinberger, Wachsnar, Kardegg and Lesser in weeding out "undesirables." Apart from Lewin, editor of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," the other persons mentioned are all members of the newly formed Board of Directors of the Juedische Gemeinde, an organization that is regarded as a joke in competent refugee circles. Why the Japanese authorities imagine that such gentlemen as these individuals can assist them in their proposed action is beyond our comprehension for from contact made by this office over a considerable period with these persons they are by no means qualified to speak with authority on refugee matters.

As matters stand it is strongly suspected that the Juedische Gemeinde with which these persons are connected is doing its utmost to create for itself

- 3 -

a position that will eventually usurp the functions now properly conducted by the I.C. Committee and Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. In other words they - the directors - are trying to make salaried positions for themselves as a result of political machinations.

The matter will be closely watched and in the event of new information coming to light a further report will be submitted immediately.

Certified true copy.

B. Richardson

csc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

8-22(C)-10
9 8 11

Special Branch Station. File No. Date August 6, 1941.

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Proposed
Expulsion from the Hongkew Area of
Certain Jewish refugees.

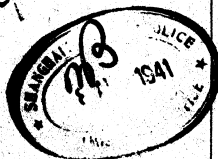
With reference to the contents of the attached article appearing in the North-China Daily News of August 6, 1941, enquiries reveal that the Japanese authorities do not yet contemplate taking action as indicated in the initial paragraph of the article, the matter at the moment merely being "under consideration." In this connection your attention is drawn to a report submitted by this office on July 14, 1941 under the heading of 'CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.' (Attached and flagged).

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

J. Sharma
A. C. (So. B.)

It is a fact that the majority of refugee criminals are residents of the Hongkew area but their crimes have invariably been petty ones whilst taking into consideration the Jewish refugee population in Shanghai the number of criminals is an extremely small one. What is exactly meant by the Japanese authorities when they refer to "undesirable elements" is not quite clear since they themselves have been responsible for allowing numerous immigrants to enter Shanghai and Hongkew without first being in possession of the necessary immigration permits. (See report of July 14, 1941).

The article refers to an interview given the newspaper by a refugee named SOMMER who is described as "a prominent refugee resident of Shanghai." SOMMER likes to think himself prominent but in actual



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

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fact he is a long way from that. His reputation is by no means of the best and what reasons he has for stating "that he spoke on behalf of twelve to thirteen thousand Jewish and other refugees in Hongkew...." is a complete mystery to anybody who has the slightest knowledge of local refugee affairs. He is not a member of any committee connected with any refugee organization in Shanghai.

One point that SOMMER mentions is of interest. He states that the Japanese Naval Landing Party invited the assistance of a sub-committee comprising persons such as Messrs. Lewin, Weinberger, Wachner, Kardegg and Lesser in weeding out "undesirables." Apart from Lewin, editor of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," the other persons mentioned are all members of the newly formed Board of Directors of the Juedische Gemeinde, an organization that is regarded as a joke in competent refugee circles. Why the Japanese authorities imagine that such gentlemen as these individuals can assist them in their proposed action is beyond our ^pcomprehension for from contact made by this office over a considerable period with these persons they are by no means qualified to speak with authority on refugee matters.

As matters stand it is strongly suspected that the Juedische Gemeinde with which these persons are connected is doing/utmost to create for itself

§ 5422(0)1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

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3

a position that will eventually usurp the functions now properly conducted by the I.C. Committee and Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. In other words they :- the directors - are trying to make salaried positions for themselves as a result of political machinations.

The matter will be closely watched and in the event of new information coming to light a further report will be submitted immediately.

J. A. Piers.

D.S.I.

0 *AM*
A.C. (Special Branch) .

Expulsion of Certain Jews From Hongkew Proposed

THE expulsion of a certain percentage of the Jewish refugee community in Japanese-controlled areas is being seriously studied at the present moment, stated Commander N. Hazama, the Navy spokesman, at the Japanese press conference yesterday. As a result of these investigations, he continued it is probable that some of the more undesirable characters will be expelled, although it is as yet uncertain when this will take place.

The underlying motive of this new step on the part of the Japanese authorities, Commander Hazama explained, was connected with the desire for the stabilization of living conditions in the Jewish refugee colony north of the Creek. It appears that quite a number of the refugees, mostly comprised of the undesirable element, entered Hongkew without the necessary permits and are said to be affecting the rentals and food-prices in the Jewish area. Fearing that discontent on the part of the lawful residents may lead to active disturbances between the two factors, thus further detracting from the peace and order of the Hongkew area, the Japanese authorities are seeking to preserve the welfare of the Jewish refugees by removing all undesirable characters, the Navy spokesman asserted.

No Measure of Force

He further stressed the fact that no measure of force will accompany the expulsions. "These will be carried out only through the initiative of the Jewish Residents Association," he stated.

Questioned as to where the undesirables will go after they have been expelled from Japanese-controlled areas, Commander Hazama replied that this point had not as yet been considered by the authorities.

Protest Delivered

News of impending Japanese action to weed out "undesirables" among the Jewish refugee community in Hongkew and Wayside has caused considerable alarm in that community, according to Mr. L. Sommer, editor of the "Far Eastern Commercial Telegraph" and a prominent refugee resident in Shanghai, who, yesterday, delivered a written protest to the Japanese authorities against the proposed action.

In an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Mr. Sommer pointed out that the proposed Japanese step had been foreshadowed by an article that had appeared in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," in which it was stated that officials of the Japanese Naval Landing Party had invited some members of the Jewish refugee community, including Messrs. O. Levine, editor of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle," Mr. Weinberger, dismissed refugee camp chief, Wachner, Dr. Kardelt and Dr. Lesaner, to act as a sub-committee to work with the Japanese Naval Landing Party in weeding out "undesirables."

In the article, Mr. Sommer went on, it was pointed out that Jewish refugees without permits to live in Hongkew would be deported immediately after investigations by the sub-committee, which would also report to the Japanese Naval Landing Party as to whether or not certain Jewish refugees were desirable.

S.M.C. Not Consulted

According to Mr. Sommer, who stated that he spoke on behalf of twelve to thirteen thousand Jewish and other refugees in Hongkew, the men who had been approached by the Japanese to form a sub-committee, were not entitled to represent the whole of the Hongkew refugee community. Most of them, he said, did not reside in Hongkew and, he added, they had not consulted other Jewish leaders.

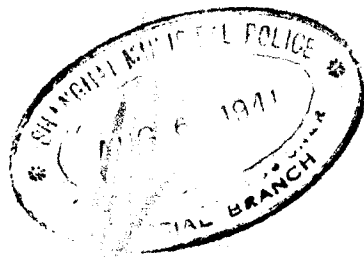
Furthermore, the proposed Japanese action was illegal, Mr. Sommer stated, as there had been no approaches to the Shanghai Municipal Council—Hongkew being part of the International Settlement—nor had any appointed Jewish body in Shanghai been approached on the proposed Japanese action.

Mr. Sommer added that he felt such unilateral action would tend to increase tension in Shanghai.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

AUG 6 1941

7 8 14



a c c t
 of the 10th Sept 1881
 201 Bills for deposit
 required by Council
 NY 4/8

CHINA PRESS
AUG 6 1941

Undesirables Unwanted

Jews Without Permits To Be Expelled

The Japanese Naval Landing Party is considering expelling undesirable Jewish refugees from Japanese-controlled areas, Commander Hazama, Japanese Naval spokesman, revealed yesterday.

Commander Hazama stated that the expulsion problem is now being investigated but did not know when the expulsion of the undesirable Jewish emigres would occur.

Investigation was said to be taking place because many Jewish refugees have entered Hongkew without permits. This allegedly led to the question of rentals and food in the Jewish area, with fears being expressed that prices would be forced up because of the influx. It was feared that this in turn would create disturbances between legally and illegally entered Jews.

Commander Hazama stressed the fact that should expulsions be made they would be made by the Jewish Residents Association here—not by the Japanese. Moreover, no force would be used in carrying out expulsion orders.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO

D. 5422 (c) - 10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

REGISTRATION IN
HONGKONG AREA

[illegible]

5422(2) to
17 7 11
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
July 15, 19 41.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.8149-F.22

Subject :- Central European Refugees - Registration
of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
(for information).

CLK/.
FILE
6/16/41

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 7/7/41

Special Branch,

July 14, 1941.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration
of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.

With reference to the contents of the attached report which appeared in all local foreign newspapers the Japanese Naval Landing Party is, as stated, making a periodical registration of refugees residing in Hongkew. As far as can be seen this registration affects this office in two ways only, viz:

- 1) There are and have been a number of refugees who have entered Shanghai by virtue of a Settlement Immigration Certificate. They have all been warned that they must reside in the Settlement, South of Soochow Creek, but it has been observed on occasions that after a short period of residence South of the Creek they go North of the Creek to take up their domicile. As far as possible, we have instructed these persons to leave Hongkew for abodes South of the Creek and generally our instructions have been complied with. We have no power, however, to make them remove from North to South of the Creek.
- 2) As mentioned many times previously certain Japanese shipping concerns have transported to Shanghai refugees without permits. The majority of these refugees are residing North of the Creek and the stand is maintained that since they arrived here without permission from the Council they should be the worry of the Japanese authorities.

Refugees, apart from those at present in Vladivostock or Japan en route to Shanghai, can now only travel to Shanghai via Portugal or Marseilles.

Certified true copy.

H. H. H. H. H.
CLK/.

Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 4-6-41. Edited & Published by Mr. I.M. Altadukoff, 238 Avenue du Roi Albert

REGISTRATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES
IN HONGKEW.

Yesterday it was announced by representatives of the Japanese authorities that all Jewish refugees residing in Hongkew and Wayside districts must register with the Japanese authorities.

The registration will be carried out in order to establish the identity of each person residing in the said districts, a special attention being paid to the question as to criminal antecedents any of the refugees may possibly have. Besides, the registration will show if all Jewish refugees residing in Wayside and Hongkew districts had the necessary permits to enter Shanghai.

It is expected that the regulations governing the admission of Jewish refugees in our port will be revised in the near future.

Certified true copy.

L.H. Richardson

CLK/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

5422(2)-10

17-7-41

Special Branch Station. File No. Date July 14, 1941.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Registration of Jewish Refugees in Hongkew area.

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The remarks of the last paragraph are interesting in that Refugees, apart from those at present in Vladivostock or Japan en route to Shanghai, can now only travel to Shanghai via Portugal or Marseilles.

Jo. Dick

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

W. C. (Sp. Br.)

Om

12/14/7



Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 4-6-41. Edited & Published by Mr. I.M. Altadukoff, 238 Avenue du Roi Albert.

SpB
If true you
might put up a
short report for
SACG

REGISTRATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES
IN HONGKEW

8422(2)10

17 7 41

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will hardly
be necessary
now with
Chinese
route closed

It is expected that the regulations governing the admission of Jewish refugees in our port will be revised in the near future.



L.B. (C & S B)

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
<i>[Signature]</i>
A.C. (Sp. Br.)

ac. (SB)
Information

July 5/7

SI note remarks of
C.A.P. Mess

July 9/7

AS. I. Pitts
please by 9/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. D5422-(C)-10

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

ARRIVALS FROM JAPAN

[illegible]

K 38/1

FOR INFORMATION

1941

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES
IN SHANGHAI

7 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai, September 4, 1941

CE

8422 (C) 10

G. Godfrey Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On Friday afternoon, the 30th of August, a cablegram reached me from the Jewish Community at Kobe informing me that 350 Polish refugees were on the "Asama Maru" en route to Shanghai and would arrive the following day, and requesting us to receive them at the wharf and to make arrangements for their board and lodging while in Shanghai.

My Committee was much perturbed and harrassed endeavouring to discover suitable quarters for their reception. As we were unable to find sufficient accommodation, we arranged with the Committee of the Beth Aharon Synagogue (Museum Road) to receive 100 of the refugees and to allow them to live in the Synagogue premises until we could make further arrangements. The Shanghai Jewish Club took charge of 29 men. The remainder we arranged to house at our Pingliang Home. The following day Captain Herzberg, our executive officer, received a telephonic communication from Captain Inuzuka, three hours before the expected arrival of the boat, stating that under no circumstance would the Japanese Landing Party allow the Polish Refugees an assylum in Hongkew. As soon as Captain Herzberg communicated this information to me, I went to see Captain Inuzuka, accompanied by Captain Herzberg and Mr. R.D. Abraham.

We had a lengthy discussion, the gist of which is as follows:-

Captain Inuzuka stated:-

(a) That the Polish Refugees were allowed to stay a fortnight in Japan on their transit visas - the Refugees had overstayed their welcome by nearly a year.

(b) Owing to United States freezing restrictions, the Refugees were not in a position to receive funds destined for their upkeep in Japan, hence there was no alternative but to send them away.

(c) The Jewish Community had not co-operated with the Japanese in certain proposed commercial ventures and hence the Captain had no grounds to appeal to the authorities for leniency on behalf of Jewish Refugees.

(d) Japanese regulations were very strict that no person may reside in Hongkew without a permit.

(e) That the housing problem was already acute and the arrival of further Refugees in Hongkew would further aggravate the situation.

Captain Inuzuka regretted very much that he could not see his way to assist us in our problem.

We pointed out to him:-

(a) That the Refugees were expelled from Japan by the Japanese Government and that this being the case, they must so arrange that the Refugees be received in the Homes.

(b) If the Landing Party could not see their way to allow the Refugees to dwell in Hongkew, then the only other alternative was for the Refugees to remain on the Japanese steamer which brought them, or take them back to Japan.

(c) That there would be no housing difficulties as we would allot the incoming Polish Refugees into the various Homes that we already have in Hongkew.

(d) The shortness of the notice to provide for 350 Refugees was unfair and that in justice to us they should facilitate matters.

(e) All shipping companies were instructed not to accept Refugee passengers to Shanghai unless they possessed landing permits, and since the N.Y.K. broke this rule, under Government orders, it was incumbent upon the N.Y.K. to take the refugees back to Japan.

The upshot of our discussion was that we should go in company with Captain Inuzuka to Captain Yoshimi (at the old Victoria Nursing Home), the chief of the Landing Party, and lay our case before him.

A further discussion followed at Captain Yoshimi's office, when he at last agreed to allow us to house the Refugees in the Pingliang Road Home from Saturday evening until Monday 4 O'clock, until which time we were to "try" to find other quarters. I made every effort, but was unsuccessful. The 150 Refugees for whom arrangements were made to be housed at this Home, proved to have had sufficient funds, and left immediately.

We convened a Committee Meeting on the morning of the 3rd. at which Captain Inuzuka was present and we informed him that we had done everything in our power to cause as little trouble as possible to the Japanese authorities and that we were financially unable to do anything further in finding premises in the Central and Western districts, and requested him to communicate this to the Japanese Landing authorities, at the same time to request them to allow us to put up matcheds in our Chaoufoong Road Home (a property very kindly loaned to us by the London Missionary Society) to accommodate further new arrivals.

That same afternoon (3/9/41) we had a message from Captain Inuzuka stating that 400 Refugees would arrive here on Monday, the 8th of September, and that the Japanese patrols in Hongkew would not allow them to remain in Hongkew. We replied that in such a case we would not send our representative to meet the steamer and the Japanese authorities could act as they thought fit.

We shall cable to Kobe requesting the Committee at Kobe to inform the Refugees not to leave for Shanghai, as owing to the Japanese regulations there would be no accommodation for them.

Our search for quarters are limited to the Central and Western districts, as both the Ta Tao and French Concession authorities refuse to admit our Refugees into their area, though we have had offers of land and buildings for this purpose. It goes without saying that our task, with these restrictions, is most difficult.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) Ellis Hayim.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

August 29, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

Acting
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.5422(c)-10

Subject :- Central European Refugees - Pending
arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru
with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information.

EL
FILE
31 8 41

[Signature]
csc/.

Special Branch.

August 28, 1941.

Central European Refugees - Pending
arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru
with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

With reference to the attached report dated August 22, 1941 I have to state that the ss. Tatuta Maru left Kobe at 11 a.m. this morning, August 28, 1941 en route to Shanghai with some 350 Central European Jewish refugees on board, the majority being Poles. This steamer is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 30, 1941.

In regard to the contents of the previous report 299 refugees arrived in the ss. Asama Maru, 255 being Poles. 140 of this number were housed in the Museum Road Synagogue, 40 in Chining Road in Hongkew, 30 in the Shanghai Jewish Club, Moulmein Road with the remainder finding accommodation for themselves as best they could with friends and/or acquaintances. Captain Inuzuka was advised by the Committee, that despite his instructions to the contrary, 40 would be sent to Hongkew since no alternative accommodation existed locally. As far as can be understood Captain Inuzuka made no objection to this arrangement but three days ago he informed Mr. TOPAS, Chairman of the Ashkenazi Community in Shanghai that under no circumstances would further batches of refugees be allowed to stay in Hongkew. This matter has been taken up with the Japanese authorities by Mr. de Rosset, Polish Charge d'Affaires, though at present no definite decision has been reached.

A large proportion of the refugees who arrived in the ss. Asama Maru will, it is understood, be shortly leaving Shanghai for Palestine, Burma, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, arrangements having been made by the governments of those countries through the local British Consulate-General for the immigration of a certain number of Polish refugees.

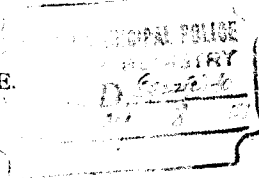
In addition to the 350 refugees arriving here on August 30, another batch of 330 - at present in Kobe - is expected to reach Shanghai in the early days of September.

Certified true copy.

W. H. Richardson
csc/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



Special Branch

Station. File No.

Date August 28, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Pending arrival in Shanghai of ss. Tatuta Maru with some 350 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

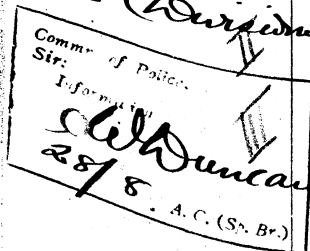


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HP

Re (C. 115)

Re (W. 115)



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

2

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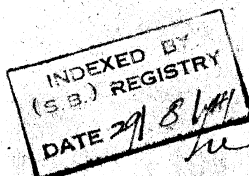
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*Lab.
28.8.41*

Ja Fries

D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S. Branch

Station. File No.

Date *22.8.41*

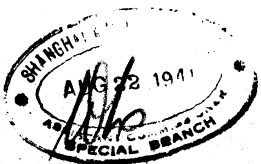
SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - Arrival in Shanghai of ss. Asama Maru with some 300 Jewish refugees ex Kobe.

At 10.30 a.m. August 22, 1941 I received a telephone message from Mr. A. Z. RODKIN, who represents Polish interests in the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. His message was to the effect that the N.Y.K. ss. Asama Maru was arriving in Shanghai at about 5 p.m. August 22, 1941 with some 300 Central European Jewish refugees on board, all of whom had been deported from Japan.. He averred that following a meeting held during the last 24 hours by the local Japanese authorities, his committee, through the medium of Mr. B. TOPAS, Chairman of the Ashkenazi Community in Shanghai, had been advised by Captain Imuzuka that these refugees would not be allowed to stay in Hongkew. In the event of the Japanese authorities ascertaining that any of these refugees do remain in Hongkew, the entire 4000 refugees now in Hongkew would be evicted. (Why the figure 4000 is mentioned is unknown, since there is definitely more than 4000 refugees in Hongkew).

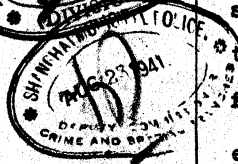
Mr. TOPAS stated to the Japanese authorities that his committee would prefer to have these refugees sent back to Japan. As matters stand at present the Committee is totally unable to find accommodation for these new arrivals and though accommodation does exist for a few in the Hongkew area in the refugee



AC (CRS)
DC (CRS)



ALP



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: 2

camps, inadequate provision is available for the housing of the total number. In this connection your attention is drawn to the fact that another 300 refugees ex Japan are expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about August 28 and two or three days later a further batch of some 275 is anticipated.

Mr. de ROSSET, Polish Charge d'Affaires, has, I understand, taken this matter up with ~~Mr.~~ *Acting* ~~PHILLIPS~~, Commissioner-General of the Council.

I have to draw your attention once again to the point of the Japanese shipping concerns allowing refugees to come to Shanghai without landing permits. Under the existing Immigration regulations, all Central European refugees desirous of entering ^{and residing in} the Settlement, South of Soochow Creek, are required to be in possession of landing permits upon their arrival in Shanghai from foreign countries.

The 300 refugees arriving to day are not, as far as I am aware, in possession of such permits, and since the Japanese shipping company concerned has brought them to Shanghai, this company should be held responsible for breaking Municipal regulations affecting immigration.

J. A. Pines

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Speci Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. *D. 5422 (6) - 10*

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
"STATELESS" Passport to be recalled by German Consulate Aug. 1939		
Telegramms exchanged between H.Kong & S.M.P. Secretaries		
Control of Refugees coming to Headquarters		
Visit of S.M.P. (S.S.) detectives to Office of Committee to assist Refugees		R. - KAN
Letter in N.C.D.N re difficulties of Immigration		
Complaint by Harbours Master's office re. Mr. Pitt's examinations		by proposals
Remission of Taxation - Not granted. 5/12/41		
Institute Refugees		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

N. 15422(6)-10(8)

Date 28. 5. 41
Date 1. 6. 41

Station Shanghai File No.

SUBJECT: Re Attached Communication from A. Oppenheim, Chairman of the "EASTJEWCOM", (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe).

The sender of the communication A. Oppenheim informs the Police that he has resigned from his post as the chairman of the "Eastjewcom" organization owing to pressure of work in many other organizations.

There is no doubt that A. Oppenheim is very much involved in the social life of the Jewish Community in Shanghai. He is the vice-chairman of the Jewish Club, Committee member of the Ashkenazi Jewish Association, member of the S.A.C.R.A., Committee of the Jewish Hospital and others.

However the real reason for his resignation is not that he is overcrowded with work, but that he is afraid of the bad characters amongst the Polish Jewish Refugees.

From enquiries made it has been ascertained that on the 18-th of May, when it was announced that the Polish Jewish Refugees have to move into the designated area, the Salvation Army Shelter, 650 Muirhead Road, about 100 of the Polish Refugees came to the offices of the S.A.C.R.A. 157 Peking Road, rather forcibly entered office No.3, surrounded A. Oppenheim, and demanded that they should be accommodated in private houses and not in the Salvation Army Shelter, because the premises had a cement floor and no proper roof above the upper floor. Some of these refugees were shouting and crying and made a disturbance in general.

Mr. Kano, who was in the adjoining room, telephoned to the Imperial Japanese Navy Authorities and several Japanese soldiers arrived and forced the refugees out from the offices of the SACRA.

月報 = 記載 / 決定

INDEXED BY
(S. C. REGISTRY)
DATE 28. 5. 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station/ Foreign Affairs File No. Date May 27-th, 1948.

SUBJECT: (cont).

The above incident so influenced upon A. Oppenheim that he became sick and resigned from the post of chairman of the East Jewcom, of which organization he had been in charge for the last 2 1/2 years, since its foundation.

The action of the Polish Jewish Refugees can be attributed to the fact that they received information that the sum of C.R.B. \$ 1,000,000 had been received through the International Red Cross for the relief of Polish Refugees, therefore they could demand that the SACRA should afford them better accommodation.

The Polish Jewish Refugees consist of about 400 students of Rabbinical College called "Mirrer Yeshiva" and receive their religious education at the "Beth Aharon" former synagogue, 50 Museum Road. The lessons are given by two Rabbi-Professors Ch. Levenstein and Ch. Shmuelovitz, who arrived together with the students in 1940 and intended to proceed together to the U.S.A., but were prevented by the outbreak of the Great East Asia War.

As decided by the Office of the Stateless Refugee Affairs the Polish Jewish Refugees will move into the Salvation Army Shelter, 630 Muirhead Road on Sunday the 30-th of May.

Chaggaron
U.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE
("EASTJEWCOM")

35 MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 39576

P. O. BOX 486
CABLE ADDRESS "EASTJEWCOM"

Shanghai, 21st May, 1943

S.M. Police, Foreign section,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I herewith have the honour to inform you that owing to pressure of work in many other organizations I have been compelled to resign from the "Eastjewcom" Committee of which I have been the President. All future possible enquiries in regard to the business of "Eastjewcom" should be addressed to one of the following Vice-Presidents:

Mr. S. Tukatsinsky, c/o Far Eastern Textile Corporation,
21 Sinking Road, Telephone 19371

Mr. J. Saitan, c/o G. Kapustin & Co., Lane 340, House
11, Szechuan Road, Telephone 17687

I take this opportunity in extending to you my sincere gratitude for the kind attention and treatment granted by you to me personally as well as to the needs of the "Eastjewcom" Committee for the past 2 1/2 years.

I beg to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,


A. OPPENHEIM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(e)10(8)
16 2 43

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date February 15-th. 1943.

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SUBJECT: Application for Permission to hold a Meeting
by the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund".

1. Name of Organization:- "Kuratorium of Kitchen Fund".
2. Office address:- 320 Kiangse Road. Tel. 10098.
3. Chairman:- Dr. Emanuel Bergglas, 139 Route Vallon. Tel. 76554.
4. Date & time:- 21-st of February, at 11 a.m.
5. Place:- Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road. Tel. 30702.
6. Attendance:- About 200 persons.
7. Object:- In order to discuss the matter how to deal with the Jewish refugee beggar nuisance.

COMMENT.

During the last weeks Jewish Refugee beggars have been observed begging for alms in front of shops or entering premises owned by Jewish refugees on Bubbling Well Road Nanking Road and also French Concession, especially on Fridays, because of Jewish holiday on Saturdays.

In order to cope with this beggar nuisance the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund" has come to the decision to take measures against such persons, because it is suspected that some of these beggars are of the professional type, and are spending the money so obtained in purchasing Chinese wine or gambling.

The Kuratorium wishes to draw the attention of the Jewish shopkeepers etc. that they should not encourage such begging, but to contribute the money to the Kitchen Fund in order that more persons of the destitute class could receive food from the steam kitchen, 961 E. Seward Road, or if possible even to issue the hot food twice daily.

One meeting of the same nature was already held on the 31-st of January, but owing to very poor attendance of the Jewish shopowners (only 8 attended) it was postponed in order to send an invitation to each shopowner to come to the meeting.

In view of the good cause for which the meeting is intended there appears to be no objection to granting the requisite permission.

E. Bergglas
P.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

INDEXED BY
S.E. REGISTRY
DATE 16/2/43

Foreign Affairs

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D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 5422(c)-10(P)

REPORT

8 2 43

Foreign Affairs Secyion
C & S Branch

Station. File No. Date 4-2-1943

SUBJECT: Begging in the Refugee Community

Due to a gradual impoverishment of Jewish refugees without a regular income or means of their own, as well as the decreased aid granted to them by the committees, the number of persons begging has risen considerably. The number of persons who make begging their main occupation is estimated between 150 and 200. The majority are inhabitants of the refugee camp at 961 E. Seward Rd where single males are housed.

The beggars regularly visit Jewish shops and households in all parts of the town. The main begging day is Friday because with approaching "Sabbath" they expect their co-religionists to be particularly soft-hearted. On such a day a single household is visited by as many as 20 beggars. Among each other the beggars pass around information regarding "good" or "bad" places according to the results achieved on previous visits.

Enquiries revealed that a successful beggar may obtain up to \$ 30.- on a single day but the average is of course much lower. Instead of money, at some places they receive food or old pieces of clothing. Since it has become known that gifts are sometimes misused for drinking or gambling, the Jewish Gemeinde has recently introduced a beggar ticket system (see report dated Jan. 26th, 1943) which has partly remedied the matter. It is of course unavoidable that the tickets may be re-sold against cash.

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DATE 8/2/43

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(0)-10(8)

27 1 43

Foreign Affairs Section

C & S Branch

Station. File No. Date 26-1-1943

SUBJECT: Beggar Tickets issued by the Communal Association of Central European Jews

Reference the above, enquiries elicited the following information.

Numerous destitute Jewish refugees have lately began begging in refugee households in the International Settlement as well as in the French Concession, preferably the latter as the majority of well-to-do Jews resides there. In order to avoid that monetary alms, which may be given to beggars, will be misused for gambling or drinking, the Jewish Gemeinde has started in January 1943 to issue "Beggar Tickets" at values of 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 50cents and \$1.-. These tickets are bought by persons who are willing to support beggars, but who want to know that good use will be made of the gift. Tickets are obtainable at the Jewish Gemeinde, 416/22 Tongshan Rd, Room 216 Sassoon House, and the Doumer Cinema, 9 Rte Doumer F.C.

When the beggar calls at a residence he is given one or several tickets. Having collected as many tickets as possible, the beggar returns them to the Welfare Dept. of the Jewish Gemeinde, where he handed a purchase voucher for the whole amount. With this voucher he can obtain foodstuffs from one of the undermentioned shops:

M. Lewin, 799 E. Seward Rd
M. Levy 813 E. Seward Rd
W. F. Hahn 800 E. Seward Rd
Wego 100 Ward Rd
A. Gerber 187 Chusan Rd
Pincus & Son 946 E. Seward Rd.

If the value of returned tickets is very small the beggar will be given one meal in the Jewish Gemeinde's feeding room. In special cases the tickets will be converted into cash.

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.F.) REGISTRY
DATED 27/1/43

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Until January 25th, 1943 tickets had been sold for a total of \$ 571.50. The value of tickets already returned amounts to \$ 49.20. The administration of the beggar tickets is in the hands of the Welfare Dept. of the Jewish Gemeinde, headed by B. Prager, 57a Wayside Rd.

Further enquiries will be made regarding begging in the refugee community.

G. Mair
D. S.



for O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

No. D5422(c)-10(8)
Dec 21 12 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch Station. File No. Date Dec. 10, 1942.

SUBJECT: General Meeting of the Supporters of the
"Eastjewcom" Organization on the 6th. of
December, 1942.

At 5 p.m. on the 6th. of Dec. 1942, at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road, a General Meeting of all Supporters of the "Eastjewcom" (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe) was held. Approximately 250 persons were present. The meeting was opened at 5 p.m. sharp by A. Oppenheim, Chairman of the "Eastjewcom", who proposed to elect a President and a Secretary for the present meeting. Two candidates were seconded for the President, namely: J. Brick and B. Radomishelsky, resulting that J. Brick was elected and S. Fineland was elected as the Secretary for the meeting.

NOTE: It has here to be stated that the assembled persons, as noticed by the undersigned, even before the beginning of the meeting, could be divided in two distinct groups with antagonistic feelings against each other, namely the largest group supporting the existing Committee (A. Oppenheim), which was for the election of J. Brick, and the other group of the "Centrjewcom" (headed by L.M. Rogovin), which group was for the election of B. Radomishelsky as the President of the meeting and were against the policy of the existing "Eastjewcom", because this Committee refused to share their funds in order to help the German Jewish Refugees.

J. Brick and S. Fineland then took the chair under protest of L.M. Rogovin, who stated that it was a shame, because B. Radomishelsky being the President of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association should preside over this meeting. This protest caused a slight disorder of the meeting and Rogovin was not allowed to proceed with his speech. E. Waikowsky, Secretary of the "Eastjewcom" then made a report on the activities of the organisation since its foundation, March 1941, giving

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INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/12/42

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:
rough figures of the number of refugees from Poland, Lithuanian and Latvia, supported by the "Eastjewcom", that at present there were about 1010 such persons in Shanghai, but only 850 persons receive support from the organization and that they were Jews of very religious inclinations, therefore have to be fed separately and formerly (in 1941) refused to eat the food offered to them from a communal kitchen, preferring starvation. He further stated that in March 1941 the refugees received only a support of \$10.00 per month each, but that owing to good work done by the committee members and the supporters for the good cause by donating money, resulted that at present the refugees receive \$90 per month and in addition \$15.00 for quarters. However this sum is not sufficient to live on owing to the present high cost of living. Besides the refugees receive medical care and in the first months of existence of the "Eastjewcom" spent about \$100.00 per month on medical care, whilst now the Committee has to spend about \$22,000.00 per month for this purpose, and that this is a proof that the refugees are underfed and therefore more exposed to contracting sicknesses. That two Charity Balls were arranged for the benefit of the refugees and the first ball, on the 26th., July, 1942, was successful in so far that \$460,000.00 was donated, however from this sum over \$210,000 has not been collected yet, but only "I.O.U." chits are in the Committee's cash box. That the present monthly donations are very small - about \$15,000 only. Therefore asking all supporters to cover their debts with the Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

The second Charity Ball was not so successful and only a sum of \$40,000 was collected during the occasion. A total sum of approximately \$1,660,000 was collected by the "Eastjewcom" from March 1941 up to December, 1942, for support of the refugees from Eastern Europe. This sum was collected as follows:-

45 o/o received from the joint distributing committee in New York

23 o/o received from various Jewish Communities and other Jewish Organs (Harbin, Tientsin, Hankow etc.)

32 o/o received from local Jewish Organizations and private persons

Included in the last 32 o/o from the local Jewry are the abovementioned sums from the proceeds of the two Charity Balls - \$460,000.00 and \$40,000.00.

This report of the Secretary of the "Eastjewcom" underwent a very strict criticism from the supporters of the meeting.

NOTE: It has to be stated that several members of the "Eastjewcom" resigned in August, 1942, being dissatisfied that same did not wish to cooperate with the "Centrjewcom".

N. Klebanoff, one of the former members of the "Eastjewcom" then made a speech in which he severely criticised the activities of the "Eastjewcom" and especially its president, A. Oppenheim, stating that according to the above report made by the Secretary, "Eastjewcom" received 45 o/o (approximately \$900,000.00) of the sums collected from the Joint Distributing Committee in New York, however refused to give \$30,000.00 for children of destitute Jewish parents from Central

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Europe, when asked by the representatives of the "Joint" and that such action was a shame on the Committee members of the "Eastjewcom".

The other speakers were D. Rabinovitch, Y. Beerbrayer, and L.M. Rogovin, all three members of the "Centrjewcom", and all of them criticised the activity of the "Eastjewcom". A great commotion amongst the assembled persons started when L.M. Rogovin, Chairman of the "Centrjewcom", made his speech in which he stated that the "Centrjewcom" has done more in three months than the "Eastjewcom" in 22 months and that in avoiding assistance in the feeding of destitute children by refusing to give \$30,000 as asked by the representatives of "Joint" can be regarded as a culpable activity of all members of the committee and most of all their chairman (A. Oppenheim). L.M. Rogovin did not finish his speech because by that time a terrible noise was raised by the people who were in favour of the committee and for A. Oppenheim in particular. Many of the persons got up from their seats and shouts were heard - "Down with Rogovin", "Take him out" and similar repeties. About 5-7 minutes passed before the President of the meeting was able to gain control of the meeting.

D. Rabinovitch then drew a resolution and proposed that same to be passed by the meeting which was as follows:-

That the "Eastjewcom" and the "Centrjewcom" organisations each elect two amongst their members - in all 4 persons - who shall build a so-called "Roof Committee"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 5 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

to be presided by a member from the Executive Committee of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association (the highest Russian-Jewish Authority in Shanghai) and that this "Roof Committee" ~~should then~~ should then decide over questions arising in dividing donations collected by the two above-mentioned organizations.

The above resolution was rejected through voting. A second resolution was offered by the Committee of the "Eastjewcom" as follows:-

That the future newly elected Committee of the "Eastjewcom" to be elected on the present meeting should continue the work of the "Eastjewcom" in the same manner as before, i.e., to continue functioning for the same purpose for which it was originally organised, namely to assist the Eastern European Jewish Refugees from Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. At the same time the future Committee should come into contact with the "Centrjewcom", but the forms of such contact to be decided upon by the future Committee.

and this resolution was accepted at the meeting.

NOTE: It has to be stated that amongst the 250 persons present only 87 persons had voting rights and able to produce receipts for paid donations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 6 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

A letter addressed to the President of the meeting from Miss Margolis and M. Siegel, the two representatives from "Joint", was then read by U. Gertsenstein, Treasurer of "Eastjewcom", in which an appeal to the "Eastjewcom" was made to consider the needs of the 4000 destitute Jewish Refugees from Central Europe and extend also to them help, because all refugees were first of all Jews and should receive similar treatment by the Jewish Community in Shanghai. This letter was taken by the Committee for consideration.

The commotion which started during the speech of L.M. Rogovin, prevailed during the whole meeting and protests directed against the "Centrjewcom" continued to be heard in the room.

The next question on the programme was the election of a new Executive Committee for the "Eastjewcom", however after reading of the above letter, the followers (about 15 in number) of the "Centrjewcom", headed by L.M. Rogovin, left the meeting, refusing to participate in the election because they saw that the majority was against them and for the old committee of the Eastjewcom and therefore approving the past activities of A. Oppenheim as the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 7 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:
Chairman.

A. Oppenheim then made a speech in which he replied to the accusations made by some of the speakers, stating that the Eastjewcom Organization was founded for the sole purpose to help the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe and that he had collected donations for this purpose only and had no right to share the money with any other organization without the consent of the persons who donated the money. He further stated that he is not against the "Centrjewcom" and his opinion was that the two organizations can collect money separately and that such collection would be more successful than otherwise. However being accused by some of the persons at the meeting of nearly criminal activities, he does not wish to carry on his duties as the Chairman any longer and does not wish to be a candidate in the new election, and left the room together with his committee members.

NOTE: A. Oppenheim agreed to put his name on the list of candidates later being persistently asked by his followers and as stated by some members of the "Centrjewcom". Such procedure was prearranged by himself in order to show that he and his activities are very much approved by the majority.

An election then took place and the following were nominated as the members of the Executive Committee of the "Eastjewcom":-

- 1) M. Genkin
- 2) U. Gertsenstein
- 3) B. Kopeliovich
- 4) A. Oppenheim
- 5) A. Rodkin
- 6) G. Shifrin
- 7) B. Solomonik
- 8) B. Stein
- 9) S. Tukachinsky
- 10) Dr. Steinman
- 11) M. Waikowsky
- 12) J. Wallach

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 8 -

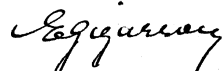
Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

The meeting was closed at 10.30 p.m. It must be stated that all members of the "Centrjewcom" are also supporters of the "Eastjewcom" because they have contributed money in support of the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe before the differences arose between the two organizations, therefore were entitled to participate at the general meeting.

It is significant that since the trouble between the two organizations started, both organizations have lost contributors, who are waiting until some solution is reached in order to ascertain which particular organization should be mostly supported. This does not refer to the Shanghai Jewry only, but also to the Jewish Communities in outports, who used to send money to Shanghai and at present are awaiting the results of the dispute.

It can be stated in general that the "Eastjewcom" is supporting only the religious problems of the Jewry, whilst the "Centrjewcom" has a broader mind and is for the support of the whole Jewry, irrespective of their citizenship or origin.


D.S.I. Giggerson.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch

Dec. 10, 1942.

General Meeting of the Supporters of the
"Eastjewcom" Organization on the 6th. of
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- 5) A. Rodkin
- 6) G. Shifrin
- 7) B. Solomonik
- 8) B. Stein
- 9) S. Tshackinsky
- 10) Dr. Steinsma
- 11) M. Waikovsky
- 12) J. Wallach

- 3 -

The meeting was closed at 10.30 p.m. It must be stated that all members of the "Centrjewcom" are also supporters of the "Eastjewcom" because they have contributed money in support of the Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe before the differences arose between the two organizations, therefore were entitled to participate at the general meeting.

It is significant that since the trouble between the two organizations started, both organizations have lost contributors, who are waiting until some solution is reached in order to ascertain which particular organization should be mostly supported. This does not refer to the Shanghai Jewry only, but also to the Jewish Communities in outports, who used to send money to Shanghai and at present are awaiting the results of the dispute.

It can be stated in general that the "Eastjewcom" is supporting only the religious problems of the Jewry, whilst the "Centrjewcom" has a broader mind and is for the support of the whole Jewry, irrespective of their citizenship or origin.

D.S.I. Giggan.

Officer i/o Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

17

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO.
		REEL NO.
		FRU-2
		17
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED:	(Date) 9/11/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH: D-5310 - No. 3 - 1933
FINISHED:	(Date) 9/11/52 (Hour)	1. D 5386- 1933
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2. D 5422 (c) 1939 - 1942
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1367	3. D 5422 (c) -10-1939-1941
APPROVED: _____		4.
		5.
		6. D 5422 (2) -10-1939-1944
		ENDS WITH:
CERTIFICATION		
THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:		
9/11/52 (DATE)		Blumlock & Herlander (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

" SECRET "

Security Information

9

" SECRET "

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